THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

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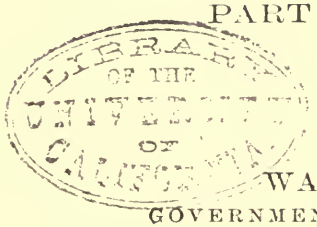

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CHAPTER L.

THE ATLANTA (GEORGIA) CAMPAIGN—CONTINUED.

May 1-September 8, 1864.

PART II.*

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.†

May 1, 1864.—Skirmish at Stone Church.
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Skirmish near Ringgold Gap.
3, 1864.—Skirmish at Catoosa Springs.
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16, 1864.—Skirmish near Calhoun.
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Skirmish at Floyd's Spring.
17, 1864.—Engagement at Adairsville.
Action at Rome.
Affair at Madison Station, Ala.

* Embraces reports of the Twentieth Corps and cavalry (Army of the Cumberland) and Twenty-third Corps and cavalry (Army of the Ohio).

† Of some of the minor events noted in this Summary no circumstantial reports are on file. All such are designated in the Index.

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24, 1864.—Skirmishes at Cass Station and Cassville.
Skirmish at Burnt Hickory (or Huntsville).
Skirmish near Dallas.
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10–July 3, 1864.—Operations about Marietta, with combats at Pine Hill, Lost Mountain, Brush Mountain, Gilgal Church, Noonday Creek, McAfee's Cross-Roads, Kenesaw Mountain, Powder Springs, Cheney's Farm, Kolb's Farm, Olley's Creek, Nickajack Creek, Noyes' Creek, and other points.
24, 1864.—Action at La Fayette.
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5–17, 1864.—Operations on the line of the Chattahoochee River, with skirmishes at Howell's, Turner's, and Pace's Ferries, Isham's Ford, and other points.
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22–24, 1864.—Garrard's raid to Covington.
23, 1864.—Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith, U. S. Army, in temporary command of the Fifteenth Army Corps.
23–Aug. 25, 1864.—Operations about Atlanta, including battle of Ezra Church (July 28), assault at Utoy Creek (August 6), and other combats.
24, 1864.—Skirmish near Cartersville.
27, 1864.—Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Army of the Tennessee.
Maj. Gen. John A. Logan, U. S. Army, resumes command of the Fifteenth Army Corps.

July 27, 1864.—Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley, U. S. Army, succeeds Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard in command of the Fourth Army Corps.

Brig. Gen. Alpheus S. Williams, U. S. Army, succeeds Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker in temporary command of the Twentieth Army Corps.

27–31, 1864.—McCook's raid on the Atlanta and West Point and Macon and Western Railroads, with skirmishes near Campbellton (28th), near Lovejoy's Station (29th), at Clear Creek (30th), and action near Newnan (30th).

Garrard's raid to South River, with skirmishes at Snapfinger Creek (27th), Flat Rock Bridge and Lithonia (28th).

27–Aug. 6, 1864.—Stoneman's raid to Macon, with combats at Macon and Clinton (July 30), Hillsborough (July 30–31), Mulberry Creek and Jug Tavern (August 3).

30, 1864.—Maj. Gen. Henry W. Slocum, U. S. Army, assigned to the command of the Twentieth Army Corps.

Aug. 7, 1864.—Brig. Gen. Richard W. Johnson, U. S. Army, succeeds Maj. Gen. John M. Palmer in temporary command of the Fourteenth Army Corps.

9, 1864.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, U. S. Army, assigned to the command of the Fourteenth Army Corps.

10–Sept. 9, 1864.—Wheeler's raid to North Georgia and East Tennessee, with combats at Dalton (August 14–15) and other points.

15, 1864.—Skirmishes at Sandtown and Fairburn.

18–22, 1864.—Kilpatrick's raid from Sandtown to Lovejoy's Station, with combats at Camp Creek (18th), Red Oak (19th), Flint River (19th), Jonesborough (19th), and Lovejoy's Station (20th).

22, 1864.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Fourteenth Army Corps.

26–Sept. 1, 1864.—Operations at the Chattahoochee railroad bridge and at Pace's and Turner's Ferries, with skirmishes.

27, 1864.—Maj. Gen. Henry W. Slocum, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Twentieth Army Corps.

29, 1864.—Skirmish near Red Oak.

30, 1864.—Skirmish near East Point.

Action at Flint River Bridge.

31, 1864.—Skirmish near Rough and Ready Station.

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No. 176.—Brig. Gen. Alpheus S. Williams, U. S. Army, commanding Twentieth Army Corps, of operations July 28–August 27.

No. 177.—Maj. Gen. Henry W. Slocum, U. S. Army, commanding Twentieth Army Corps, of operations August 25–September 8.

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No. 179.—Brig. Gen. Alpheus S. Williams, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations May 1–July 28 and August 28–September 8.

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No. 190.—Col. Ezra A. Carman, Thirteenth New Jersey Infantry.
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No. 192.—Col. Nirom M. Crane, One hundred and seventh New York Infantry.
No. 193.—Col. John H. Ketcham, One hundred and fiftieth New York Infantry.
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No. 198.—Lieut. Col. John B. Le Sage, One hundred and first Illinois Infantry.
No. 199.—Col. Horace Boughton, One hundred and forty-third New York Infantry, of operations May 1–July 24.
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No. 202.—Lieut. Col. David Thomson, Eighty-second Ohio Infantry.
No. 203.—Col. Francis H. West, Thirty-first Wisconsin Infantry.
No. 204.—Brig. Gen. John W. Geary, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.
No. 205.—Surg. H. Earnest Goodman, U. S. Army, Surgeon in Chief.
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No. 242.—Col. Henry A. Barnum, One hundred and forty-ninth New York Infantry.
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No. 254.—Col. Daniel Dustin, One hundred and fifth Illinois Infantry.
No. 255.—Lieut. Col. Everell F. Dutton, One hundred and fifth Illinois Infantry, of operations July 14–August 4.
No. 256.—Col. Henry Case, One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry.
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No. 260.—Capt. Samuel A. West, Seventy-ninth Ohio Infantry.
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No. 263.—Col. John P. Baird, Eighty-fifth Indiana Infantry, of operations May 21–July 13.
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No. 369.—Col. John S. Casement, One hundred and third Ohio Infantry, of operations May 15–July 7.

No. 370.—Col. James T. Shelley, Fifth Tennessee Infantry, of operations May 14.

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No. 375.—Brig. Gen. Davis Tillson, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of operations in East Tennessee August 15–25 (Wheeler's raid).

No. 376.—Maj. Israel C. Smith, Acting Assistant Inspector-General, of operations in East Tennessee August 24 (Wheeler's raid).

No. 377.—Capt. John H. Standish, Tenth Michigan Cavalry, of operations in East Tennessee August 24–26 (Wheeler's raid).

No. 378.—Col. Horatio G. Gibson, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, of skirmish (August 17) at Cleveland, Tenn. (Wheeler's raid).

No. 379.—Brig. Gen. Washington L. Elliott, U. S. Army, Chief of Cavalry, Department of the Cumberland.

No. 380.—Brig. Gen. Edward M. McCook, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.

No. 381.—Col. Joseph B. Dorr, Eighth Iowa Cavalry, commanding First Brigade, of operations July 18.

No. 382.—Col. John T. Croxton, Fourth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations July 27–30 (McCook's raid).

No. 383.—Col. James P. Brownlow, First Tennessee Cavalry, commanding First Brigade, of operations July 27–31 (McCook's raid).

No. 384.—Maj. Richard Root, Eighth Iowa Cavalry, of operations July 27–31 (McCook's raid).

No. 385.—Col. John T. Croxton, Fourth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, of action (June 24) at La Fayette, Ga.

No. 386.—Lieut. Granville C. West, Fourth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, of operations July 27–31 (McCook's raid).

No. 387.—Lieut. Col. Horace P. Lamson, Fourth Indiana Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade.

No. 388.—Maj. David A. Briggs, Second Indiana Cavalry.

No. 389.—Maj. George H. Purdy, Fourth Indiana Cavalry, commanding detachment First Division, of operations July 28–31 (McCook's raid).

No. 390.—Capt. Albert J. Morley, Fourth Indiana Cavalry.

No. 391.—Capt. Lewis M. B. Smith, First Wisconsin Cavalry.

No. 392.—Col. Louis D. Watkins, Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, commanding Third Brigade.

No. 393.—Col. Wickliffe Cooper, Fourth Kentucky Cavalry.

No. 394.—Maj. William H. Fidler, Sixth Kentucky Cavalry.

No. 395.—Maj. Robert Collier, Seventh Kentucky Cavalry.

No. 396.—Lieut. William B. Rippetoe, Eighteenth Indiana Battery.

No. 397.—Lieut. Martin J. Miller, Eighteenth Indiana Battery, of action (July 30) near Newnan, Ga.

No. 398.—Brig. Gen. Kenner Garrard, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

No. 399.—Col. Robert H. G. Minty, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, commanding First Brigade.

No. 400.—Lieut. Col. Josiah B. Park, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, of skirmish (May 18) near Kingston, Ga.

No. 401.—Maj. Frank W. Mix, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, of operations August 18–22 (Kilpatrick's raid).

No. 402.—Maj. William H. Jennings, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.

No. 403.—Capt. James B. McIntyre, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, of operations August 18–22 (Kilpatrick's raid).

No. 404.—Col. Eli Long, Fourth Ohio Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations May 26–August 22.

No. 405.—Col. Beroth B. Eggleston, First Ohio Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade.

No. 406.—Lieut. Col. Thomas J. Patten, First Ohio Cavalry.

No. 407.—Col. Charles B. Seidel, Third Ohio Cavalry.

No. 408.—Lieut. Col. Oliver P. Robie, Fourth Ohio Cavalry.

No. 409.—Col. Abram O. Miller, Seventy-second Indiana Mounted Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations June 9–August 24.

No. 410.—Lieut. George I. Robinson, Chicago (Illinois) Board of Trade Battery.

No. 411.—Brig. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.

No. 412.—Col. Eli H. Murray, Third Kentucky Cavalry, commanding Third Division, of operations May 13–21 and August 18–23.

No. 413.—Col. William W. Lowe, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, commanding Third Division, of operations June 4–July 18.

No. 414.—Lieut. Col. Robert Klein, Third Indiana Cavalry, commanding First Brigade, of operations August 18–20 (Kilpatrick's raid).

No. 415.—Maj. J. Morris Young, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, commanding First Brigade, of operations August 26–September 8.

No. 416.—Maj. Alfred Gaddis, Third Indiana Cavalry, of operations August 26–September 8.

No. 417.—Capt. Martin Chowmee, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, of operations August 26–September 8.

No. 418.—Lieut. Col. Fielder A. Jones, Eighth Indiana Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations July 9–September 8.

No. 419.—Maj. Thomas Graham, Eighth Indiana Cavalry, of operations August 26–September 8.

No. 420.—Lieut. Carneal Nall, Second Kentucky Cavalry, of operations August 26–September 8.

No. 421.—Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Sanderson, Tenth Ohio Cavalry.

No. 422.—Col. Eli H. Murray, Third Kentucky Cavalry, commanding Third Brigade.

No. 423.—Col. Smith D. Atkins, Ninety-second Illinois Mounted Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations May 13–20.

No. 424.—Lieut. Col. Robert H. King, Third Kentucky Cavalry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations August 18–22 (Kilpatrick's raid).

No. 425.—Col. Smith D. Atkins, Ninety-second Illinois Mounted Infantry.

No. 426.—Capt. Matthew Van Buskirk, Ninety-second Illinois Mounted Infantry, of operations May 13–20.

No. 427.—Maj. Albert Woodcock, Ninety-second Illinois Mounted Infantry, of operations July 19–September 2.

No. 428.—Lieut. Col. Robert H. King, Third Kentucky Cavalry, of operations August 26–September 8.

No. 429.—Col. Oliver L. Baldwin, Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, of operations August 26–September 8.

No. 430.—Capt. Yates V. Beebe, Tenth Wisconsin Battery.

No. 431.—Maj. Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau, U. S. Army, of raid from Decatur, Ala., to the West Point and Montgomery Railroad (July 10–22) and the Wheeler raid.

No. 432.—Maj. Gen. George Stoneman, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry, Army of the Ohio, of operations May 7, July 13–15, and July 27–August 6.

No. 433.—Lieut. Col. Robert W. Smith, Assistant Inspector-General, of operations July 27–August 6 (Stoneman's raid).

No. 434.—Maj. Haviland Tompkins, Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, Provost-Marshal, of operations July 27–August 6 (Stoneman's raid).

No. 435.—Col. Israel Garrard, Seventh Ohio Cavalry, commanding Cavalry Division, of operations July 27–September 9.

No. 436.—Col. Horace Capron, Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations July 27–August 6 (Stoneman's raid).

No. 175.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, U. S. Army, commanding Twentieth Army Corps, of casualties May 25 and operations June 22.

NEAR DALLAS, GA., *May 27, 1864.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the following as the casualties in my command in the engagement of May 25, 1864:

Command	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Division	3	83	29	609	.....	146	870
Second Division	3	23	8	283	1	58	376
Third Division	1	33	17	268	1	98	418
Headquarters	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	7	140	54	1,160	2	302	1,665

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff.

P. S.—The dead lying between our line and the enemy's breastworks we have not been able to recover. This will increase the number of killed and decrease the missing.

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS,
Near Kolb's House, Ga., June 22, 1864—12 p. m.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the operations of the Twentieth Corps commenced with throwing forward Geary's division and driving away the rebels from some commanding heights about a mile in advance of my center. When this was accomplished batteries were posted to sweep the ground to the left to enable Butterfield to advance about the same distance and take possession of some wooded heights, which were held by the enemy, as it was believed that the possession of them would give us command of the Dallas and Marietta road, and that in rear of the enemy in front of the Fourth Corps. Meanwhile Williams threw forward his right flank, driving the enemy before him, step by step, between two and three miles to the Kolb house, on the Powder Springs and Marietta road.

his left connecting with Geary. This was the position of the corps at 2 o'clock. Soon after Hascall's division, of the Twenty-third Corps, came up on the Powder Springs road, and as it was yet early an effort was made to push the right still farther forward on the last-named road, as it was thought some advantage would be gained by establishing ourselves on some high ground beyond. General Knipe threw forward a force on the road, and also skirmishers on the left, while Major-General Schofield advanced a similar column from the Twenty-third Corps on the right. Before advancing far they encountered the enemy in force, and in order to gain time to establish our lines and batteries the advanced troops were instructed to make a resolute defense, and only abandon their position when overcome by superior numbers. About 4.30 p. m. the enemy had deployed his lines and commenced throwing his masses forward with great violence on our right and center, which was madly persisted in until after sundown. As often as he made his assaults he was spiritedly repulsed, sometimes with his columns hopelessly broken and demoralized. Our artillery did splendid execution among them. At this hour I have no means of estimating his loss or my own. The enemy's must be severe; ours inconsiderable for the number of men engaged and the heavy blow they gave to the enemy. After his troops were routed it was my desire to pursue, but the smallness of my force available for the service would not justify the movement. The conduct of the troops throughout the day was sublime.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff.

ADDENDA.

*Itinerary of the Twentieth Army Corps, May 3–September 8.**

The corps, heretofore stationed along the line of communications from Chattanooga to Nashville, was about May 3 concentrated (except the Fourth Division, which remained on the railroad) in the vicinity of Chattanooga, and has taken an active part in the campaign of the Army of the Cumberland.

May 8.—The Second Division was engaged at Mill Creek Gap, near Dalton.

May 14.—The First Division engaged on the extreme left of the army, near Resaca.

May 15.—The whole corps engaged, assaulting the enemy's works on their extreme left at Resaca; captured the works and four pieces of artillery. During the night the enemy withdrew, burning the bridges.

May 16.—Pursuit commenced.

May 25.—Came up with the enemy near Dallas. An attack was made, in which the whole corps was engaged.

May 26 *to* 31, *inclusive.*—Held a line in front of the enemy's works near Dallas; skirmish firing constant and heavy, with many casualties.

* From monthly returns. Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker commanded the corps to July 27, 1864; Brig. Gen. Alpheus S. Williams to August 27, 1864, and Maj. Gen. Henry W. Slocum the remainder of the campaign.

June 1.—Relieved from the position the corps assumed in front of the enemy's works near Dallas; moved to the left in the direction of Acworth about five miles, taking again a position in the general line.

June 6.—Crossed Allatoona Creek and took position in front of enemy's works near Pine Hill.

June 15.—Pine Hill evacuated by enemy; engaged the enemy near Lost Mountain; gained position near their intrenchments.

June 17.—Enemy evacuated works in our front, falling back to a line between Mud Creek and Noyes' Creek; corps advanced and again assumed position in front of them.

June 19.—Enemy evacuated the works in our front, falling back to a line on the east side of Noyes' Creek; corps again advanced and took position in their front.

June 22.—Corps advanced, driving in the enemy's outposts, the First Division moving to the right. A heavy attack was made on it by the enemy, which was repulsed with slight loss to us; enemy retreated to their intrenchments, the corps taking up a position in front of them.

At the end of the month position remained unchanged. During the whole month skirmishing with the enemy has been constant and heavy, with many casualties. Total number of casualties during the month, 1,544.

July 1.—Corps still in position in front of the enemy near Kolb's farm.

July 3.—Enemy evacuated their works; corps advanced through Marietta, the Third Division having a slight engagement with enemy's rear guard (cavalry and artillery) near Marietta; the Second Division also skirmishing; assumed position in front of enemy's works about six miles south of Marietta.

July 5.—Enemy evacuated their works; the corps again advanced; took position in front of enemy, who were in their works on the north side of Chattahoochee River.

July 9.—Enemy withdrew across the river.

July 17.—Corps crossed Chattahoochee River.

July 18 *and* 19.—Advancing toward Atlanta, skirmishing with enemy.

July 19.—The Second Division crossed Peach Tree Creek.

July 20.—Balance of corps crossed; battle of Peach Tree Creek.

July 22.—Enemy evacuated works in our front, retiring to the fortifications about Atlanta; the corps following, took up position in their front.

July 31.—Position remains unchanged.

Casualties for the month, 2,007.

By general order from headquarters Department of the Cumberland the artillery of the corps was, on July 27, detached from the divisions and organized into an artillery brigade, under the command of Major Reynolds, First New York Artillery.

The whole corps in the trenches in front of Atlanta, Ga., occupying two and three-quarters miles of the line until the 25th [August].

August 25.—The corps was moved back to the Chattahoochee River to hold the crossing-places and guard the railroad communications while the balance of the army operated south of Atlanta.

August 26 *and* 27.—Skirmished with the enemy, who advanced to feel our position.

August 28 *to* 31, *inclusive.*—Skirmishing occasioned by daily reconnaissances sent from our position toward the city.

Position unchanged at the end of the month. Casualties during the month, 240.

September 1.—Corps in position covering the crossing of the Chattahoochee River. The First Division, with the First Brigade, Third Division, at railroad crossing; the Second Division at Pace's Ferry, and the Third Division at Turner's Ferry; reconnoitering party sent out from the First Division toward Atlanta; found it still occupied by the enemy.

September 2.—Reconnaissance sent from each division, and finding the city evacuated took possession. On this and the following day the whole corps, except the First Brigade, Third Division, marched into the city and took possession of the works. This brigade remained at the river to guard the railroad bridge until the 16th, when it was also ordered up, leaving one regiment (the One hundred and fifth Illinois) to guard the bridge.

Recapitulation of casualties of the Twentieth Army Corps during the months of May, June, July, and August, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Division	21	296	97	1,804	1	102	2,321
Second Division	17	309	95	1,733	10	203	2,367
Third Division	17	382	94	2,166	.....	22	2,681
Artillery Brigade	.....	2	.....	7	.....	.....	9
Corps headquarters	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	5
Total	55	989	287	5,714	11	327	7,383

No. 176.

Report of Brig. Gen. Alpheus S. Williams, U. S. Army, commanding Twentieth Army Corps, of operations July 28–August 27.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 20, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of the Twentieth Army Corps while under my command, from the 28th of July to the 27th of August last, inclusive:

On the 28th of July, in obedience to Special Orders, No. 205, Department of the Cumberland, I assumed command of the corps, Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker having been relieved at his own request. At this time the First (Williams') Division of the corps occupied breast-works, still incomplete, connecting on its right with the Fourteenth Corps, near the Western and Atlantic Railroad, about two miles from the center of Atlanta and extending northerly, with the Second (Geary's) Division on its left, connecting with the works of the Fourth Corps. The Third (Ward's) Division was in reserve. On the 29th of July Ward's division was sent, pursuant to orders of the major-general commanding the department, to support Davis' division, of the Fourteenth Corps, in a reconnaissance to the right of the army. On the 30th of July Brig. Gen. J. F. Knipe, commanding First Division, was ordered to take and hold a hill not over 300 yards distant from one of the enemy's field-works—in his

intrenched line—and near the Marietta road; about the same distance in front of the interval between Knipe's (First) and Ruger's (Second) brigades, of First (Williams') Division. It was occupied by the enemy's pickets in strong pits and defenses, and its crest and approaches were under the close fire of his works. The picket-line of the division, supported by two small regiments, made a dash for the hill and seized it, with a loss of but 4 men, capturing 135 officers and men of the enemy's picket. Before the crest could be intrenched the enemy opened upon our men from several batteries, and during the day the division lost in holding the position 2 officers wounded and 11 men killed and 57 wounded. We, however, held and strongly fortified the hill, compelling the enemy to permanently close up all the embrasures of the front face of his nearest work. The hill remained in our possession until the corps withdrew to the Chattahoochee. It is but proper to state that, for the purpose of burning some buildings upon it, this hill was previously taken by our picket-line, supported by the Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers, under Col. E. A. Carman, general officer of the day, in which affair we captured about 20 of the enemy, with a loss of 1 killed and 3 wounded. The enemy subsequently strongly re-enforced and intrenched the picket on this hill.

On the 3d of August Ward's division returned from the reconnaissance toward the right, and on the 4th relieved two divisions of the Fourteenth Corps and occupied their works, on the right of the Twentieth Corps. The Third Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Corps, remained, and was temporarily placed under the orders of Brigadier-General Ward, commanding the Third Division, Twentieth Corps. Our line at this time extended nearly two and a half miles. From the 5th to the 10th of August the line of Ward's division was several times moved forward, gaining toward the enemy's works from a half to three-quarters of a mile. New works were built, keeping up connection on the right with Corse's division, Sixteenth Corps. The line of Ruger's (Second) brigade, First Division, was also moved forward, to perfect the line between the left of Ward's division and Knipe's (First) brigade, of Williams' (First) division. Geary also established and completed his line in advance, on the extreme left of the corps, connecting with the Fourth Corps. From the 11th to the 25th of August no changes of consequence were made in the line. The firing of the light guns of the corps were daily kept up upon the town and the enemy's works, and several noisy demonstrations were made by our heavy picket-line in obedience to superior orders. No organized advance upon the enemy's position was attempted. Casualties, though not large, were of daily occurrence.

On the 25th of August the wagons, ambulances, and a portion of the artillery, having been removed the previous day, the several divisions were withdrawn from our main line about 8 p. m. and massed about 800 yards in the rear. The First Division (General Knipe commanding), with Harrison's brigade, of Ward's division, was near the Montgomery Ferry road, the Second (Geary's) Division, near the Howell's Mill and Pace's Ferry road, and two brigades of Third (Ward's) Division near the Turner's Ferry road. These several columns were ordered to move on three roads toward the Chattahoochee as soon as the rear of the Fourth Corps, marching from our left, had passed their respective positions. Knipe was instructed to take up a line on the south side of Montgomery's Ferry, at the railroad crossing, and to protect the bridges there, throwing Harrison's brigade on the north side of the river. Geary

was directed to occupy the high ground about the military bridge at Pace's Ferry with two brigades, and to send one to the prominent bluff, about a mile north of the railroad bridge, at Montgomery's Ferry. Ward was to hold the hills on the south bank of the river at Turner's Ferry. The columns were not able to move before 2 o'clock at night, and the picket-line was not withdrawn from our works until near daybreak. Each column took its proper position, and the pickets rejoined their commands without molestation and without loss. Subsequently attacks of no very serious character were made upon both Geary's and Ward's defenses, and were easily repulsed. On the 27th of August I was relieved by Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum, appointed by the President to the command the corps, and on the following morning I resumed command of my division. During my brief command of the corps I received the cordial and efficient aid and co-operation of the division commanders and of the staff officers of the corps. I ought especially to name Lieut. Col. H. W. Perkins, assistant adjutant-general, whose industry, experience, and capacity in his department I found of especial value, and Lieut. Col. C. W. Asmussen, assistant inspector-general, who, in addition to his official duties, rendered me most valuable assistance in establishing the advanced lines and in constructing new defensive works. Capt. S. E. Pittman, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers; Capt. A. T. Mason, One hundred and twenty-third New York Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp, and First Lieut. George Robinson, aide-de-camp, acted as my personal staff while in command of the corps. The reports of division commanders, which have already been forwarded, will give a list of the casualties and additional details of the movements and operations of their respective commands during the period covered by this report.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Cumberland.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., August 4, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the following number of casualties in my command for the month of July, 1864:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Headquarters	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
First Division	11	125	37	576	.....	34	783
Second Division	5	90	24	317	9	157	602
Third Division	4	95	25	485	.....	11	620
Total	20	310	86	1,380	9	202	2,007

A. S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff.

No. 177.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Henry W. Slocum, U. S. Army, commanding Twentieth Army Corps, of operations August 25–September 8.

ATLANTA, GA., *September 3*, 1864.

We entered Atlanta yesterday at 11 a. m. The enemy had left, with the exception of some cavalry. They marched on the McDonough road. They destroyed 80 cars loaded with ammunition; also some engines. We captured 3 engines, a few cars, 11 pieces of artillery, 500 small-arms, and about 50 prisoners. We now hold the works of the enemy in strong force, and are safe at the bridge.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General.

General W. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 3, 1864.

GENERAL: I sent out a reconnoitering party early on the morning of the 2d (as I had done on each previous day). They arrived near Atlanta about 10 a. m., and were met by the mayor, and the city was surrendered to them. On entering, however, a portion of Ferguson's cavalry were found in the city and a few shots were exchanged with them. I at once moved forward all of my command that could safely be spared from the bridge-heads and occupied the city; and now feel that our position is safe, both at this point as well as at the bridges. We occupy the entire line of rebel works at this place. We have captured about 100 prisoners, 14 pieces of artillery, and several thousand stand of small-arms. The rebels before leaving the city destroyed 7 locomotives, 81 cars loaded with ammunition, small-arms, and stores. The railroad is repaired and in working order to this place. I have ordered the ammunition and a large portion of the subsistence stores now at the bridge to be sent here. The enemy that occupied the city moved out apparently very much demoralized. They moved on the McDonough road with the intention of joining their main army. General Hood left here on the night previous to our entrance. On our arrival here I telegraphed to the War Department all the information in my possession. The telegraph line will be completed to this point this afternoon. It is reported that Wheeler has cut the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad at Tantalon, and also the Nashville and Huntsville Railroad.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General, Commanding.

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff.

(Forwarded by General Thomas to General Sherman September 4, 1864.)

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 19, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor of inclosing herewith the reports of the division, brigade, and regimental commanders of this corps, of the operations of their respective commands during the recent cam-

paign. The corps was under the command of Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker from the commencement of the campaign till July 27. A report of its operations during this period will probably be forwarded to you by General Hooker. I have sent to him duplicates of the inclosed papers. Brig Gen. A. S. Williams was in command of the corps from July 27 to August 27. I inclose his report for that period.

The corps marched from its position near Atlanta during the night of August 25 and took position on the Chattahoochee River, covering the railroad bridge and the fords at Pace's and Turner's Ferries, the First Division near the bridge, the Second at Pace's Ferry, and the Third at Turner's. From the 27th of August till September 1 the troops were engaged in constructing works, strengthening their positions, and reconnoitering parties were sent out daily to observe the movements of the enemy in Atlanta. On the night of September 1 heavy explosions were heard in the direction of Atlanta, and a force was at once ordered from each division to make a reconnaissance in this direction. The command from the Third Division, under Colonel Coburn, on approaching the city, was met by the mayor, who made a formal surrender of the town to him, and informed Colonel Coburn that the enemy had evacuated during the previous night; that the only troops then in the city consisted of a force of cavalry under General Ferguson. On entering the city a few shots were exchanged between our troops and this body of cavalry. About 100 prisoners were taken. I at once moved forward seven brigades of my command and occupied the works of the enemy. The enemy left in his works and in the city 20 pieces of artillery and several hundred small-arms. He destroyed 6 locomotives, 81 cars loaded with ammunition, small-arms, and stores.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Cumberland.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 5, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward the consolidated casualty report of this command for the month of August, 1864:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Division		10	2	60		2	74
Second Division		5	3	18		3	29
Third Division	1	22	3	96		6	128
Artillery Brigade		2		7			9
Total	1	39	8	181		11	240

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General, Commanding.

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

Report of trophies captured during the campaign from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Atlanta, Ga., by the troops of the Twentieth Army Corps.

Articles.	Captors.	Place.	Date.	Remarks.
			1864.	
One battle-flag	27th Indiana Infantry.	Resaca, Ga.	May 15	Battle-flag 32d and 58th Alabama (consolidated) Regiment; captured by Capt. T. J. Box* and Private E. White, Company D, 27th Indiana.
Do.....	5th Ohio Infantry..	....do	May 15	Captured by Corpl. George W. Tyrrell,* Company H, 5th Ohio Infantry.
Four 12-pounder brass guns.	.....	....do	May 15	The capture of these pieces is claimed by both the Second and Third Divisions.
One battle-flag	105th Illinois Infantry.	Peach Tree Creek, Ga.	July 20	Color bearer shot by regiment; Sergeants Smith and Cram, Company F, 105th Illinois, crawled forward and secured the colors.
One infantry sword and scabbard.	....do	....do	July 20	Leather scabbard, marked "J. Hood Seammon, 51st Mississippi Regiment," secured by Sergeant Smith, Company F, 105th Illinois.
Three infantry swords and scabbards.	....do	....do	July 20	Picked up on the field that the enemy were driven from (two with leather scabbards), "star" on one blade.
One infantry sword and scabbard.	70th Indiana Infantry.	....do	July 20	Captured by Lieut. Charles H. Cox.
Do.....	....do	....do	July 20	Captured by Private George C. Thompson, Company G.
Four infantry swords and scabbards.	129th Illinois Infantry.	....do	July 20	One captured by Captain Walkley, Company B, from hands of rebel captain.
Three infantry swords and scabbards.	85th Indiana Infantry.	....do	July 20	One captured by William T. Patton, private, Company A; one by Henry Miles, sergeant, Company E; one by Samuel Wilson, private, Company C.
One revolver	....do	....do	July 20	Captured by Alex. P. Asbnry, private, Company H.
One battle-flag	....do	....do	July 20	Captured by Thomas J. Williamson, private, Company A; taken while regiment was advancing, and left by him, as he could not carry the flag and shoot at the same time.
Do.....	136th New York Infantry.	....do	July 20	Battle-flag 31st Mississippi Regiment; captured by Dennis Buckley,* private, Company G, who knocked down color bearer with musket and wrenched colors from him.
Do.....	26th Wiseonsin Infantry.	Golgotha Church, Ga.	....	Captured by Jacob Baldes, private, Company B, from Cleburne's division; regiment not known.
Do.....	....do	Peach Tree Creek, Ga.	July 20	Captured by regiment.
Five infantry swords.	....do..... ..	....do	July 20	One captured by Captain Fuchs, Company A; captors of others unknown.
Three infantry swords.	55th Ohio Infantry.	....do	July 20	One captured by Corporal Fink, Company B.

Respectfully submitted.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 29, 1864.

* Awarded a Medal of Honor.

No. 178.

Report of Surg. John W. Foye, U. S. Army, Medical Director, Twentieth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., September 29, 1864.

DOCTOR: In conformity to instructions contained in circular from your office, bearing date September 15, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of the medical department of this corps during the campaign which ended by the fall of Atlanta:

This command, formed by the consolidation of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, left Lookout Valley May 5, under the command of Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, thus entering upon a campaign having for its objective point the capture of Atlanta. Condition of command: The troops, many of them veterans, were in fine condition, if we except a portion of one division that had but recently returned from quite a severe campaign to the eastern part of the State, during which they were deprived of the vegetables issued to their fortunate comrades along the line of rail communication. Strength of command, 20,531. On the morning of May 8 the left of the command became engaged with the enemy at Mill Creek Gap, on Taylor's Ridge, one of the series of ridges known collectively as Buzzard Roost, and after a brisk fight of about five hours, in which advantages were gained and lost, darkness closed the struggle and gave us an opportunity to care for and remove the wounded. Condition of supplies: Stimulants and surgical appliances in abundance, but not up until several hours after we became engaged, the roads being required for the troops. Our panniers furnished us the requisite dressings till the arrival of the wagons. Field hospital: Established half a mile from the foot of the ridge and one mile from the enemy. An abundance of good water, fresh beef, and such articles as are usually found in the drivers' boxes of a well-regulated ambulance train. Removal of wounded: From the summit of the ridge to the base thereof on blankets, shelter-tents, &c.; from the base they were conveyed in ambulances to the field hospital. Character of the fire: Musketry, continuous at short range, conical ball. Anesthetics: Chloroform of Squibb's manufacture, from the use of which no bad results have been observed during the campaign. Casualties: Killed, 49; wounded and treated in hospital, 184, of which number 7 died during the night. Operations: Eleven amputations were performed and seven resections were made during the night subsequent to the fight. Subsequent disposition of wounded: At 11 a. m. on the day after the wounded were placed in ambulances, and, under the charge of three medical officers and a proper number of attendants, transferred to Ringgold, a distance of twenty-five miles, and one death occurred on the route.

On the 12th of May the command moved to the right and, passing through Snake Creek Gap, came upon the enemy near Resaca, and after a series of maneuvers engaged him shortly after meridian May 15. Battle of Resaca: the troops were in good condition, the attack having been deferred till p. m. to enable them to prepare their dinners before engaging. Strength of command, about 16,000. Supplies: Abundant and of good quality. Field hospital: About one and a half miles to the rear of the point of attack; water and food abundant

and weather fine. Removal of the wounded: The wounded were taken from the field depot to the field hospital in ambulances, the work of removal being completed at about 2 a. m. on the morning following the battle. Character of the fire: Musketry and artillery, the former very severe and at short range, the movements being an assault upon the enemy's works, which were carried and held, compelling the abandonment of the field by the enemy. Disposition of wounded: The wounded were transferred from the field hospital to the general field hospital, Department of the Cumberland, located at Resaca. The transfer completed on the 22d. Casualties: Wounded, 1,172 is the approximate number treated at the three division hospitals, of which number between 75 and 80 died within five days after the battle. I regret my inability to furnish the exact data of this as well as several subsequent engagements, as my predecessor failed to retain copies of his classified returns, and I am compelled to omit those furnished by the Third Division as entirely unreliable. Operations: Thirty-five amputations, ten resections, and one excision were performed at the Second Division hospital, but of the operations at the others I can find no record.

Leaving Resaca on the 16th, the command followed the enemy, and, after a series of skirmishes, again met him in force at Dallas and engaged him on the 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th of May. Strength of command: Unknown. Condition of command: Much exhausted by long, heavy, and forced marches. Condition of supplies: Stimulants, and surgical appliances in abundance, and sufficient shelter for all the wounded. Field hospital: On the east side of Pumpkin Vine Creek, one and a half miles from the point of attack. Our lines advanced two miles late in the evening of the 25th. The hospital was moved on the following morning to accommodate the change in the position of the troops. Operations: In the Second Division hospital, thirty-nine amputations and nineteen excisions are reported. The First and Third Divisions can furnish no report of their operations. Removal of wounded: The slight cases were placed in army wagons and sent to Kingston, Ga.; the more serious cases in ambulances, under the charge of Surgeon Kendall, One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers, to the same point. Two days' rations were sent with the train, and they (the wounded) fed three times daily while in transit by men who were detailed for the purpose to accompany the train. Casualties: Wounded and treated in the hospitals of the Third Division, 1,264.

For the sixteen days following the battle of Dallas the men were constantly exposed to a very annoying fire from the enemy, who had ensconced himself behind a very formidable line of works in front of Pine Knob, and from which it was determined to dislodge him, and on the 15th of June an advance was made with that intent. Battle of Pine Hill: The command worn out and exhausted by continued marching, building breast-works; the roads heavy from almost unintermitting rain of ten days; the battle began at about 2 p. m. and continued till dusk. Condition of supplies: Stimulants and other stores rather limited; difficult to obtain because of the bad roads. No actual suffering for the want of supplies, but they were not as abundant as on former occasions. Field hospital: About two miles from line of attack; water good; food plenty; more suffering because of continual rain and previous exhaustion than from other causes. Removal of wounded: On litters to the field depots; from there in ambulances to the hospitals. Character of the fire: Musketry and artillery; continuous; range

from 100 to 25 yards; the enemy's works rendered useless, but not carried. Casualties: Wounded, 643 were admitted to hospital. Disposition of wounded: To Acworth in ambulances, and from there in box-cars to Chattanooga, each detachment accompanied by medical officers and a sufficient number of attendants to look after the interests of the patients while in transit.

From the 17th to the 30th of June a series of skirmishes occurred along the edge of Nancy's or Noyes' Creek, on which our command was in position, said skirmishes being a part of the general maneuver and sorties for the possession of Kenesaw Mountain. Field hospital: Was moved seven times to accommodate itself to the varying position of the command; twice it was driven from its position by the enemy's shells, the formation of the land in the rear of the troops not being favorable to protection. Character of the fire: Musketry and artillery; desultory. Casualties: 504 patients from gunshot wounds were received from the skirmish line and admitted in hospital during this time. Disposition of wounded: Transported by ambulance to Acworth and transferred to department hospital at that place.

On the 1st of July the command left Kenesaw Mountain and followed the enemy to the Chattahoochee; skirmishing the entire way, but with few casualties, 71 being the number admitted to hospital for the nineteen days ending June 19. On the 17th the command crossed the Chattahoochee, and on the 20th Peach Tree Creek. Battle of Peach Tree Creek: Commenced about 3 p. m. on July 20 and consisted of a series of assaults on the part of the enemy, each of which was repulsed with great loss to him, and terminating on leaving us complete masters of the situation. The field hospitals were situated about one mile from the battle-field, and were, with a single exception, in operating order by the time the wounded had commenced to arrive. In the exceptional case (Third Division, William Grinsted, U. S. Volunteers, surgeon in chief) the want of system was painfully apparent, and but for the kindness of the medical gentleman of a division of the Fourth Corps through aid, and courteously tendered, much suffering would have ensued. Character of the fire: Musketry at short range, no artillery being used by the enemy. Casualties: 1,051 Federal wounded and 106 Confederate wounded were admitted in the three division hospitals during and shortly subsequent to the battle. Operations: 169 amputations and 42 excisions were made during the night and day following the battle. Disposition of the wounded: The wounded were sent to Marietta and transferred to the field hospital, Department of the Cumberland.

On the morning of July 21 the command moved forward, and taking a position about two miles from the center of the city, fortified, and the siege of Atlanta commenced. Siege of Atlanta: Commencing July 21 and lasting a period of forty-two days, terminating in the evacuation of the city by the enemy's forces on the morning of the 2d of September, and its immediate occupancy by this command. During this period of forty-two days the proximity was such as to render the slightest exposure of the person hazardous in the extreme, more particularly in front of the First Division. Casualties admitted to the hospital during the siege foot up in the aggregate to 366, of which number 43 died after admission. Operations: Amputations to the number of 45 were performed, from which 2 deaths followed. Disposition of wounded: No wounded or sick have been sent to the rear since the commencement of the siege, and although our

commissariat has been a meager one, unavoidably so because of the distance from a base, the patients have done well, and a large number are now on duty, who, under other circumstances, would now be carried on the rolls of some rear hospital. The following consolidated summary of the three divisions from July 22 to September 30, inclusive, will, I think, demonstrate the advantage of retaining the sick and wounded with the command when the operation of the troops permit it:

Admitted:	
Sick	2,935
Wounded	480
Total	3,415
Returned to duty	1,010
Transferred to other hospitals	1,419
Discharged	4
Died	173
Furloughed	1
Deserted	2
Remaining:	
Sick	755
Wounded	51

The patients transferred to the other hospitals were Confederates and members of other corps who were admitted to our hospitals after the main army had gone to the right, and after our occupancy of the city. One hundred and seventy-three deaths are reported, of which number more than 60 were mortal wounds.

The following casualties have occurred among the medical officers of the command since the commencement of the campaign: Asst. Surg. Taylor Elmore, One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, died May 27, 1864; Surg. H. S. Potter, One hundred and fifth Illinois Volunteers, killed June 2, 1864; Surg. William H. Heath, Second Massachusetts Volunteers, died August 28, 1864.

I regret my inability to furnish consolidated reports of wounds and operations from the commencement of the campaign, but the data furnished by my predecessor is so wanting in detail as to render it valueless for statistical purposes.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. FOYE,
Surg., U. S. Vols., Med. Director, Twentieth Army Corps.

Surg. GEORGE E. COOPER,
Medical Director, Department of the Cumberland.

No. 179.

Report of Brig. Gen. Alpheus S. Williams, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations May 1–July 28 and August 28–September 8.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 12, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of the movements and operations of this division during the recent campaign, which closed with the occupation of the city of Atlanta:

On 28th of April, when orders were received to move to the front, the division was occupying posts along the Nashville and Chatta-

nooga Railroad from Wartrace to Anderson, with large detachments at Fayetteville and Shelbyville. One brigade (Third), recently attached to the division in the organization of the new corps, was encamped in the valley opposite Bridgeport, Ala. On 1st of May the whole division was concentrated near that place, and on 3d of May reached Chattanooga Valley, at the eastern base of Lookout Mountain, and reported to Major-General Hooker, commanding corps. The organization of the division at this time was as follows: First Brigade, Brig. Gen. J. F. Knipe commanding, composed of One hundred and twenty-third New York Volunteer Infantry, Colonel McDougall; Fifth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, Col. W. W. Packer; Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Col. James L. Selfridge; One hundred and forty-first New York Volunteer Infantry, Col. William K. Logie. Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger commanding, composed of Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Col. Silas Colgrove; Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, Col. Ezra A. Carman; One hundred and fiftieth New York Volunteer Infantry, Col. John H. Ketcham; Third Wisconsin Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Col. William Hawley; One hundred and seventh New York Volunteer Infantry, Col. Nirom M. Crane, and Second Massachusetts Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Col. William Cogswell. Third Brigade, Col. James S. Robinson, Eighty-second Ohio Veteran Volunteers, commanding, composed of Sixty-first Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Col. Stephen J. McGroarty; Eighty-second Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Col. David Thomson; One hundred and forty-third New York Volunteer Infantry, Col. Horace Boughton; Forty-fifth New York Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Col. Adolphus Dobke; One hundred and first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. John B. Le Sage, and Eighty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. Edward S. Salomon. There was then attached to the division two batteries of artillery, viz. Battery M, First New York Artillery, Capt. J. D. Woodbury, six 12-pounder guns, and Battery I, First New York Artillery, Lieutenant (now Captain) Winegar, six 3-inch rifled guns; Captain Woodbury acting as chief of artillery. The returns at that time showed an effective force of 6,771 officers and men in the division, exclusive of Sixty-first Ohio Volunteers, which did not rejoin from veteran furlough until May 8, at Trickum Post-Office. Pursuant to orders the division marched from Chattanooga Valley on the 4th of May, bivouacked at Gordon's Mills that night, and encamped near the Middle Chickamauga on afternoon of 5th, at Pleasant Grove Church, three miles southwest of Ringgold. On 7th of May the division crossed Taylor's Ridge through Nickajack Pass, and encamped at Trickum Post-Office. Leaving Trickum 1 o'clock of 10th of May, the division reached Snake Creek Gap at 8 o'clock in the morning of same day. Pursuant to orders I reported to Major-General McPherson, commanding the Army of the Tennessee, and following his instructions took position with two brigades (Knipe's and Robinson's) in the westerly entrance of the gap, and moved Ruger's brigade through the gap in reserve behind the lines occupied by the Army of the Tennessee. On May 13th the division, having been reunited the night previous, was moved forward to Camp Creek, and took position covering the approach from the direction of Dalton. On the morning of 14th of May, pursuant to orders, I massed the division in support of the Third Division, which was in line of battle in face of the enemy's forces before Resaca. About 4.30

p. m. I received orders to march my division as rapidly as possible to support the left of Stanley's division, Fourth Corps, which was heavily engaged some miles distant. I moved at once by the left flank, under guidance of a staff officer of Fourth Corps, and in about an hour and a half, without halts, reached the position designated by the major-general commanding the corps (who had preceded the column) for deployment of the division. This position was a wooded ridge facing and bordering a narrow cultivated valley of considerable length along the Dalton road, near the head of which were the defiles and steep hills held by the enemy for the defense of Resaca. Robinson's (Third) brigade deployed quickly along the left of this ridge, and the other brigades were ordered to prolong the line along the ridge south of a deep gorge which bisects it. In front of Robinson's brigade, Simonson's battery (Fifth Indiana), of Stanley's division, was in position looking toward Resaca, and supported by a detachment of that division. Scarcely was Robinson's brigade in line before numerous fugitives from our own troops came pouring in confusion over the open in front, followed by the exultant enemy making confidently for the battery. After a fruitless effort with my staff officers to rally and organize the fugitives, I sent orders to them to clear the front, and rode back to bring forward Robinson's brigade. At the brigade I found Lieutenant-Colonel Perkins, assistant adjutant-general, with orders to move at once to the open and support the battery. Robinson moved with great promptness down the steep wooded ridge side, crossing a difficult creek at the foot, and, changing front forward on his right regiment in good order, he opened in volley upon the astonished enemy. They fled in greater haste than they had advanced, and in fifteen minutes not a rebel gun was heard in the valley. Orders were sent Ruger to advance his brigade so as to take the enemy in flank, but before it could be done they had fled. The division bivouacked for the night on the plain fronting toward Resaca. The brave and efficient conduct of Robinson's brigade in this affair served to create a strong confidence and good-will between troops recently brought together from different corps in a new organization, a feeling closely cemented by the subsequent events and occurrences of the campaign.

May 15, the division was ordered to support Butterfield's and Geary's divisions, and marched at 12 o'clock. While on the march information was sent to me by the major-general commanding corps that the enemy was threatening our left from the direction of the railroad, and I was ordered to cover and protect that flank. Facing by the left brought the division in line of battle, and in this formation I advanced it toward the menaced point, the brigades being in line according to numerical order. The ground occupied by Knipe's (First) brigade on the right was very broken, trending off, however, toward the north in a ridge of slight elevation, running almost parallel with railroad, partly through woods and partly through clearings. At a point where a road toward Green's Station from the Dalton road crosses the ridge there rises a considerable knoll or knob, upon which is a dwelling known as Scales' house. Ruger's (Second) brigade, extending from Knipe's left, reached and occupied this knoll, upon which slight breast-works were hastily thrown up. Two regiments of Robinson's brigade were deployed on the left of the knoll, where the ground sinks down into a timbered plain; three others of his regiments were held in reserve on the extreme left, and

one regiment placed in support of Winegar's battery, which was with much difficulty put into position on a high hill, somewhat in our rear, but commanding much of our front. Woodbury's light 12s were placed in the line near our left on ridges which commanded the approaches to what I regarded as the key to our position. The enemy massed his forces in the woods near the railway, which was distant from 300 to 600 yards from the different portions of my line. Advancing under cover as far as practicable, he attacked the whole line with great vigor and apparent confidence. The attack was received with perfect steadiness and repulsed with ease. The assaults were renewed three several times, and each time with signal failure. My line in no part was shaken or disturbed, and we literally had no skulkers. The main efforts of the enemy were directed against the knoll heretofore mentioned, and were continued in that direction until near dark. The position was held at the close by two of Robinson's regiments, which had relieved Ruger's. The artillery of the division performed an important part in punishing and repulsing the enemy. I made no efforts to pursue, as my orders were to cover and protect the left, and I was ignorant of the condition of affairs with the assaulting columns on the right; besides, the enemy's intrenchments, to which at each repulse he fell back, were but a few hundred yards in my front. It was evident, too, that the assaulting force (at least two divisions of Hood's corps) greatly outnumbered ours. The colors and colonel, with other officers and men, of the Thirty-eighth Alabama were captured by the Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, Colonel Colgrove, of Ruger's brigade, and the division took about 125 prisoners. In front of one brigade 5 officers and 80 [men] of the enemy's dead were buried. Our early march on the following day made it necessary to leave much the greater number to be buried by details from other commands. The casualties of my division—48 killed, 366 wounded, and 3 missing; aggregate, 417. The division, leaving the battlefield on the morning of the 16th of May with the rest of the corps, following the retiring enemy, crossed the Connesauga above Resaca and bivouacked at Bryant's (or McClure's) Ford, on the Coosawattee; crossed the Coosawattee on morning of 17th May, and bivouacked that night three miles east of Calhoun, Ga. On the 18th May reached a point near Spring Mills, southeast of Adairsville, and bivouacked at 9.30 p. m. on the so-called Gravelly Plateau. On 19th of May marched at 1 p. m. to the support of Butterfield's division, reported as having the enemy strong in his front. The division was put in line on his left, and advancing in this order over a very rough country and through the thickest underbrush, reached the vicinity of Cassville, after some skirmishing with the enemy, about 8 p. m. May 20, the enemy having withdrawn from his intrenched lines behind Cassville, Knipe's brigade was ordered to hold the town, and the others were put in camp on the north side and remained in this camp 21st and 22d of May. May 23, the division marched at daylight, crossing the Etowah on pontoon bridge near Milam's, and encamped on Euharlee Creek, connecting with Fourth Corps on the right and Geary's division on the left. On 24th we marched by by-paths and mountain roads; reached Burnt Hickory at 5.30 p. m. and bivouacked in a heavy storm; Geary's division on my right and Butterfield's on my left. May 25, orders were received to advance by the road to the right and take position in advance of Dallas. Geary's division was to move on a central route and Butter-

field's on the left. Having passed Pumpkin Vine Creek on a bridge which the enemy had partly burned, and which we repaired, the head of my column had reached within a mile and a half of Dallas, when I received an order from the commander of the corps to countermarch and move as rapidly as possible to the support of Geary's division. I marched left in front, recrossed the creek, and finding my way along the left bank, crossed again on Geary's route, and, after a rapid march of over five miles, came up with Butterfield's and Geary's divisions massed on the road toward New Hope Church, and passed to the front. Receiving orders from the corps commander to put my division in order of attack, I deployed the division in three lines of brigade front. Two regiments (Sixty-first Ohio and Thirteenth New Jersey) were sent forward as skirmishers. The division, without sufficient halt to recover breath, moved promptly in advance for a mile and a half, driving the enemy before us and forcing back his strong skirmish line and heavy reserves at double-quick. It was quite dark when the column reached the foot of the slopes upon which the enemy were strongly intrenched and across which he threw shot, shell, and canister in murderous volleys. During the advance the Second (Ruger's) Brigade passed lines with and relieved the Third (Robinson's), which was leading, and Knipe's (First) brigade in turn relieved a portion of Ruger's brigade and covered its right flank. Robinson later relieved Ruger's brigade, which had nearly exhausted its ammunition. The division forced its way close up to the enemy's works, but darkness, rendered doubly dark by dense clouds pouring rain, put a stop to further efforts. Butterfield's and Geary's divisions relieved most of my division during the night, and in the morning it was placed in reserve within a few hundred yards of the enemy's works. The major-general commanding the corps followed the advance brigade of my division in this attack, and I feel confident he will bear testimony to the steadiness and good order, perseverance, and spirit with which it went forward until darkness put an end to the conflict. The loss of the division in this attack was 102 killed, 639 wounded, 4 missing; total, 745. Among the severely wounded on this occasion (since died) was Col. Archibald L. McDougall, One hundred and twenty-third New York Volunteers, a most faithful, patriotic, and valuable officer. Six other field officers of the division were reported wounded. The division occupied its position in reserve from 26th to 31st of May, always within range of the artillery and musketry fire of the enemy, losing several valuable men by casualties, a list of whom appears in the reports of brigade commanders.

June 1, the division, relieved by a portion of the Army of the Tennessee, moved to the left, and on 2d occupied several strong knolls, its left (Knipe's) brigade covering Brownlow's Hill near Pickett's Mills creek, the right of the division connecting with Carlin's brigade, Fourteenth Corps, and the left supporting Twenty-third Corps. I held this position on 3d and 4th, keeping up a constant skirmish with the enemy. On 5th of June Davis' division, Fourteenth Corps, relieved my division and I moved from four to five miles to the left, taking up position across Allatoona Creek, my left covered by McCook's division of cavalry near Harris' farm, on Hillsborough road. On 6th of June I advanced the division and occupied a ridge near Kemp's Mill, on Sandtown road, right resting on Allatoona Creek, Butterfield's and Geary's divisions on my left, the enemy's skirmishers constantly in our front and contesting the ground. June 11,

moved about a mile and a half to the left and connected with Stanley's division, of the Fourth Corps, looking toward Pine Mountain. On 13th and 14th Geary's division relieved a portion of Fourteenth Corps and connected with my left. June 15, the enemy having evacuated Pine Mountain, my division was ordered to pursue to the right of Geary's division. At 4 p. m. I crossed a deep ravine on my left and, ascending a high hill, massed my whole division in rear of Geary's right reserve brigade. Soon after, hearing heavy firing, I deployed Knipe's and Ruger's brigades, and took the double-quick in that direction. I found Geary engaging the enemy in his works. Knipe's brigade was sent to form on Geary's right, and Ruger's brigade was moved to the left to cover Geary's left flank. Robinson's brigade was held behind Geary's left center. Subsequently it formed line in rear of Geary, and after dark made rifle-pits for his lines to withdraw to. On 16th Knipe's brigade was withdrawn from the right to the left of Ruger. It threw up breast-works connecting with Fourth Corps. Robinson's brigade was placed in reserve. The enemy on both days kept up a vigorous fire of shot and shell. On 17th followed closely the enemy, who again abandoned his works and fell back. I halted the division with left resting on Burnt Hickory and Marietta road near Kirk's house, connecting with Fourth Corps, Butterfield's division on my right, the line facing Mud Creek. On 19th the division was again put in pursuit of the retreating enemy, crossing Mud and Noyes' Creeks. I found the enemy in their works from two to three miles beyond. The enemy's skirmishers opposed us all day. The losses of the division from 15th to 19th of June, inclusive, in killed and wounded were between 90 and 100 officers and men. On 20th of June the division, being relieved by Fourth Corps, was moved to the right of Butterfield's division, and in the afternoon moved to the right and front as far as Atkinson's plantation and made connection with Hascall's division, Twenty-third Corps. The other divisions afterward took position on my left. On 21st, after reconnoitering to my front, sent out two regiments, under Colonel Hawley, Third Wisconsin Volunteers, and took possession with small loss of an important hill in direction of Kolb's farm. The enemy made fruitless efforts to regain it. June 22, I advanced the division, preceded by a strong skirmish line, especially on the right and on to the left of the Powder Springs and Marietta road. The division was massed by brigades in the woods, the right near the Powder Springs road at Kolb's house, Ruger's brigade on the right, Knipe's in the center, and Robinson's on the left. In front of Knipe was an open elevated plateau with a deep gully along its front, beyond which the ground rose gently to the woods occupied by the rebel picket reserves in strong rifle-pits 500 or 600 yards distant. Robinson occupied a hill about 200 yards to the rear and left of Knipe, placing his brigade in echelon to Knipe's. He had before him an open of at least 1,000 yards and extending to the low ground in front of Geary on my left, from whom I was separated by a swampy ravine. Ruger had thick woods in his front, except the ground for two regiments on Knipe's right. Soon after arriving on this ground I strengthened my skirmishers by an additional regiment, and drove back the enemy's pickets to the woods in our front, where his reserves were strongly intrenched, not far from his main works. I placed Winegar's battery (3-inch rifles) in front of Robinson's brigade, and Woodbury's (light 12-pounders) in front of Knipe's brigade, positions

that commanded all the open ground in front. About 3 p. m., hearing there were credible rumors of an attack, I reported in person to the major-general commanding the corps at Kolb's house, and received orders to deploy my division in one line and throw up breastworks without delay.

The information seemed reliable that the whole of Hood's corps was advancing to attack us. I had barely reached the left of my line (conveying the orders in person to each brigade commander as I returned from the corps headquarters) before the peculiar yell of the rebel mass was heard as they emerged from the woods and dashed forward toward our line. The heaviest columns were directly in front of Woodbury's battery, and in three lines. He swept them fearfully with canister from those effective guns, and rolled them into a confused mass. A few volleys from Knipe's brigade and the two left regiments (the Thirteenth New Jersey and One hundred and fiftieth New York) of Ruger's brigade speedily compelled those who were not driven back into the woods to take shelter in the deep ravine, and a dense clump of wood and underbrush on Knipe's front and left. While this was transpiring, a very heavy column came rapidly from the woods into the open on our extreme left, and were brought to a stand-still by the first shell from Winegar's battery exploding in its front division. A few additional rounds taking effect in the midst of the column threw the whole mass into confusion, and it broke in the utmost disorder for the woods. No further attempt was made to attack this part of my line. In the mean time the forces of the enemy which had taken shelter in the ravines, and others which had got up under cover, attempted to take advantage of the woods on Knipe's left front to turn that flank. The Sixty-first Ohio, of Robinson's brigade, was sent to re-enforce that part of the line, and Winegar was ordered to open with canister and case-shot along the ravine and through the woods. The punishment to the enemy must have been very severe. He at once discontinued his movements and relapsed into silence. It was now quite dark and under cover of darkness the enemy withdrew his troops, carrying away during the night many of his dead and most of his wounded. He left, however, in our front abundant proofs of his severe loss, which was acknowledged by the rebel journals of Atlanta to have exceeded 1,000 men. During the night the Third Division was placed in reserve to mine. Our losses in this engagement did not exceed 130 men, including some 19 reported missing in action, who were captured by the sudden rush on my picket-line. Maj. D. C. Beckett, Sixty-first Ohio Volunteers, a very superior officer, was among the killed. The division remained in this same position in front of the enemy's works until 2d of July. During the assault by Fourth and Fourteenth Corps on 27th of June it was held in readiness to advance. Winegar's battery was placed in position on the left of the corps and was engaged all day with some loss. July 3, the division, moving on the left of the corps, crossed the abandoned works of the enemy, and, following on several difficult by-paths, reached the main road about a mile and a half west of Marietta. From this point it followed the Third Division on the Turner's Ferry road, and, coming up with the enemy's intrenched line, encamped about 4 p. m. on the left of Second Division. The Fourteenth Corps, coming up later, took position on left of Twentieth Corps. The enemy's works were in plain sight. July 4, in the afternoon I moved my division about two miles to the

right and took position between the Second and Third Divisions, the latter connecting with the Twenty-third Corps. July 5, the enemy having again fallen back, the division, in pursuit, crossed the creek and fields in front, striking the Turner's Ferry road just in rear of the enemy's works. After a most fatiguing march, partly along this encumbered road and partly over by-paths, through a very rough and broken country, the division went into position on a high ridge overlooking a portion of the enemy's new intrenched line in front of the Chattahoochee River. From this ridge was caught the first sight of the distant Atlanta. July 6, the corps was moved across Nickajack Creek. My division formed on right of Fourteenth Corps and threw up breast-works. The other divisions extended to and connected with Twenty-third Corps. The division remained in this position near Nickajack Creek until 17th of July.

On the afternoon of that day it crossed the Chattahoochee at Pace's Ferry on a pontoon bridge, and, turning to the left a mile or so from the bridge, encamped on the Howell's Ferry road. On the morning of the 18th I sent out two regiments under Col. E. A. Carman, Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers, to find the right of Fourth Corps. Colonel Carman had quite a spirited contest with the skirmishers, in which he inflicted upon them considerable loss. Part of his skirmish line being surprised, he lost as prisoners 10 men and 1 wounded. The enemy were driven off. In the afternoon the division with the corps moved across Nancy's Creek and took position along the Buck Head and Marietta road, connecting with Fourth Corps on the left. July 19, in the afternoon I moved my division to the front and encamped on the north side of Peach Tree Creek above Howell's Mill. July 20, battle of Peach Tree Creek. The division crossed the creek early in the morning, and, passing through Geary's division, followed a farm road along a wooded ridge, which intersects the Howell's Mill (or Pace's Ferry) road at the house of H. Embry. At this point the enemy had established a large post, strongly intrenched. The head of my column having reached a group of deserted houses about 600 yards from Embry's, I was ordered by the major-general commanding the corps to halt. Knipe's brigade was massed on the right, and Robinson's on the left of the road. Ruger's brigade in the rear was moved to the right to connect with Fourteenth Corps. Later in the day Geary's division was brought up on my left. One brigade occupied an eminence separated from my position by a deep wooded hollow or ravine, which, passing between our positions, turned to the left behind Geary's advanced brigade and terminated in the open ground, where was posted Ward's division. One of Geary's brigades lay at the foot of the hill occupied by his advance and near the lower end of this ravine. A similar ravine, but of less depth, lay between my position and the Fourteenth Corps, which, having somewhat refused its left, was constructing rifle-pits at an angle to the ridge I occupied, and considerably to the right and rear. My whole front was covered by dense woods and thickets. About 3.30 p. m. I was in the act of advancing a section of artillery and a strong reserve to the skirmish line for the purpose of dislodging the enemy from his breast-works at Embry's house, when heavy volleys of musketry, commencing on the right of the Fourth Corps, and rolling in an increased volume toward my position, warned me that the enemy were attacking in force. I immediately ordered Knipe to deploy his brigade at double-quick across the ridge in advance of the group of houses, and Rob-

inson to extend from Knipe's left, along a farm road, on the north edge of the ravine, to connect with Geary and cover the ravine. Ruger's brigade was held in reserve to await the development of the attack. One section of Winegar's battery was placed in the line of First Brigade to sweep the ridge, one section of Woodbury's battery was placed between Knipe's and Robinson's brigades to command the ravine on our left front, and one section of same battery was placed so as to observe the broad ravine on the right. The other sections were in reserve. Hardly had these dispositions been made before the enemy advanced upon us in great force, driving in our skirmishers with his line of battle, and, under cover of the thickets and undergrowth, coming close upon our lines before being seen. His main attack was along the ridge in the direction of Embry's house, but strong columns were sent down the ravines upon the right and left. That on the right, passing my flank unseen, fell upon the left regiments of Fourteenth Corps. Finding from the enemy's fire that he was moving down the right ravine, I ordered a regiment (Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers) from Ruger's brigade to re-enforce Knipe's right. This regiment, with one wing of Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers on Knipe's right, speedily checked and drove back the enemy on this flank, and held the ground until the close of the action. In the left ravine the enemy advanced in stronger force, and, pushing his way down to the lower end, momentarily forced back a brigade of the Second Division. He suffered severely, however, for his temerity. The fire of Robinson's brigade swept across the lower and through the upper portion of the ravine, while the brigade of Second Division, rallying across the lower end, poured volleys through half its length. A section of Woodbury's light 12's, throwing canister, helped much to effectually expel the enemy from this part of the field. In the mean time, Knipe's brigade in the center had heroically withstood and thrown back several repeated assaults. Finding that the enemy's attacks in that direction were persistently continued, after his attempts in the ravines had been much weakened, I directed Ruger to send one wing of One hundred and fiftieth New York Volunteers and Robinson's two regiments (One hundred and first and Eighty-second Illinois) to re-enforce Knipe's line. No other changes were made. After sunset the enemy withdrew to his intrenched line, leaving a strong post in his rifle-pits at Embry's house and a heavy picket-line, which was, however, withdrawn in the night, with most of his wounded. I cannot too strongly praise the conduct of my division on this occasion. Not a regiment was broken or shaken, but without cover and in a fair field a little over two-thirds of my command received and rolled back the repeated assaults of a numerically superior and confident force of the enemy. Prisoners were taken from two different corps. The casualties of the division were—killed, 119; wounded, 458; missing, 3. Among the killed was Col. W. K. Logie, One hundred and forty-first New York Volunteers; Lieut. Col. W. H. H. Bown, Sixty-first Ohio Volunteers, and Maj. Lathrop Baldwin, One hundred and seventh New York, have since died of severe wounds; all excellent and gallant officers. Among the severely wounded were Col. Silas Colgrove, Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers; Col. S. J. McGroarty, Sixty-first Ohio Volunteers; Lieut. Col. A. J. McNett, One hundred and forty-first New York Volunteers, and Maj. C. W. Clanharty, One hundred and forty-first New York Volunteers, most of whom, I fear, will be disabled from

active duty in the field. Captain Bennett, assistant topographical engineer, on my staff, was severely wounded in the head during the action.

July 21, the division was engaged in burying our own and the enemy's dead. I regret that no sufficient memoranda were kept by the burying parties to report the latter with accuracy. During the day I had the misfortune to lose a most brave and valuable officer, Capt. Edward H. Newcomb, aide-de-camp, who was mortally wounded on the picket-line and fell into the hands of the enemy. July 22, the division moved toward Atlanta along the Pace's Ferry road, preceded by a strong skirmish line. A position was taken within about two miles of the town, connecting on the right with Fourteenth Corps and on the left with Geary's division. On 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th the lines were straightened and strengthened. July 28, Major-General Hooker having been relieved at his own request from the command of the corps, I assumed temporary command, pursuant to the order of the major-general commanding the Department of the Cumberland, and remained in command until the 28th day of August, when I was relieved by Major-General Slocum, appointed by the President to the command of the corps. Brig. Gen. J. F. Knipe commanded the division in this interval and will report upon its operations. I shall forward a separate report of the movements of the corps for the month I was in command. August 28, I resumed command of the division, then lying in intrenched lines on the south side of the Chattahoochee, near the railroad crossing. Strong working parties were employed each day in strengthening the lines, and reconnoitering parties were sent forward toward Atlanta every morning without discovering the enemy in force outside the works around the city.

On the night of the 1st of September repeated explosions, followed by what seemed reports of light artillery and heavy guns on the southeast side of Atlanta, aroused our whole camp and attracted the earnest intent of all for at least two hours. September 2, by orders of the major-general commanding the corps, before daylight I ordered a reconnoitering party of three regiments, under Colonel Crane, One hundred and seventh New York Volunteers, to march as soon as practicable toward Atlanta and report upon the condition of affairs. I subsequently ascertained that a portion of Ward's division had entered the city. Knipe's brigade, with one regiment of Boughton's (late Robinson's) brigade, was sent forward, and later in the day the rest of the division, by order of the corps commander, was moved into Atlanta and placed in the rebel works on the northeast portion of the city. On the 3d four regiments of Boughton's brigade, left to guard the works at Montgomery's Ferry, were moved into town and placed so as to cover the Buck Head, or Peach Tree Creek, road. The pickets of the division are now posted from the Turner's Ferry road to near the railway to Augusta, and guards occupy the outer line of works over the same distance. During this protracted and eventful campaign of four months the casualties of the division have been as follows: Killed, 348; wounded, 1,877; missing, 51; aggregate, 2,276. From these causes, sickness, expiration of term of service, and discharges for disability, the effective force, according to last report, is reduced to 4,535 officers and men. This does not include the two batteries which were detached from my command on arriving in front of Atlanta. One large regiment (the Thirty-first Wisconsin Volun-

teers, Colonel West), exchanged with Forty-fifth New York Volunteers, sent to Nashville, which reported on 21st of July, has considerably increased the strength of the Third Brigade, to which it is attached.

Before closing this long, but incomplete, report I desire to bear testimony to the valor, constancy, cheerfulness, and general good conduct of the officers and men of my command through all the hardships, exposures, and vicissitudes of one of the most memorable campaigns in the history of wars. For weeks continuously under the artillery and musketry fire of the enemy; for days and nights in succession drenched by excessive rains, and exposed on hard marches to a midday southern sun; working on breast-works and in trenches by night, they have borne all with a patience and cheerfulness that creates profound admiration. In the longest marches there have been but few stragglers, and in severest battles no skulkers. Surely such soldiers deserve well of the Republic. My personal thanks are due to the commanders of brigades for the capable and zealous manner in which they have discharged their duties. On 24th of July Col. James S. Robinson, commanding Third Brigade, was obliged to relinquish his command and ask for leave on account of sickness and the effects of a severe wound received at Gettysburg. This excellent officer has not been able since to return to the brigade. He was succeeded by Col. Horace Boughton, One hundred and forty-third New York Volunteers. The zealous, faithful, and capable services of my staff officers deserve especial notice and commendation. There have been with me since the commencement of the campaign, Capt. Samuel E. Pittman, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. Edward H. Newcomb, Sixty-first Ohio Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp (killed on 21st of July); Lieut. George Robinson, aide-de-camp; Maj. James Francis, Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, assistant inspector-general; Capt. Samuel A. Bennett, One hundred and seventh New York Volunteers, assistant topographical engineer; Capt. M. P. Whitney, division provost-marshal. Capt. E. W. Pattison, Second Massachusetts Volunteers, assistant commissary of musters, left the service on 22d of May by expiration of term, and was succeeded by Capt. E. A. Wickes, One hundred and fiftieth New York Volunteers. All these officers, not only in their respective bureaus, but as acting aides on the marches and battle-field, have rendered valuable services. Surg. C. N. Campbell, One hundred and fiftieth New York Volunteers, acting surgeon in chief; Capt. H. M. Whittelsey, assistant quartermaster; Capt. J. C. Ramsey, commissary of subsistence, and William J. Augustine, division ordnance officer, have all been zealous and efficient in their respective departments. I append hereto a tabular statement of the casualties in each brigade and of the artillery during the campaign, and a list of field officers of the division killed and wounded. I have the honor also to forward herewith reports of the brigade and subordinate commanders, with complete lists and dates of the killed and wounded during the campaign. To these reports I respectfully refer for details, and for whatever of especial praise is due to the officers of their respective commands.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your obedient servant,

A. S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. H. W. PERKINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Twentieth Corps.

Report of casualties in First Division staff during the campaign, 1864.

Regiment.	Name.	Remarks.
107th New York Volunteers	Capt. Samuel A. Bennett	Wounded July 20, 1864, at Peach Tree Creek.
61st Ohio Veteran Volunteers	Capt. Edward H. Newcomb	Killed July 21, 1864, at Peach Tree Creek.

Recapitulation of casualties in First Division, Twentieth Corps, during the campaign.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Headquarters	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
First Brigade	10	125	33	604	1	25	44	754	798
Second Brigade	4	96	33	622	.....	17	37	735	772
Third Brigade	6	100	25	544	1	7	32	652	684
Artillery	.....	5	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	20	20
Total	21	326	92	1,785	2	49	115	2,161	2,276

A. S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

List of casualties among field officers of the First Division, Twentieth Corps, during the campaign.

Regiment.	Name.	Remarks.
107th New York Volunteers	Lieut. Col. William F. Fox	Wounded May 15, 1864, at Resaca.
101st Illinois Volunteers	Maj. N. B. Brown	Do.
123d New York Volunteers	Col. A. L. McDougall	Wounded May 25, 1864, at Dallas.
3d Wisconsin Volunteers	Col. William Hawley	Do.
13th New Jersey Volunteers	Lieut. Col. John Grimes	Do.
82d Ohio Veteran Volunteers	Lieut. Col. David Thomson	Do.
123d New York Volunteers	Maj. A. H. Tanner	Do.
61st Ohio Veteran Volunteers	Maj. D. C. Beckett	Killed June 22, 1864, at Kolb's Farm.
141st New York Volunteers	Col. William K. Logie	Killed July 20, 1864, at Peach Tree Creek.
27th Indiana Volunteers	Col. Silas Colgrove	Wounded July 20, 1864, at Peach Tree Creek.
61st Ohio Veteran Volunteers	Col. S. J. McGroarty	Do.
141st New York Volunteers	Lieut. Col. Andrew J. McNett	Do.
61st Ohio Veteran Volunteers	Lieut. Col. W. H. H. Bown	Do.
141st New York Volunteers	Maj. Charles W. Clanharty	Do.
107th New York Volunteers	Maj. Lathrop Baldwin	Do.

A. S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

No. 180.

Report of Surg. Henry Z. Gill, U. S. Army, Surgeon in Chief.

HDQRS. FIRST DIV., TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS.
OFFICE OF SURGEON IN CHIEF,
Atlanta, Ga., September 27, 1864.

DOCTOR: I have the honor to make the following report of the movements and operations of the First Division, Twentieth Army

Corps, of the campaign commencing the 1st day of May, near Chattanooga, and closing the 2d of September, with the capture of Atlanta, Ga.:

The division was organized into three brigades of infantry and two batteries of artillery, First Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. Joseph F. Knipe; Second Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger; Third Brigade, commanded by Col. James S. Robinson, Eighty-second Ohio Volunteers; Battery M, First New York Artillery, Capt. J. D. Woodbury, six 12-pounders; Battery I, First New York Artillery, Lieutenant (now Captain) Winegar, six 3-inch rifled guns. The effective force of the division at the commencement of the campaign was 6,771 officers and men, afterward joined by the Sixty-first Ohio, returning from veteran furlough.

The first engagement with the enemy took place near Resaca, commencing on the 14th of May and closing on the 15th. The troops were in fine condition. On the latter day skirmishing was continued through the day till 3 p. m., at which time the enemy attacked our lines, and was repulsed after three several attacks with great loss. The engagement lasted till 7 p. m. The artillery did very effective service on the assaulting columns of the enemy. In this engagement the loss of the division was 417 (see tabular statement).* The supplies were sufficient and of good quality; the water was abundant and very pure. The field hospital was located about two miles in the rear of the battle-field. Our wounded were removed from the field with stretchers and ambulances. The third day they were removed from hospital to the railroad depot, and from thence to Chattanooga, thirty-five miles distant. The firing was both musketry and artillery, and was continuous from 3 to 7 p. m. at a range from 200 to 500 yards. The next engagement occurred on the 25th of May, near Dallas, at which place we attacked the enemy and drove him back to his breast-works. Our men suffered severely, especially from his grape and canister at short range (fifty yards). Our loss to the 28th, see table No. 2.† The men were in good condition, though they had marched eight miles previous to the battle. The hospital was established about half a mile to the rear. Water and supplies were plenty and good. The wounded were sent to the rear on the 27th of May, to Kingston, thirty miles distant, in ambulances. From May 28 to June 21, our loss was 78 (see table No. 3).‡ The third engagement occurred on the 22d of June. The enemy made the attack, but was repulsed with great loss. The casualties on our side, see table No. 4.§ Advancing and skirmishing were continued till we reached a point a mile and a half northeast of the Chattahoochee River, in front of enemy, who was intrenched near the river. From this point or ridge we had the first view of Atlanta, about eleven miles distant. On the 17th of July the division crossed the river on the Powell's Ferry road. On the 20th we crossed Peach Tree Creek, when the enemy gave us battle. He rushed upon us with an overwhelming force, confident of success, but was repulsed with terrible slaughter, especially by the fire of our artillery. The firing was at short range and the number of killed was greater in proportion to the number

* Shows 48 killed, 366 wounded, and 3 missing.

† Shows 102 killed, 630 wounded, and 4 missing; total, 746.

‡ Shows 11 killed and 89 wounded; total, 100. Admitted to hospital, 78.

§ Includes losses June 22 to July 19, and shows 19 killed, 192 wounded, and 19 missing; total, 230.

of wounded than in any of the previous engagements (see table No. 5).* The hospital was two miles in the rear of the field of battle. The wounded were removed from the hospital on the third and fourth days after the battle. On the 22d the division advanced to within two miles of Atlanta and commenced the siege which resulted in the capture of Atlanta. From the commencement of the siege, July 22, to the occupation of the city, September 2, was a period of forty-two days. Casualties, see table No. 6.† Anæsthetics (chloroform) were used in all important operations without a single unpleasant result recorded. During the siege the troops suffered considerably from scorbute, owing to the limited amount of vegetable diet furnished them. The climate of the region through which we passed was generally healthy, and our men suffered comparatively little from diseases, except such as were of a dietetic character. The command was reduced during the campaign from casualties, disease, and muster out to 4,535 officers and men. The medical supplies were in abundance. Stimulants, surgical appliances, and tents were sufficient for the demands. The operations, especially the more important amputations, were generally performed within thirty hours after the injuries. There was generally an abundance of spring water. In the removal of wounded from the field hospitals preparations after reaching the railroad were all that could be expected. Medical attendance always accompanied them, and as the line of march was usually near the railroad, the distance for their removal by ambulances was not very great. Not being with the command till late in the campaign, and some of the medical records having been lost, I have been compelled to draw largely from the report of the general commanding division.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. Z. GILL,
Surgeon, U. S. Vols., Chief First Div., 20th Army Corps.

Surg. JOHN W. FOYE,
Medical Director, Twentieth Army Corps.

No. 181.

Report of Brig. Gen. Joseph F. Knipe, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.‡

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, 20TH CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 13, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of my brigade during the campaign of Atlanta:

My brigade was guarding railroad communications on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad when I received orders to move with my command to the front. The One hundred and twenty-third New York Volunteers and Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers started on the 28th of April, 1864, from Decherd, Tenn.; marched across the Cumberland Mountains, and reached Bridgeport, Ala., on the 30th of April, where the Fifth Connecticut Veteran Volunteers and the detachment of the Third Maryland Volunteer Infantry

* Shows 119 killed, 458 wounded, and 3 missing; total, 580.
† Shows 183 wounded (hospital report).
‡ Including operations of the division July 28–August 27.

joined the command. May 1, resumed our march and reached Shellmound, where the One hundred and forty-first New York Volunteers joined the brigade, completing my command. May 2, resumed the march, taking the route over Whiteside's and Lookout Mountain, joining the balance of the corps at Chattanooga on the 3d of May. The next day we took up our march toward Ringgold, where we arrived on the 5th, camping near Pleasant Grove Church and preparing the command for active field duty. May 7, broke camp at daybreak and started in the direction of Anderson (Trickum) Post-Office, parking the train at Nickajack Gap, nothing but ambulances, ammunition train, and wagons with intrenching tools following the troops. Reached Anderson Post-Office that day and camped there until 1 a. m. May 10, when we marched to Snake Creek Gap and camped for the night. May 11, my brigade was ordered to occupy a high ridge called Horn Mountain, where the troops constructed breast-works. On the next day we resumed our march toward Resaca, reaching the field of operations on the 13th of May, while McPherson was engaged with the enemy, forming on the left of General Butterfield's division. At about 6 p. m. my brigade advanced one mile and rested during the night, forming the third line of battle. May 14, the brigade moved at 5.30 a. m. about one mile to the left and lay in reserve until 4 p. m., when the enemy attacked the Fourth Corps, and the division was ordered to their support. The brigade went in double-quick time, but when it reached the battle-field the assistance of the brigade was not required, the enemy having been repulsed by the Third Brigade of this division. We took position for the night on the left of General Stanley's division, my brigade forming the right of this division, where we remained until 2 p. m. on the 15th, when we advanced in double-quick time to engage the enemy. We found him in position, strongly intrenched and awaiting our attack. I formed my brigade in line of battle on the left of Colonel Wood's brigade, of the Third Division of this corps, under a heavy fire of the enemy. After completing my formation, I ordered an advance of my line to the top of a wooded ridge, distance some fifty yards, and ordered it to lie down and await my further orders. Colonel Logie, commanding One hundred and forty-first New York Volunteers, being on the extreme right of the brigade, mistook the order for an order to charge the enemy's position and passed beyond the ridge with his regiment into an open field, where he sustained considerable loss in killed and wounded. The enemy seeing this regiment in the exposed position, opened with his artillery from two forts on our right and left front. I at once directed this regiment to lie down and wait further orders. I could not recall this regiment to its position in the line, as this would have brought them under a heavy fire of both artillery and musketry. I could, however, protect them in their position by the balance of the brigade in case the enemy should make a charge upon them through the open field. In the course of about half an hour the enemy did make a charge, advancing in several lines with colors flying and extending entirely across the field. I ordered my command to lie quiet and await my orders. I waited until the enemy had advanced to within 150 yards, when I gave the order to rise up and fire. This order was promptly obeyed, and in less than half an hour the field in my front did not contain a living rebel. My casualties in this engagement were—Capt. E. L. Witman, of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, acting assist-

ant adjutant-general of this brigade, wounded in the right leg; Lieut. John H. Knipe, of the same regiment, aide-de-camp, killed; 6 line officers wounded, 30 enlisted men killed, and 160 wounded; a total of 198.

May 16, the enemy having abandoned his position, we followed in pursuit; crossed the Connesauga River and halted for the night near the banks of the Coosawattee, which we crossed on the 17th, marching toward Cassville, in front of which town we arrived on the 19th, when we formed in line of battle on the left of Butterfield's division and commenced skirmishing with the enemy, steadily driving him back to the town of Cassville. My brigade lay in line of battle that night, building breast-works within one-half mile of Cassville. We marched into town on the 20th, and camped in and around the town until the 23d, when we again resumed the march at daybreak; crossed the Etowah, camping that night on the Euharlee Creek. May 24, moved at daybreak in the direction of Dallas, crossing the Pumpkin Vine Creek on the 25th, and, coming within one mile of Dallas, we were ordered to the left, where the Second Division of this corps had engaged the enemy. We made a forced march of about four miles, passing the Third and Second Divisions of this corps, and when near the enemy we formed in line by brigades, my brigade forming the third line. In this order the division moved steadily forward for about a mile, driving the enemy to his works. General Ruger's brigade relieved Colonel Robinson's, and mine that of Ruger's. Two of my regiments, the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers and One hundred and forty-first New York Volunteers, being on the right of my brigade and nearest the enemy's breast-works, had exhausted their ammunition soon after dark, and were relieved by two regiments of Colonel Coburn's brigade, of the Third Division of this corps. The Fifth Connecticut Veteran Volunteers and One hundred and twenty-third New York Volunteers held their positions until 4 o'clock in the morning of the 26th, when they were relieved by regiments of the Third Division also. This was a very gal ant fight. Officers and men alike stood up to their work, never flinching for a moment, and never abandoning a foot of ground they had so nobly gained. The enemy fought behind breast-works; we did not. The loss of the brigade in this fight was Captain Chesbro and Lieutenant Phillips, of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, killed; Colonel McDougall, of the One hundred and twenty-third New York Volunteers, mortally wounded; 8 line officers wounded, 13 enlisted men killed, 111 enlisted men wounded, and 2 missing; total, 137.

The brigade remained in reserve until June 1, when we moved to the left of the line, in rear of the Twenty-third Corps. On the 2d we advanced about one and a half miles, and on the 3d took position on a knoll in front of the enemy, throwing out the Fifth Connecticut Veteran Volunteers as skirmishers, who lost 5 men wounded. The One hundred and forty-first New York Volunteers was ordered to relieve them on the 4th. On the 5th we marched about five miles in the direction of Marietta, and camped that night on McLean's plantation. Broke camp on the 6th at 5 a. m. and started on the Sandtown road, halting at a point west of Pine Mountain, where we found the enemy strongly intrenched. We erected breast-works and staid at that point, where, with the exception of slight skirmishing, nothing of moment occurred until the morning of June 11, when we moved about one and a half miles to the left, connecting

with General Stanley's right, built breast-works, and remained until June 15, when the rebel works were found evacuated. We moved forward in line of battle, skirmishing across Pine Mountain, this brigade being on the right of the Second Division of this corps. The left wing of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers was thrown out as skirmishers, who advanced close to the rebel works. The enemy opened a brisk fire of artillery and musketry, which was responded to by our skirmishers, and their artillery silenced by our sharpshooters; the lines did not fire a shot. In this affair the brigade lost 4 killed and 16 wounded. Early on the morning of the 16th we moved to the left of the Second Division, upon being relieved by General Ward's brigade, of the Third Division of this corps, where the balance of the division was posted, and built works under continuous fire of the enemy. On the 17th, the rebels having abandoned their works during the night, we advanced to the Marietta road, where the enemy shelled our lines vigorously, wounding 2 commissioned officers of the One hundred and twenty-third New York Volunteers and 2 enlisted men. On the 19th we advanced about two miles, skirmishing all day with the enemy, losing on that day 1 killed and 12 wounded. On the next morning we moved about six miles to the right, taking position on the right of General Butterfield's division; built breast-works and remained until the morning of the 22d, when we advanced about one and a half miles toward Kolb's farm, on the Powder Springs and Marietta road. I halted my brigade in a woods, by order of the division commander, and threw forward the One hundred and twenty-third New York Volunteers to strengthen the skirmish line. In the mean time Captain Woodbury's battery (M), First New York Artillery, was ordered to take position on a ridge in an open field to my right and front, and my brigade was ordered to move in support of it. This was promptly done by moving the brigade to the right under cover of the woods in which it had been resting. Soon after this, sharp firing on the skirmish line admonished us that the enemy was in our front in considerable force. I at once ordered the brigade forward to the ridge where Battery M was posted, and directed rails to be brought forward to construct temporary breast-works. While in the act of doing this the enemy advanced in three lines (Stevenson's division, as I learned from the prisoners captured), driving in our pickets. My command sprung to their arms at once, and then commenced as spirited a little fight as we have had during the present campaign. The fight commenced at 4 p. m. and lasted until 8 p. m., with a loss on our part of 3 commissioned officers wounded, 1 missing, and 9 enlisted men killed, 55 wounded, and 19 missing (the missing being all from the skirmish line and principally from the One hundred and twenty-third New York Volunteers), whilst the enemy's loss, according to their own admission, was at least 1,000.

The troops soon after the engagement threw up substantial breast-works, in which they remained until July 3, when the rebels were found to have evacuated their works in our front. We followed in pursuit and camped that night near Sweet Water Creek. Some firing was going on and many prisoners taken; my brigade was not engaged. We resumed our march on the 4th and went into camp on the 6th on a ridge near Vining's Station, keeping our front covered by a strong picket-line until June 17, when we broke camp and crossed the Chattahoochee River on pontoons at Pace's Ferry, marching about three miles in a southeasterly direction. On the

18th we resumed our march, advancing slowly, until we came on the 20th to the field where the battle of Peach Tree Creek was fought. We arrived there in the forenoon and rested in column by brigades (my brigade on the right) until the enemy made his attack, about 4 p. m. Under orders from General Williams, commanding this division, I double-quicked my brigade into line, forming the right of the division, the enemy driving in our pickets with their line (having no skirmishers deployed) before I had succeeded in establishing mine. In taking my position my right flank soon became exposed to an enfilading fire from the enemy in consequence of having no connection with any other portion of our army. I at once directed Colonel Selfridge, commanding Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, to throw back his right wing, his regiment being on the right of my brigade. This was promptly done and the enemy was checked in his advance. I also sent to my division commander to send me a regiment to place on my right, as I was apprehensive of being turned. This request was complied with at once by sending me the Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, Colonel Colgrove commanding. I placed this regiment into position on my right and was enabled to repulse any attempt of the enemy to drive me from my position during an engagement of over three hours. This fight was a fair stand-up fight, neither party having protection in the shape of breast-works. The enemy greatly outnumbered us. So they did also in the number of their killed and wounded after the fight was over. My loss in killed and wounded was very heavy for the number engaged. I took into the fight a little over 1,000 men, and lost, in killed, 6 commissioned officers; in wounded, 18 commissioned officers; in enlisted men, killed, 59; wounded, 203; missing, 2—no doubt killed or captured on the skirmish line—being a total of 288, whilst the enemy must have lost, from all that we can learn, at least 5 to my 1. Shortly after 7 p. m. the enemy, finding he could not drive us from our position, withdrew under the cover of the night and left us master of our well-fought field. During the night my command built substantial breast-works. On the 21st the command was engaged burying the dead, the enemy's as well as our own, and caring for the wounded. The brigade sustained a heavy loss in officers in this battle. Among the killed are Colonel Logie, of One hundred and forty-first New York Volunteers; Captain Ketrer, Lieutenants Davis, Wolf, and Adjutant Witman, of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers; Captain Wiley and Lieutenant Daicy, of the One hundred and twenty-third New York Volunteers; among the wounded, Adjutant Carey, of the One hundred and twenty-third New York Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel McNett, Major Clanharty, and Adjutant Hazard, of One hundred and forty-first New York Volunteers; Adjutant Daniels, Lieutenants Welden and Gavitt, of the Fifth Connecticut Veteran Volunteers, and Captain Stolzenbach and Lieutenant Young, of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers. Whilst I cannot but deplore the heavy losses sustained in this engagement, I have the consolation of knowing, however, that every officer and man in my brigade performed his whole duty to his country. On the 22d we advanced again within two miles of Atlanta, where we erected formidable breast-works within 300 yards of the enemy's line of works; nothing of importance transpiring until July 30. I was assigned to the command of the division on the 28th of July, and ordered an advance of the

picket-line on the morning of the 30th, in pursuance of special orders from corps commander, for the purpose of securing a ridge occupied by the pickets of the enemy. This movement was executed at break of day and took the enemy entirely by surprise, and resulted in the capture of 117 prisoners, among whom were 4 commissioned officers, with a loss on our part of 2 enlisted men wounded. The position was of the utmost importance to the enemy, as was indicated by his determined efforts to regain it during the whole of that day. Our entire loss was 11 enlisted men killed, 1 commissioned officer wounded, and 57 enlisted men wounded. On the 25th [of August] this corps was ordered to take position on the south side of Chattahoochee River, which it did, arriving in camp at break of day on the 26th, the Second Brigade being posted on the right of the railroad bridge, the First in the center, and the Third on the left, where we erected formidable works and watched the movements of the enemy by daily reconnaissances. On the 28th I was relieved from the command of the division and assumed command of my brigade. On the 2d of September I marched my brigade, in obedience to orders, out of the breast-works on the Chattahoochee River and entered the city of Atlanta without opposition, the enemy having evacuated on the night of the 1st, and took position in his breast-works on the left of the Decatur road, in the southeast portion of the city.

The above is a brief summary of the operations of my brigade from the 28th of April last to the occupation of Atlanta by this corps on the 2d instant. In concluding this brief report, I feel that I would be doing great injustice to my little brigade did I fail to make an effort to have its effective strength increased. I would, therefore, respectfully ask that at least one more regiment may be added to it. When the brigade marched from Decherd, Tenn., on the 28th of last April, its aggregate effective force was 2,308. It gained during the campaign 53 recruits. It has lost in killed, wounded, and missing, 797 officers and men, and to-day its aggregate effective strength is but 1,254, having also lost by discharge and sickness, 302 officers and men. I can but regret that so many brave officers and men of my command have fallen in this campaign, but the knowledge that they have fallen in a just and righteous cause will, I feel well assured, stimulate to renewed efforts the brave band that remains in the speedy suppression of this God-forsaken rebellion. I cannot conclude this report without tendering my heartfelt thanks to each individual member of my staff, composed of the following-named officers: Captain Palmer, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. E. L. Witman, acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. George B. Cadwalader, assistant quartermaster; Captain Ramsey, commissary of subsistence; Captain Smith, acting assistant inspector-general, and to Captain Mason, provost-marshal; my aides, Lieuts. John H. Knipe, Burns, and Selheimer, for the prompt and cheerful manner in which they discharged their whole duty. In the death of my nephew, Lieutenant Knipe, I have sustained the loss of a sincere friend, and the country a brave soldier. Although born in Virginia, he remained true to his country, and nobly yielded up his young life in the defense of its flag. His dying words to me were, "I have endeavored to do my duty; if you were satisfied with my conduct, I am ready and willing to die." Accompanying this report please find the reports of my regimental com-

manders, as also a complete consolidated list of casualties.* Sickness is my excuse for not forwarding this report at an earlier day.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. F. KNIPE,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Capt. S. E. PITTMAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Div., Twentieth Army Corps.

No. 182.

Report of Col. Warren W. Packer, Fifth Connecticut Infantry.

ATLANTA, GA., *September* 12, 1864.

I have the honor to submit the following official report of the movements of the Fifth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers during the summer campaign of 1864:

On the 28th of April, 1864, the regiment left Cowan, Tenn., and crossed the Cumberland Mountains near the tunnel, arriving at Tantalon 29th; left Tantalon and marched to within two miles of Stevenson, Ala. 30th, broke camp at 7 a. m. and marched to Bridgeport, arriving there in advance of the brigade, and encamped on the north bank of the Tennessee River. May 1, marched to Shellmound and encamped at 3 o'clock. 2d, marched to Whiteside's. 3d, broke camp at 8 a. m. and marched across Lookout Mountain; encamped near Chattanooga. 4th, marched to Gordon's Mills. 5th, marched across the Chickamauga Creek and went into camp. 7th, broke camp at 6 a. m. and marched to Trickum Post-Office, and went into camp. 10th, broke camp at 1 a. m. and marched to Snake Creek Gap; went up Horn Mountain, built breast-works, and encamped. 11th, broke camp at 4 p. m. and marched down the mountain; sent out a fatigue party to repair roads, and encamped for the night. 12th, marched to Sugar Hollow. 13th, moved forward about two miles and remained there with the division until 2 o'clock; we then marched four miles, built breast-works, and threw out Companies I and B as skirmishers. At 5 p. m. we were ordered into position, as a support for the Third Division, and remained there all night. 14th, was ordered to move a mile and a half to the left; remained there until 3 p. m., when we were ordered up to the support of the Fourth Corps at Resaca, on the extreme left, a distance of seven or eight miles. 15th, at 12 m. received orders to move forward and engage the enemy; became engaged about 2 o'clock, which lasted till dark; repulsed several attacks of the enemy, and finally drove them from their position; loss, 1 commissioned officer and 42 men wounded, and 8 men killed. 16th, moved out of our breast-works at an early hour in pursuit of the enemy; crossed the Coosa River and encamped; marched about nine miles. 17th, marched across the Coosawattee River, and encamped within two miles of Calhoun. 18th, marched to within six miles of Kingston, a distance of twenty miles. 19th, marched on Cassville; regiment deployed as skirmishers; bivouacked before the town that night. 20th, marched into the town about 9 a. m. A heavy fire broke out in some large wooden buildings, which, after some hours' hard work, our men succeeded in

* Embodied in Williams' report, p. 37.

extinguishing. Remained in the place as provost guard until the 23d, when we again moved on; marched twelve miles, crossed the Etowah River, and encamped.

From the 24th of May until the 5th of June the regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. H. W. Daboll, took part in the following movements: May 24, continued our march, camping at night at Burnt Hickory. 25th, marched in the direction of Dallas. At 3 p. m., when within a short distance of the town, the division countermarched to go to the support of General Geary. At 5 p. m. we charged the enemy, the regiment occupying the left of the brigade line; brigade advanced within 400 yards of enemy's works. The regiment held its position in line until 4 a. m. May 26, when it was relieved and joined the brigade in rear; loss, 2 enlisted men killed and 26 wounded. Remained in nearly the same position until June 1. June 2, marched a short distance to the front. 3d, regiment ordered to relieve skirmish line of General Hovey's division, Twenty-third Corps. The whole regiment remained deployed on the line until 5 p. m. June 4; loss, 5 men wounded. June 5, the regiment was about six miles from Acworth, when I assumed command. 6th, marched to the left about three miles, and went into camp. 11th, broke camp and marched to the left about two miles and encamped near Big Shanty Station. June 15, broke camp and marched to the left about three miles to Pine Knob, and took our position in front of the enemy's breast-works: loss, 1 man wounded. 16th, regiment received orders to move to the left and take position on the left of the Second Brigade line: built breast-works. 17th, enemy evacuated their works: followed them about two miles, when they commenced shelling our position; regiment ordered up to the support of Winegar's battery, on a hill in front of Lost Mountain; left wing of regiment, under command of Major Cogswell, was deployed as skirmishers. 18th, remained in same position. 19th, about 9 a. m. was ordered to advance; marched two miles and erected breast-works, and remained there until relieved by the Fourth Corps at daylight on the 20th; marched about six miles to the right and built breast-works for Third Brigade; remained encamped here until the 22d; moved to the right two miles and built breast-works; while the men were engaged in doing so the enemy came upon us in three lines of battle. We repulsed them with a loss of 2 commissioned officers and 11 men wounded, and 3 men killed. I being assigned to the command of the First Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Daboll took command of the regiment. July 3, followed the enemy to his works, five miles beyond Marietta. 4th, moved two miles to the right. 5th, followed the enemy to within two miles of the Chattahoochee River. 6th, moved to the left a mile and went into camp. Remained encamped on the north side of the Chattahoochee River until the 17th. Having been relieved of the command of First Brigade on the 13th, I took command of the regiment. July 17, crossed the river about 4 p. m.; bivouacked three miles from its bank; Companies H, F, K, and G deployed as skirmishers. 18th, marched four miles in a southeasterly direction. 19th, broke camp and moved forward three miles. 20th, advanced about a mile and a half and took position on right of General Geary's division; attacked by the enemy about 4.30 p. m.; engagement lasted till dark; enemy repulsed; loss, 4 officers and 46 men wounded and 14 men killed. 22d, advanced two miles; found the enemy strongly intrenched within two and a half miles of

Atlanta; went into camp. Having been again assigned to the command of the First Brigade, and Lieutenant-Colonel Daboll being sick, Maj. William S. Cogswell took command of the regiment. July 28, 4 p. m., regiment ordered to support an advance of the skirmish line; returned to camp at 7 p. m.; no casualties. July 30, 4 a. m., regiment again ordered to support an advance of the skirmish line; relieved at 11.30 a. m.; casualties, 3 enlisted men killed and 7 wounded. On the 1st of August Lieut. Col. H. W. Daboll assumed command of the regiment. Nothing of importance transpired until the 25th, when the Twentieth Corps was withdrawn from the line. First Division moving to the Chattahoochee River; the regiment went into position near the railroad bridge on right of First Brigade. Having been again relieved from the command of the First Brigade, I took command of the regiment on the 28th of August. September 1, regiment was sent out on a reconnaissance. 2d, moved into the city of Atlanta and took position in the enemy's breast-works, on the east side of the city.

WARREN W. PACKER,
Colonel, Comdg. Fifth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers.

ASST. ADJT. GEN., 1ST BRIG., 1ST DIV., 20TH CORPS.

No. 183.

Report of Lieut. Col. James C. Rogers, One hundred and twenty-third New York Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 123D NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 7, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with the order received last evening, I send you the following detailed report of the operations of this regiment in the present campaign, though, from the shortness of the time given to prepare it, the amount of time and number of movements it embraces, I am aware it presents a very fragmentary and imperfect appearance:

The regiment broke camp at Allisonia, on the Elk River, Tenn., April 27, 1864, and marched via Decherd, University Place, and Sweeden's Cove to Bridgeport, Ala., where it arrived on the 30th.

May 1, marched from Bridgeport, via Shellmound, Whiteside's, Wauhatchie, Lookout, Lookout Point, Rossville, Missionary Ridge, Lee and Gordon's Mills, Cave Spring, Taylor's Ridge at Nickajack Pass, to Trickum, which it reached May 7. Here it rested three days, and, stripping off all surplus baggage, prepared for the hard work of the campaign. May 10, marched into Snake Creek Gap, took position and fortified. May 11, the regiment worked on the road to Resaca through the gap. May 12, marched through the gap and encamped at entrance to Sugar Valley. May 13, occupied different positions in the line of battle at Resaca, but was not engaged with the enemy. These movements and the following were all made in connection with the brigade, under the command of Brigadier-General Knipe. On the morning of the 14th of May I rejoined the regiment, having been relieved a few days before from the volunteer recruiting service in New York. Three captains, two lieutenants, and ten enlisted men returned with me. The regiment, in connection with the rest of the brigade, was then lying in rear of the Fourteenth

Corps, but at 5 p. m. it moved with the division to the extreme left of the line and assisted in repelling the attack of the enemy upon the troops at that point. In the next day's battle it occupied the left of the brigade line. It was formed across an open space, with a rebel battery and earth-works in the edge of the woods in front. In plain view and entirely unprotected it formed a target for the enemy's guns, but, although 4 men were torn in pieces and 6 badly wounded by the shells which burst about it in every direction, it held its ground unflinchingly until dark, when it threw up a strong line of breast-works, protecting its front: but at daylight the next morning the enemy was found to have fled in the night. Immediately marched in pursuit, crossed the Connesauga, and halted for the night on the banks of the Coosawattee. On the 17th we crossed the river and, marching south, bivouacked near Calhoun. On the 18th marched all day and until nearly midnight, halting at Adairsville. On the 19th rebel pickets were met a mile and a half from Cassville and quickly driven into the town; formed line of battle and advanced to the edge of the village, when the regiment was sent by General Knipe to support a section of artillery in advance. In the performance of this duty 1 man was wounded by a shell. The regiment remained in camp at Cassville until Monday, May 23, when with the rest of the army it resumed the march at daylight and crossed the Etowah. May 24, marched along Allatoona Ridge to Burnt Hickory. May 25, marched to Pumpkin Vine Creek, and crossed it and advanced three miles in the direction of Dallas, when, with the rest of the brigade, it was recalled to assist the Second Division, which had found the enemy; marched back, recrossed the creek, and again crossed at a bridge farther down the stream. Immediately forming in line of battle, the regiment moved forward with the rest of General Williams' division, driving the enemy before it for two miles through a dense forest, to his artillery and reserves strongly posted in the rear. Starting in the third line this regiment at the end of the charge was in the front, the front regiments falling back behind it. It then advanced still farther till close under the enemy's guns, which all the time belched grape and canister over and around it, but fortunately it had got so near that by lying on the ground nearly all passed over it harmlessly. Here it remained until a fresh regiment came up to relieve it, but scarcely had it formed in front when the enemy's battery, which had been silent for a few minutes, opened again, and this gallant relief, unable to appreciate so warm a reception, rushed in disorder to the rear, all attempts to stop them and force them back to their place, even with a line of bayonets, proving useless. The regiment opened its ranks and let them through; then closed again and, opening on the enemy, after a few well-directed volleys given and received, the firing on both sides gradually ceased. In this position the regiment remained until dark, when it at once commenced throwing up breast-works of old logs and whatever material was at hand. There were no tools in the regiment, nor would it have been safe to use them, so close were the lines. Working all night, at 3 a. m., when it was relieved by fresh troops and passed a short distance to the rear, it had completed a line of breast-works, lying behind which during the day our troops were enabled to pick off the rebel gunners and render useless their artillery. In the very beginning of this engagement, Colonel McDougall, while gallantly leading on his men, was shot through the leg, shattering the bone, and was borne from the field.

Major Tanner and Capt. Henry Gray were also slightly wounded, but did not leave the regiment. Besides the above there were 2 enlisted men killed and 18 wounded, 2 of whom have since died. Colonel McDougall also died from the effects of his wound at the officers' hospital, Chattanooga, June 23. He was a brave and efficient officer, and his death is a heavy loss to the regiment. From May 25 to June 1 the regiment lay in reserve, losing but 1 man wounded.

June 1, moved three miles to the left. June 2, moved two miles farther to the left and intrenched; 1 man wounded. Remained here until June 5, when it was relieved by a regiment of the Fourteenth Corps and marched four miles farther to the left. June 6, marched to Allatoona Creek; remained here four days, and on June 11 took up a position in front of Pine Mountain, where the regiment fortified and remained until June 15, when it advanced with the rest of the troops and assisted in the capture of Pine Mountain. At daylight June 16 moved to the left and joined the rest of the First Division, and threw up a strong line of breast-works close to the enemy's line. Three men were wounded during the day. June 17, marched through the rebel works, which had been abandoned in the night, and proceeding something more than a mile the enemy was again discovered, strongly intrenched. Lieutenants Brown and Rogers were wounded. June 18, no movement; 1 man badly wounded. June 19, the enemy having again evacuated during the night, the pursuit was renewed. After marching about two miles his pickets were met and driven back some distance; line of battle was formed and breast-works thrown up. Two men were wounded in these movements. June 20, relieved by a regiment of the Fourth Corps, and marched past the Second and Third Divisions, Twentieth Corps, to a position on their right. June 21, built a line of breast-works. June 22, at 8 a. m. moved out in front of the works and deployed the whole regiment as skirmishers, covering the front of the division, and immediately advanced, driving the rebel skirmishers back more than a mile upon their main force, which was discovered to be hard at work throwing up fortifications. In this advance the Powder Springs and Marietta and the Sandtown and Marietta roads were uncovered. While the rest of the division was getting into line and intrenching this regiment held its position without relief or support, in the face of a constant and galling fire from a much superior force, until 5 p. m., when the rebel artillery opened, and Stevenson's division, in three lines of battle, advanced rapidly out of the woods. It then fell slowly back to the main line of battle, posted on a slight eminence some distance in rear. Here the advancing columns of the enemy were met by murderous volleys of musketry, grape, and canister, and after enduring an hour of fruitless slaughter they were driven with heavy loss and in confusion and disorder back to their fortifications. In this engagement at Kolb's farm First Lieut. E. P. Quinn was badly wounded and Lieut. W. F. Martin taken prisoner. The regiment lost besides these, 4 enlisted men killed, 28 wounded, 2 of whom have since died, and 14 men captured. Some of the prisoners were wounded and are known to have died in the hands of the enemy. The grave of one has been discovered since our occupation of this city. Remained in this position for ten days, extending and strengthening the works, and losing 2 men wounded.

July 3, the enemy having evacuated, passed through his works, and passed Marietta toward the Chattahoochee River. July 4, occupied several positions in the line in front of the enemy's new works,

July 5, again advanced, the enemy having evacuated his strong line in the night; crossed Nickajack Creek, and came in sight of the spires of Atlanta. July 6, marched toward the river near the railroad bridge and threw up a line of breast-works; remained in this position ten days. July 17, crossed the river at Turner's Ferry. July 18, crossed Nancy's Creek. July 20, crossed Peach Tree Creek and advanced about one mile. Here the regiment lay with the rest of the division, massed in the woods, until 3 p. m., when our pickets were driven in, the rebels following in line of battle close behind them. The division being at once deployed, the regiment occupied the left of the First Brigade. Here it repulsed three determined charges, the rebel line at one time being but twenty yards distant, while at the same time it was exposed to a constant enfilading fire from its right. After the first assault was repulsed and the firing slackened I ordered the rear rank to tear down an old house just behind the regiment and pile up the timber for breast-works. It did so, and this slight fortification in the succeeding charges saved many valuable lives. In this battle Capt. H. O. Wiley and First Lieut. John H. Daicy were killed, and Adjt. Seth C. Carey severely wounded. Besides these gallant officers the regiment lost 9 enlisted men killed and 35 wounded, 2 of whom have since died. July 21, was spent in attending to our dead and wounded, and burying the dead rebels who lay in our front. July 22, marched through the works which the enemy had abandoned in the night and took up a position on a ridge a little to the left of the Marietta railroad, and close under the enemy's guns. Here the regiment threw up heavy breast-works, protected by abatis and chevaux-de-frise, which it occupied for over a month. While in this position it had 1 officer wounded, 3 men killed, and 3 wounded.

On the 25th of August at daylight the regiment marched, in obedience to orders, back to the railroad bridge over the Chattahoochee and threw up a line of breast-works. The rest of the brigade and division joined it the next morning before light. It lay in camp at this place until September 2, when, in connection with a regiment of both the other brigades of the division, it made a reconnaissance in the direction of Atlanta, which resulted in the occupation of the city, the rebel force having evacuated that morning. It is now encamped in rear of the works on the east side of the town. The above is a brief epitome of the part this regiment has played in the terrible tragedy of this campaign. The limits assigned me prevent a more elaborate and just report, for were I to enumerate the individual exploits of cool and brilliant valor which have fallen under my own observation, a volume would scarcely suffice. In the patient endurance of the fatigues of long and weary marches, in intelligent and uncomplaining submission to all necessary hardships and privations, in the calm but resistless valor displayed in the shock of fiercely contested battle, its officers and men have been tried by the severest tests known to the soldier, and they have never once been found wanting. Engaged for months in constant picket fighting, and in almost daily skirmishes, they have also taken an active and a gallant part in every battle of the campaign in which the Twentieth Corps has met the enemy. Though few in numbers I feel proud to have commanded such men. The regiment started on the campaign with 523 effective men. It has lost in action 10 officers and 144 enlisted men, and 84 men have been sent to the hospital on account of disease contracted from hardship and exposure. It has received 21 recruits,

and some sick and wounded have recovered and returned to duty; it has now on the rolls an aggregate of 682 men. Of these 8 officers and 70 enlisted men are on detached service in the department, and 415 fighting men are doing duty in its ranks. Though reduced in numbers and worn out by fatigue its esprit de corps and general morale were never better than to-day. Accompanying this report is a complete list of casualties* prepared by Assistant Surgeon Kennedy.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES C. ROGERS,
Lieutenant-Colonel 123d New York Vols., Comdg.

Capt. D. W. PALMER.
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 184.

Report of Capt. Andrew J. Compton, One hundred and forty-first New York Infantry.

HDQRS. 141ST REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 9, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report the operations of this regiment during the present campaign up to the occupation of Atlanta.

The regiment, under command of Col. William K. Logie, broke camp at Shellmound, Tenn., May 2, 1864; joined the First Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Corps, to which it was assigned, with 22 commissioned officers and 434 enlisted men; took up line of march at 9 a. m., camping at night at Whiteside's Station; resumed the march next day, camping at night two miles south of Chattanooga. On the morning of the 4th marched to Lee and Gordon's Mills, near Chickamauga Creek. 5th, marched, camping at night near Ringgold. Remained in camp during the 6th, resuming the march the 7th, with slight skirmishing with the enemy during the day, halting at Trickum Cross-Roads for the night, where we remained the 8th and 9th. Breaking camp again the morning of the 10th, we marched to Snake Creek Gap; at 3 p. m. same day were ordered to the top of a ridge, where we constructed works, remaining there until next day at 3 p. m.; we returned to the gap and bivouacked for the night. On the morning of the 12th we moved through the gap and joined the forces under McPherson, where we remained until the 13th; then marched out toward the railroad, forming line of battle at 5 p. m.; constructed a line of works; lay on our arms till morning. Nothing of importance occurred during the day until 5 p. m., when we were ordered to the extreme left of the line as a support of the Fourth Army Corps (who were trying to get into a position), and, together with the First Division, arrived just in time to rescue a battery that was enveloped by the enemy; remained in line of battle during the night. 12 m. the 15th we advanced our lines to the rebel fortifications, and, getting into a position under a heavy fire, we were engaged five and a half hours, repulsing three desperate charges of the enemy, losing

*Shows 2 officers and 18 men killed, 7 officers and 100 men wounded, and 17 men captured or missing; total, 144.

1 commissioned officer and 13 enlisted men killed, 4 commissioned officers and 80 enlisted men wounded, making a total of 93 killed and wounded. At 6 p. m. we were ordered to join the brigade from which we had become separated by our colonel misunderstanding an order given by our commanding general, and here allow me to state that General Joseph F. Knipe, who had the honor of commanding the brigade, showed himself in every way worthy of the star he wears and the confidence reposed in him by all who are under his command. Whenever there was a wavering in the line there immediately would be seen General Knipe, from whom a few words of encouragement would restore order and inspire the men with confidence of success. We marched the morning of 16th in pursuit of the enemy, he having retreated the night of the 15th, camping at night at or near Coosa River, crossing the river the next day at 9 a. m.; nothing of importance occurred during the day. We camped five miles from the river, marching the next day from 8 to 11 p. m.; bivouacked for the night. 19th, moved in direction of Cassville, capturing the place with little resistance; no casualties in our regiment. Occupying that place till the 23d, we moved toward the Etowah River, crossing that stream on pontoons at 2 p. m.; camped for the night on the opposite side of the river. After a tedious march from 4 a. m. to 4 p. m. the 24th, we encamped near Burnt Hickory Gap. Next morning at 7 a. m., crossing Pumpkin Vine Creek and making a forced march of four miles, moved upon the Dallas pike in support of Second Division, who had met and driven the enemy about three miles. Reaching Geary's division at 5 p. m., we moved in advance of them and engaged the enemy till dark, losing 6 enlisted men killed, 2 officers and 19 enlisted men wounded, making a total of 27 killed and wounded. My command was relieved at 8 p. m. Fell back in reserve, where we remained till the morning of June 1. In compliance with orders at 10 a. m., we marched to the left of the line and bivouacked for the night. 2d, fell in and marched about one mile farther to the left and halted for the night, remaining there till the 4th; at 4 p. m. we relieved the Fifth Connecticut Volunteers on the skirmish line, with the loss of 1 man mortally wounded. 6th, the enemy fell back at daylight, the brigade having previously moved to the left in direction of Marietta, where we rejoined it and camped for the night, remaining there till the 11th, when we fell in and marched one mile farther to the left, halting at Lost Mountain, where we constructed works and occupied them till the 14th. We then marched in direction of Kenesaw Mountain, leaving Lost Mountain to the right. We were close on the enemy, who fell back steadily before us till 4 p. m., when he attempted to make a stand; slight skirmishing ensued, in which 3 of my command were wounded, and remained under arms over night. 15th, we rejoined the division, which had gone to the support of Geary and lay till the 16th, when we advanced close to the rebel fortifications and constructed works. The enemy evacuated during the night. 17th, moved in pursuit, and, coming upon the enemy's rear guard, my command was ordered to support Battery M, First New York Artillery, which had been sent on the skirmish line. We bivouacked for the night, and laid in camp till the morning of the 19th, when it was discovered that the enemy had fallen back.

We again took up line of march, and my command was ordered to support Battery I, First New York Artillery, while it shelled a knoll occupied by the enemy. Immediately after we were ordered

to advance and occupy a wooded knoll to our right, which we did (with the loss of 1 man wounded), constructing a line of works under a galling fire of the enemy. We remained here till the next morning at 7 a. m., when we were relieved by a regiment of the Fourth Corps, marching the same day about five miles to the right; camped for the night. Next day, the 21st, we constructed a line of works in front of the Second Brigade. 22d, we advanced two miles to a place called Kolb's farm, when we were attacked by the rebels in force, but repulsed him with terrible loss to them, with a loss of 1 man killed, 1 missing, 5 wounded, making a total of 7 in my command. Here we constructed a line of works and remained till July 3. Having ascertained that the enemy evacuated during the night of the 3d, we started in pursuit; marched about nine miles, to the Chattahoochee River; we camped for the night. 4th, 4 p. m. fell in and proceeded forward three miles; camped for the night. 5th, resumed our march, with but slight opposition, to within two miles of the river, when we halted for the night. 6th, moved toward the left about three miles; constructed works; went into camp, doing picket and other duties till July 17, when we again took up line of march; proceeded to Vining's Station; crossed the river on pontoons; advanced two miles on the opposite side; bivouacked for the night. 18th, started at 3 p. m.; marched three miles and camped for the night; resumed our march next day to near Peach Tree Creek; camped for the night. 20th, about 8 a. m. fell in and crossed the creek above mentioned, and had proceeded but a short distance when we came upon the enemy. A few minutes before 4 p. m. it was evident that the enemy was about to assault us. We were quickly formed in line, when the most terrific battle ensued during the campaign. We repulsed three charges of the enemy. We were under a terrific fire for three and a half hours, from the front and flank, losing 2 commissioned officers killed, 12 enlisted men killed, 6 officers and 58 enlisted men wounded, making a total loss of 78. During the night we constructed works. It was here our young, brave, and much-loved Colonel Logie received a wound which proved fatal in a few hours; also our lieutenant-colonel (A. J. McNett) received a wound in the right arm which rendered amputation necessary. He had been with the regiment but a few months, but during that period had gained for himself a reputation of gallantry and bravery that he hereafter may be proud of. Here also our major (C. W. Clanharty) received a painful wound, and nearly at the same time our adjutant fell severely wounded, having been pierced through both legs with a minie-ball. He fell at his post and in discharge of his duty. A braver officer never wielded the sword in defense of his country. He may never be able to return again for duty, but he will always remain in the hearts of the regiment. 21st, strengthened our works and cared for our dead and wounded. 22d, the enemy having disappeared from our front, we pursued him two and a half miles, getting into position, and constructed a line of works in front of the city under a heavy shelling. Nothing of importance occurred except the requisite picket and siege duties until August 25. The casualties in my command from July 22 until August 25 was 1 enlisted man wounded in quarters by a stray bullet. On the 14th of August I returned from the hospital and took command of the regiment. 25th, at 8 p. m. we fell back to Chattahoochee River, which we reached on the morning of the 26th. We remained here till September 2, strengthening our fortifications and watching the

enemy by daily reconnaissances. At 1 p. m. September 2 we broke camp at Chattahoochee River, marched toward the city of Atlanta, entering it at 5 p. m. without the firing of a gun, where we are now encamped.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. COMPTON,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. D. W. PALMER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 185.

Report of Col. James L. Selfridge, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. 46TH REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLS.,
Atlanta, Ga., September 8, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the regiment under my command during the campaign just ended:

The regiment, numbering 29 officers and 734 men for duty, broke camp and marched from Decherd, Tenn., on the 28th day of April last for the front, joining the balance of the corps at Chattanooga on the 3d day of May. From Chattanooga we marched toward Resaca, via Snake Creek Gap, reaching the field upon which was fought the battle of Resaca on the 13th, and, after being put in position, threw up breast-works. On the morning of the 14th, the position having been changed, we rested until late in the afternoon, when we were moved in quick time to the left of the line, where General Stanley's division, of the Fourth Corps, was posted, and took position on the left of the Third Brigade of our division after that brigade repulsed the enemy, and remained until near noon of the 15th, when we moved to a ridge on the left of the Dalton and Resaca road, taking position in double-quick time, under direction of the brigade commander. My regiment was on the extreme right of the brigade and division, and connected with the left of Colonel Wood's brigade, of the Third Division, of the Twentieth Corps. This position was taken under heavy infantry fire from the enemy, and held during the entire engagement. Each advance of the enemy was handsomely repulsed with severe loss to them. A number of the enemy's arms were collected and stacked, but as our movements were hurried no account was taken. The casualties in this engagement in my regiment were 5 men killed, 2 officers and 32 men wounded. Early on the morning of the 16th we moved forward (the enemy having evacuated Resaca), taking the road to Cassville, in front of which town we arrived on the 19th, and, having taken position, built breast-works, the enemy holding the heights in rear of Cassville, which they, however, abandoned during that night. We rested at Cassville until the 22d, when we marched with the brigade toward Dallas. During the afternoon of the 25th was fought the battle near Dallas. The position of my regiment in the fight was again the extreme right. The line was formed on the right of the road and moved steadily and handsomely forward, driving the enemy nearly two miles over a rough and wooded country into their

works. Having gained their works, they opened a heavy artillery and infantry fire upon us, which brought us to a halt on a rise immediately in front of their works. Their artillery used grape and canister, but, not being able to depress the pieces sufficiently, most of their missiles passed over us. The right of the regiment having been swung forward came within about fifteen yards of the enemy's works, and could distinctly see the muzzles of their guns. The regiment was under very heavy artillery and infantry fire for over two hours, during which time they expended over sixty rounds of ammunition to a man. After dark the regiment was relieved by a regiment from Colonel Coburn's brigade, of the Third Division. The casualties during this engagement were—Capt. D. H. Chesbro and Lieut. John W. Phillips killed, and Captain Craig and Lieutenant Ketrer wounded; 6 men killed, 51 wounded, and 3 missing. The regiment remained near the battle-ground until June 1, when it moved to Brownlow's Hill in rear of Lost Mountain, where works were thrown up and occupied until the 5th, when we moved to a point west of Pine Mountain, where we found the enemy strongly intrenched. Our position being designated by the general commanding the brigade, we built works and occupied them until the 14th. With the exception of skirmishing nothing of moment occurred during our stay at this point. On the morning of the 15th the enemy's works were found evacuated. We moved across them several miles south, where new rebel works were discovered, and the brigade formed in line, my regiment again having the right. I sent the left wing of the regiment forward as skirmishers, by order of the general commanding the brigade, who drew the fire of the enemy and discovered that we were close to their works. But few shots were fired by the regiment excepting on the skirmish line. The enemy, however, kept up a brisk fire of both artillery and infantry. One section of a rebel battery was so posted as to enfilade a portion of my line, and, having received notice from an officer on the skirmish line that he was within range of that battery, I directed him to send men where they could pick off the gunners, which he did successfully, thus silencing those guns. Early in the morning of the 17th we moved to the left, where the balance of the division was posted, and built works, during which time we were under continued fire from the enemy. On the morning of the 18th, the rebel works being found deserted, we moved forward and south of them to the Marietta road, where the enemy shelled our lines vigorously. My regiment was placed in position in the second line supporting Battery I, First New York Artillery. The enemy's works being found deserted, we moved on the morning of the 19th. Besides daily skirmishing nothing worthy of note occurred until the morning of the 22d, when, having had the line indicated to us, we took position on a ridge on Kolb's farm. Having stacked our arms, I ordered the regiment to collect rails and other material for the purpose of building breast-works, which work had but just been commenced when sharp firing on the skirmish line indicated an advance of the enemy. The regiment was immediately formed and moved to the crest, loading as they advanced, and taking position between the pieces of Captain Woodbury's battery (M), First New York Artillery, found the enemy advancing in four lines. As they emerged from the woods in front of our position the artillery opened. I directed my men to hold their fire until they came in range, which they did. The enemy moved steadily forward until they came within good range, when the command was given

to commence firing. After the first volley (Battery M pouring into the advancing columns grape and canister at the same time) their lines became broken and confused, and those who advanced seemed to be doing so without any order, but each on his own account. Their loss in our immediate front must have been very heavy. My regiment held its position, expending over sixty rounds of ammunition per man. Receiving a fresh supply of ammunition, we were not relieved, but built works during the night. A large number of rebel arms and accouterments were collected and turned over to Lieutenant Augustine, division ordnance officer. The casualties in this fight compared with the enemy was wonderfully small, being 2 men killed, 10 wounded, and 3 missing.

We held the works until the morning of July 3, when we moved toward Marietta, striking the main road about one and a half miles from that town. Crossing the road we moved toward the right near Nickajack Creek and encamped on high ridge near Vining's Station and rested until July 17, when we moved across the Chattahoochee River. On the 20th we crossed Peach Tree Creek and moved in a southwesterly direction. At about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, while resting and awaiting orders to go into position, heavy artillery and infantry firing was heard on our left and in front of the Second Division. Pursuant to orders from the general commanding the brigade, we moved by the right flank, double-quick, and took position on the right of the brigade in an open field, the right resting on a knoll near a small log-house, and about thirty yards in rear of the Marietta and Atlanta road. The skirmishers being driven in in the meanwhile by the enemy, who was advancing in large force along the entire line, we took position under very heavy fire. Beyond and near the road was a dense woods through which the enemy advanced, which protected them and in a great measure concealed them from our view, while my regiment, being in an open field and without works, was under a constant and murderous fire. My regiment had position on the extreme right of the corps, and did not connect with any troops. The Fourteenth Corps was in position on our right rear, leaving a gap of at least one quarter of a mile, through which the enemy moved by a flank, thus getting on our flank and rear, and between us and the Fourteenth Corps, and exposing us to an enfilading fire. As soon as I discovered the movement, I moved the right of the regiment back, leaving the left stationary, thus in a measure avoiding the enfilade, but as the gap was too great it was impossible to check it altogether. While executing this movement we took 3 rebel prisoners who were in our rear, and whom I sent to the rear. I reported the fact of the enemy's movement on our flank to Brigadier-General Knipe, commanding the brigade, who promptly sent the Twenty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers to my right, which shortened the gap, although it did not close it. The enemy, however, was drawn from that position. The regiment held its ground until relieved by two regiments from the Third Brigade after dark, when we formed a second line about fifteen yards in rear of our original position, and assisted the regiments in the first line to build breastworks, which were completed before daylight next morning. I cannot refrain from saying that no troops ever behaved better than did the officers and men of the regiment it was my fortune to command on this occasion. The loss sustained by my regiment was great. Casualties were—Lieut. Howell J. Davis and Lieut. Samuel Wolf,

killed; Capt. Sefra T. Ketrer and Adjt. Luther R. Witman, mortally wounded; Capt. William H. Stolzenbach lost his right hand; Lieuts. Robert Young and David C. Selheimer (who was temporarily serving on General Knipe's staff) were severely wounded. Enlisted men—killed, 22; wounded, 83; missing, 1. A large lot of arms were collected and placed in a common pile. The men exhausted all the ammunition they carried and were furnished with more during the engagement. I might here state that from the 13th day of May until the 26th of August the regiment was constantly either under artillery or infantry fire from the enemy, and that, in addition to the losses in regular fights, we lost in skirmish and other duty 4 men killed and 38 wounded. On the morning of the 22d we moved toward the city of Atlanta, taking the position indicated by General Knipe near the Marietta road; built very substantial works, the same that we occupied during our entire stay in front of that doomed city. Beyond the loss of 2 men mortally and 7 severely wounded while on picket and behind the works, nothing of moment occurred while we held that position. During the night of the 26th of August we evacuated our works in front of Atlanta and moved to the south bank of the Chattahoochee River near the railroad bridge, where we were pleasantly and comfortably encamped until the 2d of September, when we marched with the brigade into the city of Atlanta. While it would occupy too much time and space to particularize acts of bravery and daring, I cannot, among all who have nobly performed their duty, pass the major and lamented adjutant of my regiment without a word. Maj. Patrick Griffith was ever at his post, was prompt in obeying orders, and everywhere displayed coolness and bravery that makes the true soldier. Adjt. Luther R. Witman, modest, brave, and patriotic, was ever near me, anxious to do his full share of the work before us.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. L. SELFRIDGE,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. D. W. PALMER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., First Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 186.

Report of Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 11, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to forward a report of operations and of part taken by the Second Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, in the campaign for the capture of Atlanta.

This brigade, consisting of the Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Col. Silas Colgrove; Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, Col. Ezra A. Carman; One hundred and fiftieth New York Volunteer Infantry, Col. John H. Ketcham; Third Wisconsin Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Col. William Hawley; One hundred and seventh New York Volunteer Infantry, Col. Nirom M. Crane, and Second Massachusetts Veteran Volunteer Infantry [Col. William Cogswell], was, during the winter of 1863 and 1864, stationed

for the protection of that portion of the railroad between Nashville and Chattanooga, from Christiana to Elk River bridge, inclusive. The brigade was concentrated at Tullahoma, Tenn., April 27, with the exception of the Third Wisconsin Volunteers, stationed at Fayetteville, Lincoln County, Tenn., and the One hundred and seventh New York Volunteers, which had been ordered to move to Shelbyville, Tenn., and escort from that place to the command a wagon train sent to Nashville for supplies. On the 28th day of April, 1864, the brigade took up its line of march for the main army and the enemy. April 28, it moved to Decherd, Tenn. April 29, from Decherd to University Place, Tenn. April 30, from University Place to Battle Creek (Sweeden's Cove), Tenn.

May 1, it marched from Battle Creek via Bridgeport, Ala., to Shellmound, Tenn., at which point the division concentrated. May 2, from Shellmound, moved with the division to Ætna, Tenn. May 3, from Ætna to east side of Lookout Mountain, and camped in the valley near Chattanooga. May 4, from near Chattanooga, via Rossville, to Lee and Gordon's Mills, Ga. May 5, from Lee and Gordon's Mills to Pleasant Grove Church. May 7, from Pleasant Grove Church, over Taylor's Ridge, to Anderson (Trickum) Post-Office, Ga. May 8, Third Wisconsin Volunteers joined the brigade. May 9, One hundred and seventh New York Volunteers joined the brigade. May 10, marched from Anderson Post-Office to and through Snake Creek Gap. On the 13th day of May the brigade, with the division to which it belongs, moved to the vicinity of Resaca and took position, covering the approach from the direction of Dalton and acted as supporting force during a reconnaissance made by the Fourteenth Corps toward Resaca, from the left. On the 14th day of May the division was massed in support of the Third Division of the corps in line in front of the enemy at Resaca. On the afternoon of the 14th day of May, about 4 o'clock, the brigade with the division moved to the extreme left of the main line to the support of the left of the Fourth Corps, then pressed by the enemy. The arrival of the division was opportune, as the enemy had succeeded in turning the left of the Fourth Corps, throwing back its left brigade in considerable confusion, and were still advancing, and on the point of capturing a battery abandoned by its support when the division came up. The Third Brigade being in advance, quickly repulsed and drove back the force of the enemy which was making for the battery. The Second Brigade took position next, on the left of Stanley's division, Fourth Corps, the Third Brigade on its left, the First Brigade in support. On the 15th day of May was fought the action commonly known as the battle of Resaca. The Second and Third Divisions of the Twentieth Corps moved to attack the enemy at a point in front of the left of the position held by the Fourth Corps. At this point an angle existed in the main line of the enemy's intrenchments, his line bearing therefrom to his right and rear. The First Division was to support the Second and Third of the corps. The attack by the Second and Third Divisions was only a partial success. The First Division was then ordered to a position on the left of the other two divisions, covering their left flank. The First Brigade on the right of the division, the Second on its left. The brigade moved about 3 p. m. and was formed in two lines and in echelon to the First Brigade. As soon as the brigade was formed I received orders from Brigadier-General Williams, commanding the division, to move forward across an open ground and occupy the woods beyond, which

skirted the railroad near Green's Station and at some 250 yards distant from the enemy's breast-works. While executing this movement I received orders from Major-General Hooker, commanding the corps, by Lieutenant-Colonel Perkins, his assistant adjutant-general, to advance my left and, if possible, to swing round into position, theatening the enemy's right flank. Soon after taking position in the woods, and while the brigade was executing the movement, my skirmishers became sharply engaged with those of the enemy. It was at the same time reported to me that the enemy was massing on my left. Becoming satisfied that such was the case, I threw back the left of my line, placing two regiments in the second line, on the left of those of the first, extending to and covering a knoll forming the end of the ridge on which the line of the brigade was formed, which knoll was the key of that part of the line. Reporting the state of things to Brigadier-General Williams, commanding the division, he ordered the Third Brigade, Colonel Robinson commanding, to take position on my left and cover the left flank. The line of the brigade was about 400 yards distant from the enemy's line of breast-works, and in the following order of regiments from right to left: Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, Colonel Colgrove; Second Massachusetts Volunteers, Colonel Cogswell; Third Wisconsin Volunteers, Colonel Hawley; Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers, Colonel Carman; One hundred and fiftieth New York Volunteers, Colonel Ketcham; One hundred and seventh New York Volunteers, Colonel Crane, in reserve. That portion of the position occupied by the Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, Second Massachusetts Volunteers, Third Wisconsin Volunteers, and the right of the Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers was covered with trees and underbrush in front and the ground slightly rising. In front of the center of the Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers was a peach orchard, and beyond that, at some fifty to seventy-five yards, woods, the ground descending rapidly from the peach orchard. In front of the left of the Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers, and of the whole of the position about the knoll, the ground was open and descended rapidly to the plain. The railroad was some 200 or 300 yards in front of the position and afforded by the excavation at that point good cover to the enemy. To the left of the knoll the ground was level and covered with thick woods. The knoll was occupied by a dwelling-house and out-building (Scales' house). Colonels Ketcham and Carman, on the left, were ordered to and constructed temporary breast-works of rails on that part of the line inclosing the knoll. This disposition had hardly been made when the enemy advanced along the whole front. His first line was easily repulsed, when he advanced his second, which fought more obstinately than his first, but gained no advantage and was driven back with comparatively heavy loss. On the right, the Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, Colonel Colgrove, captured the flag and commander of the Thirty-eighth Alabama, and some 30 prisoners. The enemy's heaviest attack was directed against the left for the possession of the knoll, against which he directed three lines. The number of prisoners captured by the brigade was about 60. The enemy in his retreat was pursued by our skirmishers to his intrenchments. The attack was made by Stewart's division, of Hood's corps; and was maintained about one hour and a half. The loss of the brigade was comparatively small, owing in part to the protection offered by the breast-works on the left. The loss of of the brigade was 13 killed, 135 wounded, 2 missing; total, 150.

A detailed report of the killed and wounded is appended to this report. The precise loss of the enemy I do not know, as the brigade moved before his dead was collected. It must have been much greater than ours, however, as there were a great many dead left in our front. The behavior of the brigade in this action was excellent. The Third Brigade on my left repulsed the attack of the enemy on their front with equal ease. After the action two regiments of that brigade, the Eighty-second Ohio Volunteers and the Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers, relieved, respectively, the Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers and One hundred and fiftieth New York Volunteers. This position was maintained during the night. About 12 o'clock at night considerable firing by the enemy occurred on my right, but did not extend to my line. The enemy retreated during the night. On the 16th day of May the brigade, with the division, moved in pursuit of the enemy to Bryant's Ford, on the Coosawattee River. On the 17th day of May moved from Bryant's Ford to near Calhoun, Ga. On the 18th day of May, from near Calhoun to near Adairsville, Ga. On the 19th day of May, from near Adairsville to a position in front of the enemy's position at Cassville, Ga., driving in the enemy's skirmishers near Cassville at dusk, and forming line within 400 yards of the enemy's line of breast-works. During the night slight breast-works of earth and rails were constructed by the brigade. The enemy retreated from our front during the night. May 23, the brigade moved with the division, crossing the Etowah River to Euharlee. May 24, moved from Euharlee to Burnt Hickory. May 25, marched with the division from Burnt Hickory toward Dallas, crossing Pumpkin Vine Creek. When within about two miles of Dallas, countermarched, recrossed the Pumpkin Vine Creek, moved on the left bank to a bridge near Owen's Mill, recrossed the Pumpkin Vine Creek at that point, moved about two miles to the position occupied by General Geary's division, in front of which the enemy had been found in some force. Immediately upon the arrival of the division at that position, dispositions were made for attacking the enemy. The formation of the division for attack was three lines, a brigade front. The Third Brigade in the first line, Second Brigade in second, and First Brigade in third line. The Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers, Colonel Carman, was deployed as skirmishers to cover the right flank of the division. The Second Massachusetts Volunteers was left at the upper bridge across the Pumpkin Vine Creek as guard. As soon as formed the division moved forward to the attack, the Third Brigade rapidly driving the enemy's skirmishers with their supports about one mile, when it was relieved by the Second Brigade. The enemy's skirmishers being driven in on the main body, a severe fight now took place, the enemy fighting behind his breast-works, he also having a cross-fire of grape and shell from his batteries on a portion of the line. The brigade maintained its position with obstinacy and without flinching for about an hour, not being able to advance in consequence of the destructive cross-fire of artillery and heavy musketry fire, also, from the fact that owing to the shortness of the line a farther advance exposed it to an enfilading fire from the right. An attempt by the enemy to turn the right was defeated by a movement of a portion of the First Brigade up to the line occupied by the Second Brigade. The brigade having suffered severely, and being out of ammunition, was relieved by the First Brigade and a portion of the Third Brigade, and then formed in reserve. The brigade attained a position in some portions

of the line nearer the enemy's works than any other of our troops, some of its dead being in advance of the position afterward occupied by the line of skirmishers of the troops which relieved the First Division. The loss of the brigade was—killed, 46; wounded, 314; missing, 1; total, 361. The brigade with the division was in reserve to the other divisions of the corps from the 26th to the 31st day of May, at the same position.

June 1, the brigade, with the division, moved to the left of the main line of the army and took position near Pickett's Mills creek. June 2, moved a short distance and relieved a portion of the Twenty-third Corps under command of General Hovey. June 5, moved with the division to Allatoona Creek. June 6, took position near Kemp's Mill. June 11, moved to a position in front of the enemy near Pine Hill. June 15, the enemy having fallen back from Pine Hill the night before, the brigade moved forward with the division and took position next on the left of the Second Division in front of the enemy's new position. Some sharp skirmishing took place on going into position, the enemy's skirmishers being driven in. June 17, the enemy having fallen back the night previous, the brigade advanced with the division over the enemy's works to Mud Creek. June 19, advanced to Noyes' Creek. June 20, moved to the right and took position near Atkinson's plantation. June 22, the brigade, with the division, advanced and took position on a ridge near Kolb's farm, driving the enemy's skirmishers from their position. While in this position, and while our skirmishers were pressing those of the enemy, it was ascertained about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, from prisoners captured and other sources, that the enemy was about to attack us. In accordance with orders, I placed the brigade in position in one line formation, the right resting near the Marietta road, and connecting with General Hascall's division, of the Twenty-third Corps, which mean time had come up by the Marietta road. Being in one line and without breast-works, and in accordance with orders, such breast-works were made as could be constructed by rails and other material within reach. In front of the left two regiments of the brigade (the Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers and One hundred and Fiftieth New York Volunteers) the ground was open about 300 yards to the front. The First Brigade prolonged the line to the left along the crest of the ridge, which terminated some 400 yards to the left. Next on the left of the brigade, and between the First and Second Brigades, was Battery M, First New York Artillery, light 12-pounders. Very soon after coming in position, the attack of the enemy was made by Hood's corps. His columns in approaching were subject to a fire from batteries on commanding positions, and were much disorganized. In the immediate front of the brigade and of the First Brigade the enemy emerged from the cover of the woods in the open ground, and was immediately received by a fire of canister from Captain Woodbury's battery. The Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers and One hundred and fiftieth New York Volunteers, in whose front the ground was open, giving a good view of the enemy, now opened fire. The first line of the enemy was followed closely by his second and that by his third. The second soon closed up on his first line, which had halted, and was even disordered before receiving the musketry fire. In a short time all three lines were repulsed and driven back in a confused mass, with heavy loss, the third line advancing but a short distance from the shelter of the woods. The enemy making the attack was Stevenson's division, of Hood's corps. Considerable captures might

have been made had we had forces disposable for pursuit and to obtain possession of the woods. The loss of the brigade was—killed, 3; wounded, 25; total, 28.

Remained in same position and near it until July 3. July 3, advanced with the division and took position about three miles south of Marietta. July 4, moved about two miles to the right and with the division took position in front of the enemy. July 5, the enemy having retired the night before, the brigade, with the division, moved in direction of Turner's Ferry on the Chattahoochee River and took position on a commanding ridge about two miles from the river. July 6, moved to the left, crossed the Nickajack Creek, and took position on the right of the Fourteenth Army Corps. On the 17th day of July the brigade, with the division, crossed the Chattahoochee River and bivouacked near Randall's plantation. July 18, moved to near Buck Head. July 19, in the evening, advanced to Peach Tree Creek. On the 20th day of July, about 7 a. m., the brigade, with the division, crossed Peach Tree Creek, advanced about one mile, and massed on left and in advance of position occupied by the Fourteenth Corps. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and while dispositions were being made to drive the enemy from a line of rail breast-works covering the road to Atlanta, the enemy commenced a general attack along the line of the corps. Maj. Lathrop Baldwin, One hundred and seventh New York Volunteers, a brave and faithful officer, commanding the skirmish line of the brigade, was mortally wounded while attempting to check the advance of the enemy. In accordance with orders received from Brigadier-General Williams, commanding the division, I placed the brigade in position in reserve, relieving Colonel Moore's brigade, of the Fourteenth Corps, from a line of partially constructed breast-works, and at once used every means to strengthen the line and extend it to the left to be used in case the line in front of us, composed of the First and Third Brigades of the division, should be forced. During the action three companies from the One hundred and fiftieth New York Volunteers, under command of Maj. Alfred B. Smith, moved forward and occupied a gap in the first line. The Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, Colonel Colgrove, moved forward on the right of the First Brigade, taking position covering the right flank. The action continued until dusk and resulted in the complete repulse of the enemy at all points. The loss of the brigade was—killed, 7; wounded, 30; missing, 2; total, 39. On the 22d day of July, the enemy having fallen back from our front during the night, the brigade, with the division, advanced and took position in front of the enemy's main line of defenses about Atlanta, and constructed breast-works about 500 yards from the enemy's position. The brigade occupied this position, the right resting on the railroad and crossing the main road from Marietta to Atlanta, until August 25. The line was advanced during this time to within 350 yards from the enemy's main line. On the 30th day of July the picket-line of the division was advanced with supports, the picket-line of this brigade being supported by the Second Massachusetts Volunteers. The greater part of the enemy's picket was captured, and the position held. A line of breast-works was constructed on the position for the protection of our skirmishers. This was within about 250 yards of the enemy's fort on the road, the fire of which was silenced by a regiment firing through the embrasures during the progress of the work. This duty was as trying to the troops as an ordinary action. If the fire by the regiment at the embrasures slackened, the enemy immediately took advantage to fire grape into

the ranks. The Second Massachusetts Volunteers was relieved from this duty by the Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers, and it by the Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers. The losses of the brigade on this day were—killed, 4; wounded, 39; total, 43.

On the night of the 25th day of August the brigade, with the division, moved back to the Chattahoochee River and took position on the south side of the river near the railroad bridge, and at once constructed breast-works. It remained in this position, with the division, covering the bridges across the Chattahoochee at that point, during the movement of the main army to the southwest and south of Atlanta.

On the 2d day of September the brigade entered Atlanta, which was occupied by the Twentieth Corps, the enemy having evacuated it the previous night. During all the time from the 13th day of May until the 26th day of August the brigade has been continually in front of the enemy. In addition to the losses from battle there has been a constant drain from losses occurring from day to day on the skirmish line, and frequently on the main line, which has almost always been within musket-range of the enemy's line. The hardships of the campaign have been borne by the command with fortitude, and duty rendered cheerfully. Among the dead are many whose loss, both as soldiers and men, is deeply felt by the command. There were present with me during the campaign of my staff—Capt. William Ruger, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, who was severely wounded at the battle near Dallas, Ga., on the 25th of May and incapacitated thereby for further duty during the campaign; Capt. Platt M. Thorne, One hundred and fiftieth New York Volunteers, acting assistant inspector-general; Capt. James G. Knight, commissary of subsistence of volunteers; Capt. Edward P. Graves, assistant quartermaster of volunteers; Capt. Josiah C. Williams, Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, provost-marshal; First Lieut. George L. Binney, Second Massachusetts Volunteers, aide-de-camp; Second Lieut. Edwin G. Fay, One hundred and seventh New York Volunteers, aide-de-camp, who reported to me June 2, and Lieut. Russell M. Tuttle, One hundred and seventh New York Volunteers, acting assistant topographical engineer. Each and all were efficient and zealous in the discharge of duty. To Captain Thorne I am under obligations for services, not pertaining to his particular department, rendered on every battle-field, always cheerfully, efficiently, and bravely, and also to Lieutenant Tuttle for similar services rendered under like circumstances. There were present for duty in the brigade on the 28th day of April, aggregate, 2,763. Loss by casualties during the campaign, aggregate, 771. Loss by discharge on expiration of term of service—Second Massachusetts Infantry, 315; Third Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, 157; Twenty-seventh Indiana Veteran Volunteers, 251; total, 723. Gain by recruits, 370. Present for duty in the brigade on September 2, 1,755. Accompanying this report are the reports of commanders of regiments, to which reports I ask reference for the details of the operations of the respective regiments.

A list of casualties is hereto appended.*

THOMAS H. RUGER,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Capt. S. E. PITTMAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, 20th Army Corps.

* Embodied in Williams' report, p. 37.

No. 187.

Report of Lieut. Col. John R. Fesler, Twenty-seventh Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SEVENTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 6, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the report of the part taken by the Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers in the present campaign, closing at Atlanta, Ga.

April 28, the regiment started from Tullahoma, Tenn., Col. Silas Colgrove commanding, marched by the way of Bridgeport, Ala., Chattanooga, Tenn., and arrived near Resaca, Ga., May 14, and was ordered in position by Brigadier-General Ruger on the right of the brigade. Sunday, May 15, advanced, by General Ruger's orders, driving the enemy's pickets until within 200 yards of their rifle-pits, and were then halted in line of battle, with skirmishers deployed in front seventy-five yards, until about 4 o'clock, when the Thirty-eighth Alabama Regiment made a charge on the regiment and was handsomely repulsed, with a loss of their colors, 35 prisoners, including Colonel Lankford, commanding the regiment, and 33 killed. The loss in my regiment was 5 killed and 54 wounded. Occasional skirmishing from the 16th of May until the 25th of May, when the regiment arrived at New Hope Church, near Dallas, Ga. About 4 p. m. of that day General Ruger ordered Colonel Colgrove, commanding the regiment, to take position on the right of the brigade and move forward. After advancing about 500 yards the enemy opened a very heavy fire on the regiment with musketry and canister from their rifle-pits, and after fighting about forty minutes the regiment was compelled to fall back, with a loss of 5 killed and 45 wounded. From the 25th of May to July 20 the losses in the regiment were from 5 to 15 a week in killed and wounded. July 20, at Peach Tree Run, Colonel Colgrove was ordered by General Ruger to take a position on the right of General Knipe's brigade. It was done with some difficulty, as the enemy was about to get on General Knipe's right flank before the regiment could get the position ordered. Soon after getting in position Colonel Colgrove was severely wounded, and the command of the regiment then devolved on me. About 10 p. m. the enemy fell back, taking their killed and wounded with them. The loss in my regiment was 4 killed and 10 wounded.

The 22d of July I advanced with the brigade within two and a half miles of Atlanta, and was ordered in position near the left of the railroad, and was under the fire of the enemy's pickets or sharpshooters until the 24th of August, and then marched back to the Chattahoochee River and remained there until September 2, and then marched back to Atlanta.

Respectfully,

JOHN R. FESLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. E. G. FAY,
A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 188.

Report of Col. William Cogswell, Second Massachusetts Infantry, of operations May 2–21 and July 1–September 8.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY,
September 8, 1864.

SIR: The Second Massachusetts Infantry left Tullahoma at 8 a. m. April 28, 1864, and, marching with its division by way of Stevenson and Bridgeport, Ala., joined its corps and the main Army of the Cumberland in Chattanooga Valley May 3, 1864. May 5, went into position at foot of Taylor's Ridge, ten miles east of Ringgold, Ga. On the 7th, marching through Nickajack Trace, reached Trickum Post-Office; went into position in front of Buzzard Roost. May 10, at 12.20 a. m. marched to Snake Creek Gap and joined McPherson's army about five miles west of Resaca. May 13, marched about three miles in front of last position. May 14, marched to extreme left of the whole army, where the corps relieved the Fourth Corps, which had been heavily engaged with the enemy. On the 15th the regiment was ordered to make a reconnaissance and ascertain the position of the enemy. About half a mile in front of the corps the enemy was found in force, and the regiment returned to its former position in the brigade, with a loss of 2 men wounded. At 2.30 p. m. of same day the regiment, with its brigade, moved into position against the enemy, which resulted in driving him into his works, and afterward three attacks of the enemy were successfully repulsed, he leaving his dead and wounded behind. The regiment rested upon its arms that night, and early in the morning the skirmishers found that the enemy had fled, abandoning the strong natural and artificial defenses of Resaca. In this engagement the regiment lost 1 killed, 21 wounded, and 1 mortally wounded. On the 17th crossed the Oostenaula. On the 19th the larger part of the day was employed in advancing upon the town of Cassville in line, preceded by skirmishers. The skirmishers of the regiment exchanged a few shots with the enemy. At dark the line halted just on the northern edge of Cassville and threw up breast-works. On the 21st Colonel Cogswell, commanding Second Massachusetts Infantry, was ordered to proceed to Massachusetts to expedite the forwarding of recruits to his regiment, which left Lieut. Col. C. F. Morse in command, whose report for the time of his command is herewith inclosed. July 1, the regiment was lying in works in front of Marietta. July 3, Marietta being evacuated, the regiment, with its brigade, marched three miles south of that place. July 4, took up position in front of rebel works. The time from this to the 19th was taken up by advancing as the enemy fell back, remaining a week on the north bank of the Chattahoochee, crossing that river on the 17th, crossing Peach Tree Creek on the 19th, and on the 20th, just south of said creek, the regiment with the other troops of the corps went into position to meet an attack of the enemy, which was made at 4.20 p. m. This regiment occupied the right of the second line, and was not actively engaged, losing 1 commissioned officer wounded. On the 22d the enemy fell back to his inner lines of the defenses of the city of Atlanta, and this regiment, with its brigade, moved up and built defenses in front of the enemy, the regiment occupying the right of the second line of the brigade, which was on the right of the corps,

and connected with the left of the Fourteenth Corps. In this position it remained until the morning of the 30th, at 4 a. m., when Lieutenant-Colonel Morse, Second Massachusetts Infantry, commanding the picket of the brigade, having advanced upon and surprised and captured the enemy's pickets in his front, securing a commanding hill near one of the advanced posts of the enemy, the regiment was ordered to support the picket-line of the brigade and hold the hill. The regiment moved promptly to the hill, threw up breastworks under the severest fire of the enemy's infantry and artillery, at a range of about 400 yards. At 11 a. m. it returned to its old position, having been relieved by the Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers, Captain Harris commanding. In that affair the regiment lost 3 men killed and 1 commissioned officer and 6 men wounded. The regiment remained in works before Atlanta thirty-five days, during all the time exposed to the enemy's artillery and his infantry sharpshooters, but fortunately suffered only two casualties in this position—1 man's leg broken by a 20-pound shell, and 1 man shot through the arm severely by a rebel sharpshooter; also, a few casualties on the picket-line, mentioned below. On the 25th of August at 8.30 a. m. this regiment left its brigade and marched to the railroad bridge across the Chattahoochee and commenced building works, felling timber and strengthening the position, which was occupied by its brigade that night. On the afternoon of September 2, Atlanta having been evacuated by the enemy, the regiment, with its brigade, marched into the city at 8 p. m., when the regiment was detailed by General Slocum for provost guard duty, where it has remained ever since, encamped in the park of the City Hall, under command of Capt. R. B. Brown, Colonel Cogswell and Lieutenant-Colonel Morse having been appointed commander and provost-marshal of the post, respectively. Subjoined is a report of the casualties during the campaign, commencing on the 28th of April and ending September 2, 1864, a period of 126 days.*

W. COGSWELL,
Colonel Second Massachusetts Infantry.

Lieut. E. G. FAY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 189.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles F. Morse, Second Massachusetts Infantry, of operations May 23–June 29.

May 23, the regiment, with its corps, marched at 4 a. m., and crossed the Etowah River in the afternoon, going into camp on the south bank. May 24, the regiment detailed as guard to ordnance train; camped near Raccoon Creek. May 25, joined the brigade at 8 a. m. and marched to Pumpkin Vine Creek; the regiment left there to hold the bridge; threw up works for its defense. May 26, 27, and 28, still at the bridge doing guard duty. May 29, regiment detailed to escort a hospital train of wounded to Kingston; marched at 12 m.; camped on the north side of Raccoon Creek. May 30, marched at 4 a. m.; reached Kingston at noon; camped there.

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 4 men killed, 3 officers and 38 men wounded, and 2 men captured or missing; total, 47.

May 31, June 1, 2, 3, in camp at Kingston, engaged in drilling recruits. June 4, marched as part of a wagon guard; at 5 p. m. camped on north side of the Etowah. June 5, marched at 7 a. m.; camped at 2 p. m. on north side of Raccoon Creek. June 6, Captain Crowninshield wounded by a guerrilla; marched at 4 p. m.; camped near Burnt Hickory at 11 p. m. June 7, marched about twelve miles and camped near the Twenty-third Corps. June 8, joined the corps early in the morning and went into camp. June 9 and 10, in camp. June 11, in the afternoon moved into position near Pine Mountain; threw up a strong line of works. June 12, our works being strengthened. June 13 and 14, in camp. June 15, moved at 2 p. m. with the rest of the division as support to General Geary; went into position after dark on the extreme left of the division. June 16, the regiment moved into the second line. June 17, the enemy having evacuated their position, we advanced our lines about two miles; went into position about 4 p. m. and threw up a line of works. June 19, the enemy left our front before daylight; we advanced about three miles and threw up works. June 20, relieved at 5 a. m. by troops of Fourth Corps; marched to the right about three miles; threw up a line of works. June 21, changed position slightly. June 22, the division moved to the right about a mile; our line attacked while going into position; the enemy severely repulsed; the regiment not engaged; threw up works. June 23, 24, and 25, in camp. June 26, moved at 3.30 a. m. a short distance to the left; threw up works. June 27, moved to the left and occupied [works] of the Second Division, General Geary having advanced his line; the regiment exposed to a heavy artillery fire all day; at night moved back into our position of the morning. June 28 and 29, remained in camp. June 30, Colonel Cogswell arrived and assumed command of the regiment.

C. F. MORSE,
Lieutenant-Colonel Second Regt. Massachusetts Infantry.

No. 190.

Report of Col. Ezra A. Carman, Thirteenth New Jersey Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTEENTH REGIMENT NEW JERSEY VOLS.,
Atlanta, Ga., September 6, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with circular from brigade headquarters of this date, I have the honor of making the following report of the operations of the Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers from the beginning of the campaign to the present date:

Tuesday, April 26, 1864, struck tents at Duck River bridge, Tenn., where we had been encamped during the winter, and marched to Tullahoma, Tenn., where we joined the brigade. I commenced on this day with 21 commissioned officers and 413 enlisted men. On the 27th 1 officer (surgeon) was discharged and 18 enlisted men sent to hospital, leaving in my command at the commencement of the campaign 20 commissioned officers and 395 enlisted men. April 28, left Tullahoma and marched to Decherd. April 29, left Decherd and marched to University Place, on the Cumberland Mountains. April 30, marched from University Place and camped at evening on Battle Creek.

May 1, resumed march, arriving at Bridgeport at 11 a. m.; crossed the Tennessee River and camped for the night at Shellmound. May 2, marched to Whiteside's. May 3, resumed march, passing base of Lookout Mountain, and camping in the valley near Chattanooga. May 4, marched at 8 a. m., passing through Rossville, and camping at Gordon's Mills. May 5, crossed Chickamauga River, passed Rock Spring, and halted for the night at Pleasant Grove Church, where we remained next day. May 7, left Pleasant Grove Church, crossed Taylor's Ridge, and marched to Trickum (or Anderson) Post-Office, where we remained until May 10. Left Trickum at midnight of 10th, marched all night, and next morning going through Snake Creek Gap, and bivouacked at its southeast termination, where we remained until May 13, when we resumed the march at 6 a. m., taking the Resaca road; halted and formed line of battle two miles from that place, where we erected works; at 6 p. m. moved one mile farther to the right, in direction of railroad. May 14, moved off about one-half mile to the left, where we remained until 4 p. m., when we were moved off rapidly to the left of the Fourth Corps, the brigade being in the center of division line.

BATTLE OF RESACA.

May 15, at about 3 p. m. we moved to the left, my regiment moving in rear of the brigade and following the One hundred and fiftieth New York Volunteers, the Third Brigade, First Division, following. After marching nearly one mile the regiment was formed in line of battle on the crest of a wooded hill, and by order of General Ruger marched across an intervening plain between the hill and the enemy in echelon, to the left of the Third Wisconsin. When about half way to the position indicated for our line, I was ordered to form on the left of the Third Wisconsin, which was done by obliquing to the right, the Third Wisconsin having swung around some distance to the right and occupying a densely wooded ridge with thick undergrowth. On my left was a knoll on which was situated a dwelling-house and out-building, owned and occupied by John A. Scales. In front of this house the ground was open down to the railroad, at Green's Station, distant about 300 yards. Between these two regiments (Third Wisconsin and One hundred and fiftieth New York) was a slight depression in the ground, through which ran a country road. My regiment was put in this interval. The two right companies, connecting with Third Wisconsin, were in the woods; the left company, connecting with One hundred and fiftieth New York, had open ground in its front; the other companies had a peach orchard in their front for about fifty yards, beyond which the ground descended rapidly, forming a ravine densely grown with bushes and some trees, obscuring the view of the enemy from a greater part of my line until they approached within 120 yards. On taking this position I was ordered to put out two companies, B and F, as skirmishers, which was done, and then a barricade of rails was hastily thrown up. The skirmishers became immediately engaged after advancing, and being advanced on by the enemy in strong force were forced back, the enemy following in three lines and moving obliquely to our right. They assaulted our whole front with great vigor, but were handsomely repulsed with but little trouble in one hour and thirty-five minutes, the enemy retreating in disorder, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. The

wounded were mostly carried off during the night, the dead left unburied. The attacking column was Stewart's division, of Hood's corps; the regiments in my immediate front, Thirty-first Alabama and Forty-second Georgia. Thirteen prisoners were taken or came into my command from the above-named two regiments. The loss of my regiment in this action was 4 enlisted men killed and 3 officers and 15 men wounded (see appendix to this report, A). After the repulse of the enemy I was relieved by the Eighty-second Ohio, Third Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Army Corps. May 16, marched from Green's Station, in a southeasterly direction, to Coosawattee River, where we remained until morning of May 17, when we crossed the Coosawattee at Newtown; marched in a southerly direction twelve miles, to near Calhoun. May 18, marched about twenty miles in a southwesterly direction. May 19, broke camp at 1.20 p. m., marched about three miles, where we formed line and advanced about 500 yards, crossing two creeks, driving in cavalry vedettes, and emerging on the open ground in front of Cassville. May 20, the enemy evacuated Cassville during the night, and my regiment moved near town, where we remained until May 23. Broke camp and marched through Cassville at 4.30 a. m., and crossed the Etowah River. May 24, marched through Stilesborough and Huntsville, or Burnt Hickory, and camped one-fourth mile south of the church.

BATTLE OF DALLAS.

May 25, resumed the march from Burnt Hickory at 9 a. m., crossing Pumpkin Vine Creek at 1.30 p. m., taking the right-hand road to Dallas. After going about two miles south of the creek we countermarched, recrossing the creek, and again crossing it on the road taken by the Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps; passed the Second Division. I was ordered to report for duty to General Hooker, from whom I received orders to deploy my regiment as a strong line of skirmishers to protect the right flank of the corps in their charge on the enemy, whom we had found in position in our immediate front. Six companies were deployed and moved forward immediately, Companies B, F, I, and H following as a reserve. We soon met the enemy's skirmishers, who seemed to be protecting their own left flank, and we drove them steadily for over a mile, finally charging their works or pits and driving them out at dusk. During the most of the time there was terrific firing on my left, the First Division engaging the enemy. I strengthened my position by working all night, and was relieved at 5.30 the next morning by the First Brigade, Second Division, when I reported to my brigade. The position thus gained was a little over half a mile to the right of our line when engaged. My loss was 2 officers and 7 enlisted men wounded. May 26, relieved at 5.30 a. m. by First Brigade, Second Division, Colonel Cobham commanding, and joined the brigade. May 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31, no change in position, but incessant skirmishing in our front, by which I had some men wounded.

June 1, marched to the left of the line about four miles. June 2, at 4 a. m. moved a short distance to the left and relieved portion of General Hovey's division, Twenty-third Army Corps. At 8 a. m. ordered by General Ruger to relieve the Twentieth Kentucky Infantry, doing picket and outpost duty on our front. I did so, and advancing my skirmishers under Captain Miller, commanding Com-

panies A and D, succeeded in expelling the enemy's skirmishers from a position in which they had given much annoyance. I advanced my line and connected on my right with the Fourteenth Ohio, which, in the mean time, had advanced and formed the left of the Fourteenth Corps. June 3 and 4, constant skirmishing; moved to the left at 4.30 p. m. one mile. June 5, marched at 10.30 a. m. northeast on Acworth road and bivouacked near Allatoona Creek. June 6, moved at 4.30 a. m. on the Marietta road and took up position at night, and constructed works in view of Lost Mountain: the enemy's pickets in front and some skirmishing. June 7, 8, 9, 10, no change in position. June 11, moved a half mile to the left near Pine Knob and Allatoona Creek, and in the evening built breast-works. June 12, 13, and 14, no change in position. June 15, marched at 1 p. m. in southwest direction; at 5.30 p. m. in position east of Lost Mountain, the Twenty-seventh Indiana on the right and One hundred and fiftieth New York on the left. I advanced to this position for over 600 yards in line of battle through ravines and tangled bushes. June 16, during the afternoon the enemy opened with artillery and musketry on the picket-line in my front and the battery (I) in my line, by which Lieutenant Ryerson and 5 or 6 men were wounded. June 17, the enemy evacuated the position in our front, and we followed, marching in the main toward Marietta; halted near a creek and threw up works; heavy skirmishing, in which I had 1 man killed and 1 wounded. June 18, no change in position. June 19, advanced at 9 a. m. through evacuated works of the enemy two miles and a half southeast, in sight and to right of Kenesaw and in reserve to line of battle. June 20, relieved and march by the rear of the Fourth Corps easterly four miles to a position near Noyes' Creek and camped on the extreme right of the brigade at plantation of Agnes Atkinson, where we constructed works. June 21, moved 250 yards in advance, building new breast-works.

BATTLE OF KOLB'S FARM.

June 22, moved out of our works, crossed Noyes' Creek, and formed line of battle in the edge of the woods, the One hundred and seventh New York on my right and One hundred and fiftieth New York on my left, and commenced throwing up a rail barricade. The enemy almost immediately advanced in three lines of battle to dislodge us from the position. On the right of my line a piece of woods ran down at right angles to my position to Widow Kolb's house and a cotton gin, distant about 350 yards, then running at nearly right angles north and nearly parallel to my line, breaking away rapidly from our front in front of First Brigade. In my front was an open field, through which ran a small branch about midway between my line and the woods opposite. From my position the ground sloped gradually (in spots rapidly) down to the branch and rose from the branch to the woods beyond more rapidly. The enemy massed in these woods, and at a few minutes after 4 advanced rapidly, driving in the skirmishers, and coming up obliquely to our left, their extreme right emerging from the woods at Widow Kolb's house, and passing the branch about ten yards from the edge of the woods running at right angles to my line. The first line came out in much confusion, being evidently broken by the fire of artillery, which was opened on them a few moments before. On the appearance of the second line, following rapidly the first, I opened fire, and in a short time both lines were checked and thrown into con-

fusion and mixed up in the ravine, in which they sought shelter by lying down. The third line advanced feebly from the woods, but were soon driven back. In my front the enemy had planted two colors and left them. Supposing they had a line in advance of them and protected from our fire and view by a small knoll, I reported to General Ruger my impression and suggested to General Ruger that they could be taken and many prisoners captured, but night setting in and growing dark, and no reserves to spare, it was not deemed prudent to make the attempt. Under cover of the ravine and darkness the enemy moved their disorganized troops from my front by going to our left, where they were well screened from view. Sharp firing was kept up by the third line from the woods opposite until dark, and under cover of the darkness the enemy removed most of their dead and wounded from the field. At night I threw out skirmishers in my front, with orders to advance cautiously to the ravine and see what was there. They brought in 5 prisoners, 1 of whom was wounded. The attacking troops this day were Stevenson's division, of Hood's corps. The loss of the regiment in this action was 6 enlisted men wounded. June 23, remained in same position and buried the enemy's dead. June 24, 25, and 26, position unchanged.

BATTLE OF KENESAW MOUNTAIN.

June 27, at 3.30 a. m. moved to our left and relieved three regiments of Second Division, and put in support of battery commanded by Captain McGill. At 7.45 a. m. the enemy opened a very heavy and concentrated fire on the position, which was continued furiously until 11.30 a. m.; but the men being protected by heavy works, the loss was only 1 man wounded. On the failure of the assault on Kenesaw Mountain the regiment returned to its original position, where we remained until July 3; at 4 a. m. advanced through the evacuated works of the enemy to near Marietta, where we turned to the right, marching southeastwardly, halting about three miles from Marietta. July 4, marched two miles south. July 5, passed through evacuated works of the enemy, crossing Nickajack Creek; marched five or six miles and halted three miles north of Chattahoochee River, in sight of Atlanta. July 6, changed from the right center to the left, relieving portion of the Fourteenth Corps, and forming on the right, until July 17, when we crossed Chattahoochee River at Pace's Ferry, proceeding in a southeasterly direction about seven miles. July 18, at daybreak this morning I was ordered to take my regiment and Eighty-second Ohio and proceed on a road indicated as going north, to find the right of the Fourth Corps, and connect with it. No road led north, but I followed the road leading east and formed a junction with Fourth Corps, which was moving on the road to Buck Head and near Nancy's Creek. My regiment and Eighty-second Ohio were deployed as skirmishers, with reserves, and moved forward on the right of the Fourth Corps, driving in the enemy's vedettes, crossing Nancy's Creek, and seizing a ridge beyond, after a smart skirmish with the enemy, in which I had 1 wounded and 10 missing. The loss of the enemy was 1 officer (adjutant-general) killed and 23 enlisted men killed and wounded. The force engaged was Williams' brigade of rebel Kentucky cavalry and two pieces of artillery. They were driven off. By direction of General Williams I returned to the brigade, the Fourth Corps advancing to and beyond the point taken. July 19, marched three miles south to Peach Tree Creek.

BATTLE OF PEACH TREE CREEK.

July 20, crossed Peach Tree Creek in the morning, and took position in rear of the Third Wisconsin. At 4 p. m. changed our position to extreme left of the brigade and on the left of the Marietta road; regiment not actively engaged. Loss, 1 killed and 4 wounded. July 21, position unchanged. July 22, the regiment, by order of General Ruger, ordered to report to general officer of day (Colonel Carman) as a reserve to the skirmish line then advancing on the enemy's position at Atlanta. They were posted by myself on a knoll lately occupied by the advanced line of works of Third Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Army Corps. My being in charge of the division skirmish line, the immediate command of the regiment devolved upon Captain Harris, whose report I annex. (Appendix B).* July 23 to 26, remained in position in front of Atlanta building works. July 27, by order of General Ruger, was detailed to burn a house and out-buildings in immediate front of our brigade picket, and distant 150 yards. At 10 a. m. advanced on the position, dislodging the rebel pickets, capturing 13 and burning the buildings. The regiment was subjected to a heavy fire of musketry and artillery from a fort 250 yards distant, and on the Marietta road. Loss, 2 killed, 1 officer and 6 enlisted men wounded. July 28 and 29, position unchanged. July 30, the picket-line was advanced this morning, and held the ridge on which were the enemy's pickets, and known as the burnt houses, distant from the fort 200 yards. The regiment at 10 a. m. was ordered up to support the picket-line, which was heavily pressed all day. They remained in this position until 3.30 p. m., when they were relieved by the Twenty-Seventh Indiana. Loss, 1 killed, 7 wounded. Being myself in command of the picket this day, the immediate command of the regiment devolved upon Captain Harris, whose detailed report I annex. (Appendix C.)†

August 1 to 25, remained in position taken up July 22, losing some men by the constant fire of infantry and artillery. Loss, August 1 to 25, 1 man killed, 1 officer and 6 men wounded. August 25, moved back to the Chattahoochee River, where we remained until September 2. September 1, in the morning ordered by General Ruger to report with my regiment to General Williams for reconnaissance. Made reconnaissance with Fifth Connecticut Volunteers, One hundred and forty-first and One hundred and forty-third New York, all under command of Colonel Carman; found the enemy still in the works around Atlanta. September 2, entered Atlanta at 8 p. m. and went into the enemy's works, which we now occupy, to the left of and near the Atlanta and Augusta Railroad. I add in appendix a complete list of casualties‡ by name and date, and recapitulation of same, giving localities.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. CARMAN,

Colonel, Comdg. Thirteenth Regt. New Jersey Vols.

Lieut. E. G. FAY,

A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 20th Army Corps.

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*See p. 73.

†See p. 74.

‡Nominal list omitted.

Recapitulation of losses.

Locality.	Date.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
	1864.							
Resaca, Ga.	May 15	.....	4	3	14	.....	.....	21
Dallas, Ga.	May 25	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	7
Pine Knob, Ga.	June 15	.....	1	1	6	.....	.....	8
	June 17							
Kolb's Farm, Ga.	June 22	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6
Nancy's Creek, Ga.	July 18	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	10	11
Peach Tree Creek, Ga.	July 20	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	5
Atlanta	July 22	.....	1	2	26	.....	1	30
	Sept. 2							
Various times.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
Aggregate loss.	.....	.....	7	8	67	.....	11	93

No. 191.

Reports of Capt. Frederick H. Harris, Thirteenth New Jersey Infantry, of operations July 22 and 30.

CAMP THIRTEENTH REGIMENT NEW JERSEY VOLS.,
Atlanta, Ga., September 7, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that as the rebel line of battle and skirmishers had fallen back from their works in our immediate front during the night of the 21st of July, 1864, to their lines about Atlanta, our skirmishers advanced, and this regiment was ordered to support them (being senior officer present with the regiment the command devolved upon me). We left our bivouac about 7 a. m. and marched about two miles along the Marietta and Atlanta turnpike road, and took position on the left of the road about 700 yards from the rebel works, about 300 yards in rear of our line of skirmishers, on a hill, in the position where the advanced line of breast-works of the Third Brigade of our division was afterward placed. As soon as our men appeared upon the crest of the hill and commenced throwing up some breast-works with rails, the rebels opened fire upon us from a battery of artillery, and we were severely shelled for about an hour. Soon after we had taken our position the skirmishers of the Fourteenth Corps fell back, leaving the right flank of our skirmishers exposed, who were consequently obliged to fall back, but our skirmishers halted on a line with us to protect our right flank. They were again advanced about two hours afterward. During the morning the enemy opened fire twice upon us with their battery and shelled us furiously for a short time, but the position being a valuable one was held by our regiment until we were relieved by a portion of the Third Brigade, when, in obedience to orders from Brigadier-General Ruger, we joined our brigade at about 2 p. m., in rear of and under cover of the hill. We were placed in position during the afternoon on the left of and near the railroad, where we completed breast-works already begun.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant.

FRED. H. HARRIS,
Captain, Comdg. Thirteenth Regt. New Jersey Vols.

Col. EZRA A. CARMAN,
General Field Officer of the Day.

CAMP THIRTEENTH REGIMENT NEW JERSEY VOLS.,
Atlanta, Ga., September 7, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that being in command of the regiment July 30, 1864, as its senior officer present, I received orders from General Ruger, commanding brigade, to advance the regiment to the new line of skirmishers on the crest of the hill, where the houses had been burned July 27, 1864, to support and strengthen the line and relieve the Second Massachusetts Volunteers at that place. We reached the line about 10 a. m., when the Second Massachusetts Volunteers retired. The position where the regiment was stationed was about 250 yards from a large fort of the enemy and from their main line of breast-works. From these we were subjected to one of the most severe fires of musketry and artillery that we have been under during the campaign. Our men were protected by light breast-works of rails, which shielded them somewhat from the shower of bullets which was being constantly sent over by the enemy. We remained in this position until about 4 p. m., when we were relieved by the Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers. During this time we had expended about 100 rounds of ammunition per man and silenced a piece of artillery in an embrasure in our immediate front. At the same time the breast-works were somewhat strengthened. Loss, 1 killed and 7 wounded.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

FRED. H. HARRIS,
Captain, Comdg. Thirteenth Regt. New Jersey Vols.

Col. EZRA A. CARMAN,
General Field Officer of the Day.

No. 192.

Report of Col. Nirom M. Crane, One hundred and seventh New York Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 107TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 8, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken in the past campaign by the One hundred and seventh New York Volunteers:

On the 27th day of April last I broke camp; proceeded with the regiment to Shelbyville, Tenn., where four companies of the regiment were stationed, with orders from General Ruger, commanding brigade, to there await the arrival of the First Division wagon train from Nashville and escort it to division headquarters, wherever it might be. April 30, left Shelbyville with division train for the front, and arrived with it on the 9th of May at division headquarters near Trickum Post-Office. May 10, marched with the brigade through Snake Creek Gap and camped; remained in camp until the morning of the 13th instant; proceeded with the brigade and division toward Resaca; the troops in the advance having driven the enemy, bivouacked for the night. On the 14th moved to the support of the Fourth Corps; about the time we arrived the enemy retired, it being nearly dark; had 1 man wounded. May 15, advanced on the enemy about 12 m.; proceeded about three-quarters of a mile, when skirmishing commenced; formed line of

battle, my regiment being on the right of second line in support of the Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, Colonel Colgrove. We advanced in line across an open field about 300 yards, when the enemy opened upon us with artillery and musketry, making a strong attack upon the Twenty-seventh Indiana, but were severely repulsed, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands, and 1 battle-flag taken by the Twenty-seventh Indiana, besides some prisoners. Only the two right companies of my regiment were engaged in this action, viz, Companies B and F; loss, 1 man killed and 6 wounded. May 16, found the enemy had evacuated; followed after, in company with rest of brigade, and camped near the Coosawattee River. May 17, crossed the Coosawattee River about 3 p. m.; camped about three miles east of Calhoun. May 18, marched until about 10 p. m.; camped near McDonnell's. May 19, marched toward Cassville, and found the enemy in small force near that place; formed line of battle; threw forward two companies as skirmishers; had a slight skirmish, but no casualties; remained at Cassville, the enemy having retreated, until the morning of the 23d, when we marched and camped near the Etowah River. May 24, marched and camped near Huntsville. May 25, marched toward Dallas; proceeded some miles, when received orders to countermarch and move toward the left to the support of General Geary's division, which had found the enemy in force. We made a rapid march of about four or five miles, crossed Pumpkin Vine Creek, and formed line of battle just beyond on the ridge, my regiment being the left of the line and battalion of direction. Our brigade formed one line in support of the Third Brigade, of First Division, Colonel Robinson commanding. We advanced forward through the woods 300 or 400 yards, when the Third Brigade became hotly engaged with the enemy's skirmishers. The Third Brigade continued to advance some distance, when I received orders to throw my regiment forward, relieving the regiment in my front, and charge the enemy, which movement was executed, the men advancing in gallant style, firing rapidly as they advanced. The enemy gradually fell back to their breast-works, when they opened a terrible fire of musketry and artillery upon the line. The trees gave some protection to the men, but it was a severe ordeal for men to pass through. Grape and canister swept through the ranks, but not a man gave way or showed any disposition to do so. I ordered the men to lie down, in order to shelter them as much as possible. I found it impossible to advance any farther against the enemy's intrenchments, but continued firing until our ammunition was entirely exhausted (sixty rounds per man), being compelled to collect cartridges from the dead and wounded, when the regiment was relieved by one from the Third Brigade, falling back in good order. It was nearly dark, we fell back and the battle soon ended. We bivouacked just in rear of the Second Division, which came to relieve ours. In this action I had 21 men killed and 1 officer, and 146 wounded, including 2 officers, out of about 500 taken into the action. About 20 men have since died of wounds received in this action, and among the number the gallant Captain Knox, of Company F, who was a fine soldier. Lieutenant Hill, Company F, killed on the field.

The command changed position many times from the 25th of May until the 22d day of June. The casualties which occurred during the intervening time were 1 enlisted man killed and 7 wounded. June 22, the enemy attacked our division; two companies of my regi-

ment were engaged; loss, 1 enlisted man killed and 2 wounded. The attack was repulsed with severe loss, the enemy falling back, leaving many dead and wounded in our hands. June 27, moved to the left about two miles; supported a battery until about 4 p. m.; were ordered back to a position in breast-works.

From this date (June 27) until the 20th of July we were in front of the enemy constantly, building breast-works, &c. July 20, crossed Peach Tree Creek in the morning. The enemy made an attack in the afternoon; a severe battle ensued. The enemy were repulsed with great loss. My regiment, being in breast-works of second line, lost Maj. Lathrop Baldwin, mortally wounded on picket-line (died at Chattanooga July 30), and 1 enlisted man wounded. July 22, moved with brigade in front of Atlanta; built breast-works; loss, 1 man killed and 1 wounded.

August 5, built the advanced line of works and remained in this position, under fire, until the 25th of August, losing, skirmishing, &c., from July 22 till August 25, 5 enlisted men killed and 20 wounded. August 25, about 8 p. m. commenced falling back to the bridge across the Chattahoochee River; got in position about daylight and fortified. Remained in this position, with an occasional detail for reconnaissance, until September 2, when I was ordered, with my regiment and two others, One hundred and twenty-third New York Volunteers and One hundred and first Illinois Volunteers, to make a reconnaissance toward Atlanta, and, if possible, ascertain the position of the enemy. We advanced cautiously till within about two miles of the enemy's works, when I ascertained the city was evacuated. I at once sent an orderly to General Williams, stating the fact, and pushed on the command and entered the city about 1 p. m. September 2, and, by direction of Brigadier-General Knipe, took position in the breast-works on the east side of the city.

The officers and men of my regiment during this severe and almost unparalleled campaign have evinced courage and determination to do their whole duty, and have done so under all circumstances. The command has lost in killed and wounded 215 men since the opening of this campaign.*

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

N. M. CRANE,
Colonel 107th New York Volunteers.

Lieut. E. G. FAY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 20th Corps.

No. 193.

Report of Col. John H. Ketcham, One hundred and fiftieth New York Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 150TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 6, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In pursuance of Circular Orders, dated headquarters Second Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, Atlanta, Ga., September 6, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following

* According to nominal list 1 officer and 34 men killed, 7 officers and 173 men wounded.

report of the movements and operations of the One hundred and fiftieth Regiment New York Volunteers from the 26th day of April, 1864, to and including the 2d day of September, 1864, the date of the occupation of Atlanta, Ga. :

April 26, left Normandy, Tenn., and marched to Tullahoma, where we joined the Twenty-seventh Indiana, Thirteenth New Jersey, and Second Massachusetts Regiments, a distance of eight miles. April 28, marched to Decherd, thirteen miles. April 29, marched to University Place, fifteen miles. April 30, marched to Battle Creek, seventeen miles.

May 1, marched through Bridgeport, Ala., crossing the Tennessee River at this point, to Shellmound, sixteen miles. May 2, marched to Whiteside's, nine miles. May 3, marched over Lookout Mountain to Chattanooga, fourteen miles. May 4, marched through Rossville, over the Chickamauga battle-ground, to Gordon's Mills, ten miles. May 5, marched to the base of Taylor's Ridge, eleven miles. May 7, marched over the mountain at Nickajack Trace to Trickum Post-Office, twelve miles. May 10, resumed the march at midnight in the direction of Snake Creek Gap, reaching this point at 10 a. m. At 3 p. m. marched through the gap and encamped, having marched eighteen miles. May 13, resumed the march at 6 a. m. ; formed column by division in rear of the first line of breast-works. Remained an hour, then moved forward about two miles and formed line of battle. One hundred and fiftieth on the left of the brigade. Remained until 6 p. m., then moved to the right about two miles and encamped. May 14, at 6 a. m. moved to the left about two miles, formed divisions, and remained until 2 p. m. : then moved to the support of General Howard on the extreme left. The First Division reached the position designated in time to save a battery from falling into the hands of the enemy. Heavy musketry firing along the whole line. May 15, at 2 p. m. advanced about a mile by the flank and in line of battle, part of the way under heavy fire. The One hundred and fiftieth was assigned a position on a hill in the front line and on the left of the Second Brigade and at once commenced the erection of breast-works, but before they were completed the rebels in massed columns came out of the woods on our right, evidently with the intention of turning our left. At the first volley they fell back in confusion, but soon rallied, and were again repulsed. Firing continued uninterruptedly about three hours, when the enemy abandoned the field. During the engagement Adjutant Cruger, a brave, noble fellow, fell severely wounded. Expended forty-five rounds of ammunition per man. Our casualties in this battle (Resaca), owing to our commanding position and the protection of breast-works, were comparatively few. May 16, rebels retreated during the night, and at 9 a. m. we resumed the march, passing to the left of Resaca, and encamped near McClure's Ferry, having marched about fifteen miles. May 17, crossed the Coosawattee River at 7 a. m. and marched about six miles. May 18, resumed the march at 9 a. m. and reached Adairsville about 10 p. m., having marched twenty-one miles. May 19, at 1 p. m. again resumed the march in the direction of Cassville, but soon encountered the enemy. The Twentieth Corps was at once deployed (the One hundred and seventh New York Volunteers on my right and Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers on my left) and pressed forward through dense woods about two miles, driving the enemy, when night came on, and we were obliged to make a stand. The One

hundred and fiftieth was ordered by General Ruger to take position in the front line and on the left of the Third Brigade, where we at once constructed a strong line of breast-works. During the night the enemy retreated, our advanced columns being on his flank, leaving a fine position and strong works. May 20, encamped near Cassville, Ga. May 23, position remained unchanged until this morning at 4 o'clock, when we received marching orders. Crossed the Etowah River on a pontoon bridge and encamped about 2 p. m. in the woods, a short distance from the river, having marched about twelve miles. May 24, broke camp this morning at 5 o'clock and marched through Stilesborough and Huntsville to within eight miles of Dallas, nearly across the Allatoona range of mountains, when we encamped. Marched about sixteen miles. May 25, resumed the march at 7 a. m., and when within two miles of Dallas General Williams received orders to move to the support of General Geary on the left, he having encountered the enemy. After marching about five miles to the rear and left our brigade was formed in line of battle and moved forward about a mile, driving the rebels into their intrenchments, when they opened a terrific fire of musketry, grape, and canister, which we were compelled to receive about three hours, though we replied vigorously all the time. When relieved the men were entirely out of ammunition. During this battle (Dallas) my regiment was on the right of the Second Brigade, the Third Wisconsin joining it on the left. About 11 p. m. the brigade moved a short distance to the rear. May 26, ordered to be under arms at daylight. At 1 p. m. received orders to be in readiness to move, but did not change our position. Collected and buried our dead to-day. May 27, received orders to be in readiness to move at daylight, but did not advance. Heavy firing on our left. May 28, roused at 3 a. m., and at 7 o'clock changed our camp a short distance to the rear and left. May 29, suddenly aroused about 11 p. m. by terrific cannonading and musketry, the enemy making a bold, determined effort to break our center. Men all promptly in line but were not called into action.

June 1, position remained unchanged until to-day at 9 a. m., when we moved from the center to the left, about five miles, and the Second Brigade was formed in column by divisions. June 2, at 3.30 a. m. the Second Brigade moved into breast-works on the left to support Knap's battery, One hundred and fiftieth in works on the left of battery. June 4, at 5 p. m. the Second Brigade moved about two miles to the left and formed line of battle. June 5, resumed the march at 9 a. m. and moved about six miles in the direction of Acworth. June 6, broke camp about 5 a. m., and, after marching about three miles on the road leading to Marietta, formed line of battle on right of road, my regiment on left of brigade; advanced a short distance and remained until 4 p. m., when we moved to the left about half a mile and built breast-works, connecting with Third Brigade. June 7, at 6 p. m. moved a short distance to the left. June 9, received orders to be ready to move promptly at 6 o'clock, but did not advance. June 10, received orders to be ready to move promptly at 8.30 a. m., but no movement took place; do not know the cause of the delay. June 11, received orders to move promptly at 8 a. m., but did not leave camp until 2 p. m.; moved about two miles to the left near Pine Knob, and threw up breast-works; position very near the enemy, and the rebels' shells did some damage. June 15, about 2 p. m. received orders to move immediately; ad-

vanced about a mile by the flank, then moved to the left, perhaps half a mile, then forward a short distance by the flank, formed line of battle, and advanced perhaps a hundred rods, then moved again to the left and in rear of General Geary. Very heavy musketry firing, and the enemy threw a few shells. About 8 p. m. our brigade was placed in position, and we built breast-works. One hundred and fiftieth on left of brigade. June 16, firing continued; about 10 a. m. my regiment was relieved by a regiment from General Knipe's brigade, and by direction of General Ruger the One hundred and fiftieth moved to the right, and about 150 yards in the rear of the One hundred and seventh New York and Third Wisconsin Volunteers, forming a support. The rebels shelled us furiously during the afternoon. June 17, the enemy fell back during the night, and we resumed the march about 8 a. m.; passed over the rebel breast-works, and moved by the flank perhaps a mile, then advanced in line of battle; changed position several times during the day, and drove the enemy's skirmishers fully a mile. One hundred and fiftieth second from the right and in front line; sharp skirmishing all the afternoon; at night built strong breast-works. June 19, moved out of breast-works about 7 a. m., the rebels having fallen back; advanced perhaps two miles, then moved a short distance to the right and formed line of battle, One hundred and fiftieth on the left of front line; Third Wisconsin next on right. Moved forward a short distance to the support of Captain Woodbury's battery; at night built breast-works. June 20, the Second Brigade was relieved by the Fourth Corps at 5 a. m., moved about two miles, formed divisions, and remained until 4 p. m., when we moved about three miles to the right, formed line of battle, and encamped on Atkinson's plantation. June 21, advanced about 200 yards, when we put up a strong line of breast-works—One hundred and fiftieth on the left of the brigade, One hundred and seventh New York Volunteers next on our right, and Third Brigade on our left. June 22, the Second Brigade moved to the right and front about 8 a. m. little more than a mile, then formed line of battle, One hundred and fiftieth on the left, and advanced a short distance, connecting on the left with General Knipe's brigade, Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers next on our right. Captain Woodbury's battery was about 200 yards in advance shelling the woods beyond. The skirmish line being attacked the Second Brigade was ordered forward to support the battery; threw up a few rails for protection. Soon the skirmishers were driven in, and the enemy was distinctly seen approaching in four lines of battle. General Knipe's brigade had in the mean time moved into line. The rebels made a desperate effort to turn our left and capture the battery, but our musketry, grape, and canister soon threw them in confusion, and they were compelled to retire to the woods in disorder. They soon rallied and renewed the charge, but were quickly repulsed. My men expended on an average 140 rounds of ammunition per man, and were under a steady fire for three hours, the enemy falling back to the woods when the sharpshooters began their deadly work. First Lieut. Henry Gridley, a valuable officer, was killed in the engagement. In this battle (Kolb's farm) the enemy suffered terribly, but our casualties were few. June 26, at 3 a. m. moved from the right of First Division to the extreme left. June 27, moved at 3.30 a. m. a short distance to the left, and the Second Brigade was extended so as to occupy the ground vacated by General Geary. During the

afternoon the brigade was closed up toward the right with One hundred and fiftieth on the left. June 30, moved at 10 p. m. about half a mile to the right in rear of the Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers.

July 3, received orders to move at 3.30 a. m., the enemy having again retreated. At 5 a. m. we resumed the march, passing over strong lines of rebel works and to the right of Marietta, and when about four miles south of Marietta, on the road leading to Atlanta, we again encountered the enemy. The troops were placed in position, but no advance was made. July 4, about 4 p. m. First Division moved about a mile to the right and formed line of battle. July 5, the rebels again retreating, at 8 a. m. we resumed the march in the direction of Atlanta, and encamped about three miles from the Chattahoochee River, having marched about five miles. July 6, at 12 m. received orders to move; marched about five miles, and to the left, when the Second Brigade was placed in position on the left of the corps, connecting on the left with the Fourteenth Corps, One hundred and fiftieth in second line. July 17, position remained unchanged until to-day; at 12 m. received orders to be ready to move at 3 p. m. Promptly at the hour we resumed the march; crossed the railroad near Vining's Station and the Chattahoochee River on pontoon bridges a short distance above, and moved, perhaps, three miles to the left; formed line of battle, with One hundred and fiftieth on the right, and encamped about 8 p. m. July 18, about 3 p. m. resumed the march on the Atlanta and Turner's Ferry turnpike; moved about four miles, and encamped at 8 p. m. July 19, at 6 p. m. we moved in a circuitous route about five miles, but not more than two from the place we started, in the direction of Atlanta; placed in position in column by divisions about 10 p. m., near the Peach Tree Creek, and about five miles from Atlanta. July 20, moved about 6 a. m. across the Peach Tree Creek and advanced perhaps half a mile, where we remained until about 4 p. m. undisturbed. At this hour firing was distinctly heard on the left, and before our troops had gained position the rebels boldly assaulted our lines. Three companies of the One hundred and fiftieth, under Maj. A. B. Smith, were in the front line, on the left of the First Brigade; the remaining seven companies were in the second line. Firing continued long after dark. During this battle (Peach Tree Creek) First Lieut. William S. Van Kuren was severely wounded, a ball passing through both thighs. At night we built strong breast-works. July 22, resumed the march at 6 a. m., the enemy having again fallen back, and marched about three miles, to within two miles of Atlanta, when we again encountered the enemy. At 12 m. moved about half a mile to the left of the road and formed line of battle, One hundred and fiftieth in second line. At 7 p. m. moved to the right of the road in second line, with right resting on the railroad, the Second Brigade having relieved a brigade of the Fourteenth Corps. July 23, about 5 p. m. the right of the Second Brigade was relieved by Colonel Wood's brigade, of the Third Division, and the One hundred and fiftieth was assigned a position on the left. At night the left of the Second Brigade was advanced about 100 yards, and we constructed formidable breast-works, with a strong abatis in front. Our position was very near the rebel forts and rifle-pits, and their artillery and sharpshooters greatly annoyed us.

August 4, our position remained unchanged until to-day, though we were constantly strengthening our works, and all the time within easy and direct range of the enemy's artillery and musketry;

about 6 p. m. received orders from General Ruger to advance my line about fifty yards. The right of the Second Brigade was advanced still farther so as to form a more perfect connection with the Third Division, and the left to better connect with the First Brigade; again constructed very strong works to resist the artillery of the enemy. August 25, our position remained unchanged until to-day, though we continued to strengthen our works and were constantly under fire, having lost about 30 men in the works; at 8 p. m. the Twentieth Corps moved out of the works and to the rear a short distance and remained until the Fourth Corps had passed to the right. August 26, at 2 a. m. resumed the march in the direction of the Chattahoochee River; the First Division at daylight formed line of battle near the railroad trestle and wagon bridges with its flanks resting on the river, the Twentieth Corps having been detached to protect the bridges and fords while the main army moved around to the right and rear of Atlanta; the Second Brigade occupied the right of the First Division, the One hundred and fiftieth second from the right, Twenty-seventh Indiana on the extreme right, and Third Wisconsin next on the left; again built breast-works.

September 2, position remained unchanged until to-day, though we in the mean time continued to add abatis and were constantly employed strengthening the works; at 4 p. m. received orders to be ready to move immediately in the direction of Atlanta, the rebels having in the morning evacuated the city; at 8 p. m. the Second Brigade entered the city from the north and moved to the east side in the rebel works, and left of the railroad leading to Augusta.

A complete list of casualties during the campaign accompanies this report.* I would take this occasion to remark that during the long and fatiguing campaign through which we have just passed my officers and men faithfully performed their duties, promptly and cheerfully complied with every order, and at all times evinced an anxiety and eagerness to meet and fight the enemy.

J. H. KETCHAM,
Colonel 150th New York Volunteers.

Lieut. E. G. FAY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 194.

Report of Col. William Hawley, Third Wisconsin Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRD WISCONSIN VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 7, 1864.

GENERAL: In compliance with orders contained in circular of September 6, I have the honor to submit the following detailed report of the operations of the regiment under my command from the commencement of the campaign to the capture and occupation of Atlanta:

On the 28th of April, in compliance with orders from you, sir, I struck tents at Fayetteville, Tenn., and took up my line of march for the front via Tullahoma, arriving at the latter place April 30,

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 officer and 18 men killed, 4 officers and 83 men wounded, and 1 man captured or missing; total, 107.

and mustering my regiment for pay on the same day. Here I received orders from you to push forward to the front and join the brigade, which had already moved; as soon as possible I accordingly marched from Tullahoma the morning of May 1, and after a march of ninety-five miles joined the brigade at Trickum Post-Office on the 8th. On the morning of the 10th the regiment took up its line of march with the brigade and balance of the army to Snake Creek Gap, sixteen miles, where it remained until the morning of May 13, when the march was again resumed, and the regiment on the same day took a position in front of the enemy at Resaca. Next day moved with the whole corps to the left to support a division of the Fourth Corps. In this movement, although a brisk skirmish was maintained, and the enemy completely foiled in his attempt to turn our left, no casualties occurred. On the morning of the 15th the regiment, with the brigade, moved one mile farther to the left and front, and under your directions took up position in line of battle with the brigade in the following order: Twenty-seventh Indiana on the right, Second Massachusetts, Third Wisconsin, Thirteenth New Jersey, One hundred and fiftieth New York, with the One hundred and seventh New York in reserve. Skirmishers were immediately thrown out 200 yards in front, who became at once engaged with the enemy. I caused slight works of rails and logs to be thrown up in front of my line on the most exposed points, but before these works could be made defensible, the enemy made a vigorous charge with an entire division, driving in my skirmishers, advancing to within 150 yards of our lines, with an unearthly yell, apparently confident of victory. I reserved my fire until they approached within easy range, and then opened by file, causing them to waver, and finally to retire in disorder. At this point, believing that an advance would result in their complete discomfiture, I gave the command to advance, which was obeyed with alacrity and with a cheer. In this advance 40 prisoners were captured, and about 50 rebels were found dead on the field, besides a few mortally wounded. The comparatively light loss of the regiment in this engagement is attributable mainly to the intrenchments hastily thrown up. The following is a report of casualties on that day: Killed—enlisted men, 3. Wounded—commissioned officers, 1; enlisted men, 26. Missing—enlisted men, 1. Total, 31. Of the number wounded 1 commissioned officer and 5 enlisted men have since died, making total mortality 9. The enemy having retired during the night following the battle, on the morning of the 16th the regiment took up its line of march with the balance of the brigade and army, arriving at the Coosawatte River the same day; distance, eight miles. On the morning of the 17th crossed the river, marched eight miles in direction of Calhoun, and bivouacked for the night. May 18, marched eighteen miles in direction of Kingston. May 19, marched six miles to Cassville, skirmishing slightly with the enemy on the road, with no casualties; went into camp near Cassville, where we remained four days. May 23, marched ten miles, crossing the Etowah River the same day. May 24, marched fourteen miles in direction of Marietta. May 25, marched eight miles, where the enemy was met strongly intrenched at the crossing of the Marietta and Dallas and Acworth roads. Here the command was halted and the brigade, under your direction, formed in line of battle and advanced directly on the enemy's works, my regiment occupying the center, with its left resting on the Marietta road. In this hard-fought battle no decided advantage was gained further than learning the position and

strength of the enemy, they being well intrenched, with superior numbers and a well chosen position. The officers and men of my regiment fought with a heroism never excelled by any troops, and I take pleasure in saying that in this engagement, as well as in the former one at Resaca, not a single instance of bad conduct came under my personal observation, or has been reported to me since, notwithstanding over one-half of my command consisted of recruits who had never before been under fire. My loss in this engagement was as follows: Killed—enlisted men, 14. Wounded—commissioned officers, 5; enlisted men, 92. Total, 111. Of those wounded there have since died 1 commissioned officer and 13 enlisted men, making total killed 28. My regiment remained in position near the battle-field of the 25th until June 1, when I marched four miles to the left, where I went into position in line of battle and remained until June 4: at this time I marched one mile farther to the left. June 5, marched two miles, still to the left. June 6, marched three miles to the left and front. This was a movement of the whole division, in which my regiment had the advance, and skirmished slightly with the enemy during most of the day. Casualties, 1 man wounded. The position now taken up I retained until June 11, when I marched one mile to the left and went into position near Pine Knob, the enemy having abandoned his position near Pine Knob during the night of the 14th. On the 15th our lines were advanced two miles to the front, where the enemy was found in force and strongly intrenched. Late in the evening, under your directions, I went into position in line of battle, on the right of the brigade, and 200 yards from the enemy's works. During the night I caused such works to be thrown up as could be done with the tools and means at hand. My loss in this position was 7 men wounded. During the night of the 16th the enemy fell back, and on the 17th I marched one and a half miles to the front. June 19, marched two miles to the front. June 20, marched two miles to the right.

On the morning of the 21st I was ordered to advance with my regiment to the Powder Springs road. In attempting to do so, I met the enemy at a point one and a half miles from where I started. After skirmishing briskly for some time, deeming it unadvisable with my small force to attempt to advance farther, I fell back a short distance and awaited re-enforcements. The One hundred and seventh New York was sent to my assistance, and on its arrival I again advanced to the point where I first struck the enemy, driving him from the position which he had occupied during my short absence. I held this position until the advance of the corps next day. My casualties were 1 enlisted man killed and 7 wounded. June 22, moved one mile to the right. In the action of this date my regiment was not engaged, my position being near the right of the brigade where the attack of the enemy did not reach. I remained in this position until June 27, when I marched one mile to the left.

July 3, marched three miles to the front. July 4, marched two miles to the right. July 5, marched six miles to the right and front. July 6, marched four miles to the left. In the operations near Kenesaw Mountain, which resulted in enemy falling back from that place and from their position near Marietta, my losses were as follows: Killed—enlisted men, 1. Wounded—enlisted men, 17. Total, 18. Those since died of wounds, 3. I occupied the position taken July 6 until July 17, at which date the corps was again put in motion, march-

ing five miles to the left and crossing Chattahoochee River. July 18, marched two miles to the front, and, under your directions, went into position in line of battle and built breast-works. July 19, marched three miles to the front, and bivouacked near Peach Tree Creek. July 20, crossed Peach Tree Creek, under fire from a section of artillery which the enemy had placed near the creek some distance above. By your orders I took position in line of battle on the right of the brigade and in rear of a line of works partially built by other troops whom we relieved. I caused the works in front of my regiment to be completed and strengthened. In the action which occurred at this place my regiment was not engaged, except the portion of it upon the skirmish line, although suffering some loss from random shots. My loss was 2 killed and 5 wounded. July 22, the regiment marched with the balance of the brigade and army two miles farther in advance, and took up position in front and in sight of Atlanta, where it remained constantly under fire until August 25, when, with the balance of the brigade and division, it fell back to the railroad bridge at the crossing of the Chattahoochee River. Here, under your directions, I went into position in line of battle near the river, and caused strong works to be built in front of my regiment. On the 28th I was ordered with a small force to make a reconnaissance in the direction of Atlanta. My force consisted of five companies of the Third Wisconsin and one company of the One hundred and seventh New York Volunteers. I advanced about two miles when, meeting the enemy in small force, I was ordered to return. Loss, 1 man wounded. The enemy having evacuated Atlanta during the night of September 1, on the 2d our forces entered the place. My regiment marched through the city and camped for the night near the Augusta railroad. My losses during the operations near Atlanta were: Killed—commissioned officers, 1; enlisted men, 4. Wounded—commissioned officers, 2; enlisted men, 19. Total, 26. Have since died of wounds, 2. I have already forwarded to you a complete list of casualties during the campaign.*

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM HAWLEY,
Colonel Third Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS H. RUGER,
U. S. Volunteers.

No. 195.

Report of Col. James S. Robinson, Eighty-second Ohio Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations May 1–July 24.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, 20TH CORPS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., July 24, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the field movements and operations of my command since the 1st of May, 1864:

On the 2d day of the month just named the command of this brigade devolved upon me from the hands of Brigadier-General Tyn-

*Aggregating 1 officer and 22 men killed, 9 officers and 155 men wounded, and 5 men captured or missing.

dale, who had received a leave of absence on account of illness. On the same date the brigade marched from Bridgeport, Ala., where it was then stationed, to join the remainder of the division at Whiteside's, Tenn. The latter point was reached during the ensuing evening, and the brigade for the first time met its associate brigades of the new organization, known as the First Division, Twentieth Army Corps. The brigade, as at that time organized, consisted of the following regiments: Sixty-first Ohio Veteran Volunteers, commanded by Col. Stephen J. McGroarty; Eighty-second Ohio Veteran Volunteers, Lieut. Col. David Thomson; One hundred and forty-third New York Volunteers, Col. Horace Boughton; Forty-fifth New York Veteran Volunteers, Col. Adolphus Dobke; One hundred and first Illinois Volunteers, Lieut. Col. John B. Le Sage; Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Edward S. Salomon. The march was continued from Whiteside's on the 3d, and was pursued without being marked by any event especially important until the arrival of my command with the remainder of the division at Trickum Post-Office, on the East Chickamauga, May 7. Here the brigade was rejoined by the Sixty-first Ohio Veteran Volunteers, which regiment had been absent on veteran furlough since the 13th of March, 1864. The command marched again from the Trickum Post-Office at midnight of the 10th, and arrived at Sugar Valley, at the mouth of Snake Creek Gap, on the 12th. On the 13th the command was pushed forward toward Resaca, and during the afternoon formed line of battle and assisted in building a line of intrenchments near Camp Creek. On the 14th the position was shifted one mile farther to the left, where the entire division was held in reserve of the division of General Butterfield until 4.30 p. m. At that hour I was directed by the brigadier-general commanding division to move my brigade by the left flank and lead the division in marching toward the Dalton road, near which at that time the Fourth Corps was engaging the enemy. By 6.30 p. m. the head of my column reached a high wooded ridge, overlooking a narrow open valley, along which extended the main road leading to Dalton. On the farther side of the valley was another thickly wooded hill, and upon a slight knoll in the open field at our feet stood the Fifth Indiana Battery, supported by a portion of Stanley's division, of the Fourth Corps. The division itself was at that time engaging the enemy some distance beyond the farther end of the valley, and from the character of the firing it was evident that General Stanley's lines were falling back; in fact that they were giving way in some disorder. By direction of General Williams I immediately formed my brigade in line of battle along the crest of the ridge parallel to and overlooking the valley. I had four regiments in front and two in rear, thus forming two lines, one in support of the other. In my first line were the One hundred and first Illinois, Eighty-second Illinois, and the One hundred and forty-third and Forty-fifth New York Volunteers, and in the second the Sixty-first and Eighty-second Ohio Volunteers. I had hardly gotten my command into position until the enemy swarmed out of the woods in pursuit of Stanley's men, and with defiant yells made for the battery, the infantry support of which immediately fled. The enemy came confidently on, apparently unaware of our presence. He was rapidly nearing the battery, when I was directed by the brigadier-general commanding division to precipitate my entire command into the valley, and, wheeling it upon the right flank, bring it up to the sup-

port of the battery. This order was at once communicated to the regiments of my brigade, and in a moment the whole was in motion. The evolution was executed with enthusiasm and with no less precision and regularity of movement than might have been expected upon drill. Arriving at the front of the battery the Eighty-second Illinois, Sixty-first Ohio, and One hundred and forty-third New York Volunteers poured a tremendous fire upon the overconfident foe. The One hundred and first Illinois was directed to move at once upon the hill on the left, now in possession of the enemy. That gallant regiment at once advanced in perfect order to the crest and drove from it the enemy's skirmishers. Meeting with such severe and unexpected resistance, the enemy at once gave way and confusedly sought his intrenchments back in the woods. The troops now bivouacked in line of battle, and remained in the position thus taken up until 12 m. of the following day. At that time I was directed by General Williams to march my brigade, following that of Brigadier-General Ruger, down the Dalton road. After proceeding about half a mile, and having entered the dense forest covering the enemy's position, I was ordered by the brigadier-general commanding division to form my brigade on the left of the road in line of battle, the regiments being in column. Butterfield's and Geary's divisions had already actively engaged the enemy, and the firing upon my right had grown severe. Upon further consultation with General Williams, I moved my brigade to the crest of the hill in front of the line then occupied, and directly afterward moved my command forward half a mile and placed it in position on the left of General Ruger's brigade, and upon the left flank of the division, and in fact the left flank of the army. My brigade was formed in two lines, the One hundred and first Illinois and the One hundred and forty-third New York Volunteers, deployed, composing the first, and the Sixty-first Ohio, Eighty-second Ohio, Forty-fifth New York, and Eighty-second Illinois the second line, supporting the two regiments of General Ruger's brigade, and the two regiments of my own brigade deployed in the front line. My first line rested along the base of a slight declivity. Shortly after my brigade was thus formed, I was directed by General Williams to send a regiment to support the battery of Captain Woodbury, which had been placed in position upon a wooded hill some distance to the rear. I immediately dispatched the Forty-fifth New York Veteran Volunteers, which regiment remained with the battery until the morning of the 16th. At about 5 p. m. the enemy was discovered to be massing his troops in the forest that skirted the farther side of the open field in my front. I immediately moved the Eighty-second Ohio to the crest of the slope, and stationed it behind the breast-works immediately in rear and support of the One hundred and fiftieth New York Volunteers, of Ruger's brigade. The One hundred and first Illinois Volunteers was then deployed and formed in continuation of the line on the left of the One hundred and fiftieth New York Volunteers. The One hundred and forty-third New York Volunteers was next deployed and formed on the left of the One hundred and first Illinois. The two latter regiments were unsheltered by any species of breast-works or other obstacle to the fire of the enemy. The dispositions just described had been hardly made until the enemy boldly emerged from the woods and began the attack. He at once opened a heavy fire of musketry, which was repaid with interest. He had not advanced far into the open

field until his progress was checked by the sweeping fire which was poured upon him. In about twenty minutes his lines, broken and confused, withdrew to the woods, and the firing ceased. The Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers was now deployed and placed in the position previously occupied by the One hundred and fiftieth New York Volunteers, which regiment was relieved. The Sixty-first Ohio Veteran Volunteers was also deployed and kept in hand ready to strengthen whatever might prove to be the weakest point. These dispositions were no sooner made than the enemy again advanced to the attack. He came forward with a reckless desperation, which indicated a determination to break our line at every hazard. But his rash purposes were doomed to the same signal failure as before. He approached in heavy and well sustained force within seventy-five yards of my line, when the fire of musketry became so destructive that he again hastily withdrew, leaving dead and wounded, hundreds of small-arms, and about 20 prisoners in our hands. It was now 6.30 p. m. No further attack was made upon my lines during the evening or night. On the ensuing morning, it being discovered that the enemy had withdrawn, I sent out my pioneer corps to bury the dead of the enemy in front of my line. The officer in charge of the corps afterward reported that he buried 85 dead rebels, including 5 commissioned officers, in front of the brigade. The march in pursuit of the retreating enemy was begun at 9 a. m. on the morning of the 16th. My command crossed the Connesauga River above Resaca at 1 p. m., and encamped on the right bank of the Coosawattee at 6 p. m. The march was pursued on the 17th as far as to a point four miles east of Calhoun. On the 18th the brigade resumed its march, and arrived at 9.30 p. m. at a point near Spring Mills, and six miles east of Adairsville. At 1 p. m. on the 19th the march was continued as far as Two-Run Creek. Here the enemy's cavalry and flankers were encountered at 4 p. m., and the brigade was immediately formed in battle order. By direction of General Williams, and under the personal superintendence of Lieutenant-Colonel Asmussen, of General Hooker's staff, I advanced my brigade in two lines, one in support of the other, at 5 p. m. The troops moved steadily forward over steep hills and through tangled forests and marshes, compelling the enemy to remove his light artillery and cavalry and fall back upon his infantry supports. The latter were encountered in strong force near the village of Cassville just at dusk. My command closed up well upon the enemy and threw up a breastwork under cover of the darkness. The rebel forces withdrew during the night, and on the following day I encamped my brigade in the suburbs of Cassville.

On the 23d of May active operations were resumed, the brief repose permitted to the army having expired. My command marched from Cassville at 5 a. m., and at 2 p. m. crossed the Etowah River near Euharlee Mills. On the 24th the brigade marched by mountain paths and by-ways to Burnt Hickory, where it encamped at 4 p. m. On the morning of the 25th the Forty-fifth New York Volunteers, was, by order of General Williams, detached from the brigade to guard the division ammunition train. (This regiment remained thus detached until June 28, and, therefore, participated in none of the subsequent operations and engagements of the brigade up to the latter date.) At 6 a. m. my command marched from Burnt Hickory and crossed the Pumpkin Vine Creek about noon. Shortly after passing this stream, and while the column was marching on the

main road to Dallas, and was about three miles distant from that place, I was suddenly ordered by General Williams to face my command about and march it to the relief of General Geary's division, which, I was informed, had encountered the enemy. I quickly reversed the direction of the march, and my brigade, having been the rear of the division, now led the advance. Recrossing Pumpkin Vine Creek, the column moved up that stream about two miles, then crossing it ascended a high wooded ridge, and continued the march along its crest. At 5 p. m. my brigade came up with Geary's division, and immediately formed in line of battle preparatory to an advance against the enemy. The Sixty-first Ohio Veteran Volunteers was deployed as skirmishers, covering the brigade front. The other four regiments, viz, the One hundred and forty-third New York Volunteers, Eighty-second Ohio Veteran Volunteers, One hundred and first Illinois Volunteers, and Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers, formed the main line from right to left, in the order named. My brigade was supported by Brigadier-General Ruger's command. Everything being ready the signal to advance was given, the troops moved forward, and the action opened immediately. My troops, I am happy to say, moved with great steadiness, and there was not the least sign of hesitation or wavering. The enemy's skirmishers were compelled to withdraw precipitately, and some of them were taken prisoners. The brigade moved steadily forward for a distance of about one mile, when it was, by order of General Williams, relieved by the brigade of General Ruger. My regiments retired by the left of companies, permitting General Ruger's to pass through, then reformed in line of battle. The fight continued about one-half hour longer, when General Ruger's ammunition getting low, the general commanding the division directed that my brigade go again to the front. The troops of my command instantly advanced to the front line and reopened their fire. The enemy swept the line with shell and canister in addition to the musketry, thus occasioning many fearful gaps in the ranks, but not the loss to us of one inch of ground. The already depleted cartridge-boxes of my men were soon emptied of their remaining contents, and the boxes of the wounded and dead were resorted to. The ammunition thus obtained enabled the troops to maintain their fire until, under cover of the darkness, they were relieved. Some of my regiments went to the rear with scarcely a single cartridge remaining. During the night the troops rested upon their arms a few hundred yards in rear of the front line. They remained in this position during the 26th and 27th. On the 28th, having been directed by General Williams to report with my command to the officer having charge of the ordnance train of the army headquarters, to escort the same to Kingston and return, my brigade marched at daylight and reached Pumpkin Vine Creek, where the train was to be collected at 6 a. m. Much time was consumed in unloading and preparing the wagons, and the march could not be resumed until about 1 p. m. Stilesborough was reached on the 28th and Kingston at 3.30 p. m. of the 29th. The train was immediately loaded with ordnance, subsistence, and sanitary stores, and at 7 a. m. of the 30th was on its march back to the front. The entire command reached Burnt Hickory early on the morning of the 31st. Here the ammunition was shifted to another train and my brigade, having completed its duty as escort, rejoined the division at the point where it had left it, at 6.30 p. m.

On the 1st of June, the army having commenced its movements to the left, my brigade marched four miles in that direction. On the 2d the movement was continued one mile farther, and my command formed a line of battle on the left of Carlin's brigade, Fourteenth Army Corps, and threw up a line of breast-works. The brigade remained in this position on the 3d and 4th, keeping a strong line of skirmishers in front, which engaged the enemy both day and night. On the 5th, being relieved by Mitchell's brigade, of Davis' division, Fourteenth Army Corps, the movement to the left was resumed. At 3 p. m. my command encamped near the junction of the Acworth and Marietta roads five miles from Acworth. On the 6th the brigade marched again, and after proceeding about three miles, formed in line of battle, and threw up a line of breast-works. This position was changed during the afternoon, and a new line of breast-works built at a point on the Sandtown road two and a half miles north of Lost Mountain. The position of the brigade remained substantially the same until the 15th. On that date, a general advance being made, the line was thrown forward two miles on the Sandtown road. General Geary's division, having encountered the enemy, and become engaged with him in his trenches, General Williams directed me to support him with my brigade. I moved my command in line of battle up to within a few yards of Geary's line, and, as ordered by General Williams, constructed a breast-work under cover of the darkness of the evening. On the 16th, being relieved by Geary's troops, I was ordered to withdraw my command a few hundred yards, which was accordingly done.

Early on the morning of the 17th my brigade joined in the pursuit of the enemy, who had abandoned his works during the previous night. The advance continued about one and a half miles, when the enemy was again discovered in a strongly fortified position. The picket became immediately engaged with him, and the brigade formed a new line of battle, which was at once strengthened by breast-works. The position thus taken remained unchanged during the 18th. During the night, however, the enemy abandoned works of immense strength, and which, if not impregnable, seemed to have at least exhausted the last resources of military science and human ingenuity to make them so. My brigade marched in the pursuit on the morning of the 19th and went into position in front of the enemy near Kenesaw Mountain at 1 p. m. Active skirmishing immediately began, which resulted in the killing and wounding of several men of my command. At 7 a. m. on the 20th the brigade marched to the right, and at 7 p. m. encamped in line of battle on Atkinson's plantation. On the 21st my line was strengthened by breast-works, the position remaining otherwise unchanged. At 10.30 a. m. on the 22d my brigade advanced about one mile directly to the front and went into position on the left of General Knipe's brigade on the crest of a high wooded hill. The troops were concealed by the timber. My line overlooked an open field and hollow about 1,000 yards in width, on the farther side of which the rebel skirmish line was plainly visible. There was no serious demonstration in my immediate front, and no movement of my command until 5.30 p. m. About that time the enemy, having massed his forces under the concealment of the woods, suddenly debouched from the timber and advanced to assault the hill occupied by my brigade. General Knipe, on my right, had already become heavily engaged, and the enemy's masses, preceded by a strong skirmish line, came boldly forward,

apparently bent upon carrying my position at every hazard. As directed by General Williams, I marched my brigade out of the woods, formed it in line of battle along the brow of the hill, and made all possible preparations to receive the enemy's expected onslaught. Lieutenant Winegar's battery (I), of the First New York Artillery, which was supported by my line, opened a vigorous fire as soon as the enemy began to advance and plunged so well directed and rapid a fire of shell against his masses that they soon became checked and confused, and were finally compelled to withdraw. In the mean time, General Knipe's line being dangerously pressed, I was directed by General Williams to send one of my regiments to form on the left flank of that brigade, to prevent the enemy from turning it. I immediately dispatched the Sixty-first Ohio Veteran Volunteers with directions to report to General Knipe and remain with his command subject to his orders. During the battle this regiment suffered considerably. Excepting this, my brigade, not being much engaged, suffered but little, and that chiefly from the enemy's shells. The fight substantially ceased at sundown, and as soon as safe to do so, I strengthened my line with breast-works. The enemy, repulsed at all points, retired, and the battle subsided into the irregular firing of the pickets. The position of my brigade remained unchanged until the 3d of July. On the 27th of June it was held in readiness to participate in the assault then made upon the enemy's works, but was not moved from its intrenchments. During the night of July 2 the enemy again retreated, leaving his fortifications in our front vacant; at 7 a. m. on the ensuing morning my command marched inside of them. The pursuit was continued about five miles, when the brigade was put in position in front of the enemy, who was again discovered strongly intrenched. On the 4th the position was slightly changed, preparatory to an anticipated advance, which, however, was not made. At 5 p. m. the command moved one and a half miles to the right and encamped. On the morning of the 5th it was discovered that the enemy had again retreated, and the troops at once began the pursuing march. Passing through a broken and wooded country by unfrequented roads and by-ways, the column came up with the enemy in his fortifications on the right bank of the Chattahoochee River at 6 p. m. The brigade was put in position along the summit of one of the series of heights skirting the river and overlooking the city of Atlanta. On the 6th of July I received an order of Major-General Thomas transferring the Forty-fifth New York Veteran Volunteers from the Third Brigade, First Division, to the Fourth Division, Twentieth Corps, and directing that the Thirty-first Wisconsin Volunteers, then at Nashville, Tenn., immediately report for duty with my brigade. At noon of the same day my command marched from its position on the height crowning the right bank of Nickajack Creek, and crossing that stream, went into position again on the right of the Fourteenth Corps. Here the troops threw up breast-works and otherwise strengthened their line. No further event occurred to mark the history of the brigade, until the night of the 9th, when the enemy disappeared from its front, having retreated over the river. The position of my command remained the same up to the 17th of July. On that day it marched in conjunction with the other brigades of the division to Pace's Ferry and crossed the Chattahoochee River at that point. On the 18th, in obedience to an order from General Williams, I detailed the Eighty-second Ohio Veteran

Volunteers to accompany a reconnaissance, under Colonel Carman, of the Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers, to Island Creek. The reconnoitering party encountered and engaged the enemy's cavalry early in the forenoon, but no serious loss occurred to the regiment from my command. The brigade marched at 2.30 p. m., and crossing Nancy's Creek, encamped near Buck Head. Here it remained until the evening of the 19th, when it marched on the road leading to Atlanta, and encamped at 8.30 p. m. on the north bank of Peach Tree Creek. Early on the morning of the 20th my command crossed Peach Tree Creek, and ascended the chain of hills skirting the left bank. It being understood that the line was to be pushed forward and the enemy pressed during the day, care was not taken to put the troops regularly into position or to intrench the line. The picket was pushed forward far enough to feel the enemy and discover his whereabouts. No special precaution was taken against an attack, for none was anticipated. At 2 p. m., however, a heavy discharge of musketry was heard in the direction of General Geary's division. The storm quickly rolled along toward the right, and it became suddenly apparent that the enemy was advancing in heavy force. Preparation was immediately made to meet him. At the instance of General Williams, I marched my brigade by the right flank at double-quick time along the crest of the hill, then formed in line of battle and moved a short distance down the eastern face of the hill into the timber. This movement was not fully executed when the enemy opened a heavy fire of musketry upon my line, and received a similar compliment in return. The battle at once grew fierce and bloody, a portion of my troops becoming mingled with those of the enemy in an almost hand-to-hand conflict. The One hundred and forty-third New York, Eighty-second Ohio, Sixty-first Ohio, and One hundred and first Illinois Volunteers, being in my front line, bore the brunt of the attack. The Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers was formed a short distance in rear, and in support of the other regiments. The first onslaught of the enemy was finally repulsed, and he sullenly withdrew a short distance, still, however, maintaining a considerable fire. In the mean time the battle grew very warm along General Knipe's line on my right. I was directed by General Williams to send two regiments to re-enforce General Knipe's brigade, and in compliance with the order at once dispatched the One hundred and first and Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers. These two regiments reported to General Knipe, and remained with his command during the remainder of the battle. The fight continued to rage with irregular fury until sundown, when the enemy, being repulsed at all points, withdrew his forces. I regret to say that this sanguinary engagement cost my brigade many valuable officers and men. It would be invidious to mention names where all alike performed their part so nobly. Never was the hardihood and temper of my entire command more completely and thoroughly tested. The battle was sprung upon it at an unexpected moment, and with a fury not hitherto exceeded in the annals of the campaign. Yet officers and men sprang with alacrity to the post of duty and danger, and met the shock of battle with a courage, promptitude, and determination that ought to command the most lasting and exalted admiration. On the 21st my brigade was joined by the Thirty-first Wisconsin Volunteers, over 700 strong, from Nashville. The position of the troops remained the same as on the evening of the previous day, except that it was covered by a line of defensive works. On the 22d,

the enemy having fallen back during the night previous, my command advanced one and a quarter miles directly toward Atlanta and formed a new line, the right of which rested upon the road by which the advance was made. A strong breast-work, covering the line, was immediately constructed under fire of the enemy's artillery and sharpshooters. The position thus assumed remained unchanged until the 24th instant, at which date, owing to severe illness, I was compelled to request the brigadier-general commanding division to relieve me temporarily from command. The request was promptly granted, and Col. Horace Boughton, of the One hundred and forty-third New York Volunteers, assumed command of the brigade.

I cannot close this report without expressing my high appreciation of and sincere thanks for the gallantry, ability, and hearty spirit of co-operation displayed by the commanders of the regiments of my brigade throughout the period of my command. Their names and regiments, to mention which affords me mingled pride and pleasure, are as follows: Col. S. J. McGroarty, Sixty-first Ohio Veteran Volunteers; Col. H. Boughton, One hundred and forty-third New York Volunteers; Col. F. H. West, Thirty-first Wisconsin Volunteers; Lieut. Col. D. Thomson, Eighty-second Ohio Veteran Volunteers; Lieut. Col. E. S. Salomon, Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers; Lieut. Col. J. B. Le Sage, One hundred and first Illinois Volunteers, and Lieut. Col. A. Dobke, Forty-fifth New York Veteran Volunteers. To the different members of my staff my hearty thanks are also due for their willing and able performance of their arduous duties. To them all I am deeply indebted, and shall hold in lasting remembrance their names, which are as follows: Capt. F. S. Wallace, topographical engineer; Capt. B. Reynolds, inspector-general; Capt. C. Hearrick, acting aide-de-camp; Capt. R. Lender, aide-de-camp; Capt. A. E. Lee, acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. C. Saalmann, acting commissary of subsistence; Lieut. H. Rocke, acting assistant quartermaster, and Lieut. George Young, provost-marshal.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. ROBINSON,
Colonel Eighty-second Ohio Vet. Vol. Infty., Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. S. E. PITTMAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Twentieth Corps.

No. 196.

Report of Col. Horace Boughton, One hundred and forty-third New York Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations July 24–September 8.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 10, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the field movements and operations of this brigade during the campaign terminating in the capture and occupation of Atlanta:

In obedience to a special field order from Brig. Gen. A. S. Williams, commanding First Division, I assumed command of this brigade on the 24th day of July last. From the commencement of the campaign, viz. May 2, 1864, at which date the brigade marched from Bridgeport, Ala., on its way to the front, down to the time of my assignment to the command, the brigade was commanded by Col. James S. Robinson, of the Eighty-second Ohio Veteran Volunteers.

He having already submitted an official report of the operations of the brigade during the period of his command, I shall confine this report to those matters which occurred subsequently and during the time of my own command. At the commencement of the time just referred to, viz, July 24, the brigade occupied the position to which it had advanced on the 22d of that month, in following up the withdrawal of the enemy from his works near Peach Tree Creek. The troops were formed in line of battle behind strong breast-works, with slashed timber and lines of abatis in front. These works, though not entirely finished, were being pushed rapidly forward to completion. In front of the main line, at an average distance of about 250 yards, was a strong line of pickets partially intrenched and almost constantly engaged with those of the enemy. The right of the line rested on Marietta street a few hundred yards east of the Macon and Western Railroad, and about one mile distant from the general passenger depot in the city of Atlanta. At this point it connected with the left flank of Knipe's brigade. The regiments were disposed in the following order from right to left: First, two companies of the Thirty-first Wisconsin Volunteers; second, Sixty-first Ohio Veteran Volunteers; third, One hundred and first Illinois Volunteers; fourth, Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers; fifth, One hundred and forty-third New York Volunteers; sixth, Eighty-second Ohio Veteran Volunteers. The left of the last-named regiment connected with the right of Ireland's brigade, of the Second Division. The Thirty-first Wisconsin Volunteers, except the portion already named, being deployed, formed a second line a few yards in the rear of the main line just described. On that portion of the line occupied by the One hundred and first Illinois and Sixty-first Ohio Veteran Volunteers were stationed the six pieces of Winegar's battery, and on the line of the Eighty-second Ohio Veteran Volunteers were stationed two pieces of Bundy's battery. All these guns occupied revetted embrasures in the breast-works. The line extended along the crest of a ridge under close range of the rebel artillery, which swept the entire position. Directly in front the enemy had at least two strongly-built forts and a number of redoubts and other smaller works. His line was also covered by a strong breast-work, in front of which he had constructed three lines of formidable abatis and chevaux-de-frise and a wooden palisade. One of the forts above named was rendered useless for artillery, owing to the accurate and pertinacious fire of the pickets, which prevented the artillerymen from working their guns. The embrasures were filled up with sandbags and the work was occupied by the rebel infantry On the 25th the position as described remained unchanged. The picket and artillery firing continued as usual throughout the day, and caused several casualties in the command. On the 26th, shortly after dark, the Sixty-first Ohio and Thirty-first Wisconsin Volunteers were moved to the left of the line, where they relieved and occupied the position of Ireland's brigade, of the Second Division. On this portion of the line, which had already been partially intrenched, were posted a number of pieces of artillery. On the 27th and 28th there was much firing by the pickets and duelling by the batteries, resulting, however, in no serious loss, and no change of position. On the 29th the firing somewhat lulled. On the morning of the 30th the pickets of the brigade, in concert with those of the brigades on the right and left, were at daybreak suddenly precipitated upon those of the enemy, which they succeeded in capturing almost entire. The pickets of this brigade brought in 22 prisoners, including 1 lieuten-

ant, and mostly from the Forty-sixth Alabama Regiment, of Stevenson's division. The advanced position thus attained by my picket-line was held and intrenched. Its average distance from the enemy's main line was about 200 yards. Portions of it were much nearer than that; so near indeed as to prevent the enemy for a time from establishing a picket. The firing slackened again on the 31st. On the following day, August 1, it was renewed with vigor and continued irregularly until the 5th. At 4 p. m. of that day, by a concerted arrangement, the entire line opened a violent fire as if about to advance. The design of this demonstration was understood to be to divert the enemy's attention from important movements then in progress.

From the 6th to the 16th, inclusive, no unusual event marked the history of the brigade. Hostilities were kept up by the pickets, and the city was regularly bombarded by the batteries during both day and night time. On the 17th my pioneer corps was called for by Brigadier-General Knipe, then commanding the division, and was sent to the rear to prepare for a movement of the troops. Half an hour before daybreak on the morning of the 18th the enemy opened a heavy fire of artillery from his forts and redoubts as if to feel our position or ascertain whether or not it had been evacuated. Many of the enemy's shot penetrated the breast-works, while others skimmed closely over its parapet, one carrying away the banner of the Eighty-second Ohio and tearing it to shreds. Early on the morning of the 19th this unprovoked cannonade was returned with interest by the Union batteries along the entire front. From this time forward there was but little musketry firing along my line. Excepting the bombardment of the city by the artillery, hostilities almost entirely ceased. During the night of the 24th I received an order from the brigadier-general commanding division to send one regiment to Montgomery's Ferry on the Chattahoochee to assist in fortifying a new position for the division. By the same order I was informed that the troops of the First Division would be expected to march to the point just named some time during the ensuing night. At daybreak on the 25th the Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers reported to the division commander in compliance with the order; the day passed quietly away; as soon as it grew dark the artillery moved carefully to the rear; at precisely 8 p. m. my brigade marched out of its intrenchments; there was no firing of any kind at the time, and nothing occurred to interrupt the movement. Contemporaneously with the withdrawal of the column the pickets fell back to the main breast-works. Arriving at the hill just in rear of the abandoned position, the brigade was halted near the road and formed in column with regimental front. Here the troops awaited the passage of the Fourth Army Corps, which was not completed until after midnight. At about 1 o'clock in the morning the column resumed its march, and shortly before daybreak arrived in position near Montgomery's Ferry. The troops were formed in line of battle in the following order, from right to left: First, Eighty-second Ohio Veteran Volunteers; second, One hundred and forty-third New York Volunteers; third, Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers; fourth, One hundred and first Illinois Volunteers; fifth, Sixty-first Ohio Veteran Volunteers; sixth, Thirty-first Wisconsin Volunteers. The space thus covered by the brigade was about one mile in length, the right resting on the Marietta road, and the left stretching across Peach Tree Creek. The Thirty-first Wisconsin Volunteers was posted on a hill bordering the right bank of the creek, and the

Sixty-first Ohio Veteran Volunteers on an opposite hill on the left bank, adjoining Moore's Mill. These two regiments were considerably detached from the remainder of the brigade; there was also a considerable vacancy in the line between the right of the Eighty-second Ohio Veteran Volunteers and the left flank of the First Brigade. As soon as the troops were well in position they were put vigorously to work in intrenching the line and slashing the timber in front; this work was actively continued on down to the 31st. The sixteen pieces of artillery posted along the line of the brigade were well protected by earth-works, and the intrenchments and abatis were extended along the entire front. A detachment of 150 pioneers, which had been temporarily assigned to the brigade, was kept employed upon the defensive works; another detachment of 250 convalescents belonging to the Fourth Army Corps, and which had also been temporarily assigned to the brigade, was placed on the unoccupied portion of the line, between the Sixty-first Ohio and One hundred and first Illinois Volunteers. On the 31st the position of the Thirty-first Wisconsin Volunteers, on the right bank of Peach Tree Creek, was changed and a new line of works was constructed by that regiment. The section of artillery assigned to that regiment was also removed to the new position and was covered by a small redoubt. The new line thus assumed extended parallel to Peach Tree Creek, the right, at which the artillery was posted, rested nearly opposite to Moore's Mill.

On the 1st of September the brigadier-general commanding division requiring of me a regiment for reconnoitering purposes, I directed the commanding officer of the One hundred and forty-third New York Volunteers to report to him with his command at 6 a. m. The regiment proceeded about three miles to the front and returned without accident at noon. At midnight of the same day loud and frequent explosions were heard in the direction of Atlanta, sounding like artillery firing in a heavy engagement. It was subsequently ascertained to be the explosion of vast quantities of ammunition which the enemy was destroying preparatory to his evacuation of the city. Early on the following morning a regiment being required from my command to join in a reconnaissance about to be made to the front, I dispatched the One hundred and first Illinois Volunteers. At noon of the same day the Eighty-second Ohio Veteran Volunteers joined another party sent out on a similar mission. These two regiments entered the city of Atlanta, which, upon their arrival, was found to have been just evacuated by the enemy's rear guard. They did not return to the brigade, but awaited its arrival. At 5 p. m. the First and Second Brigades marched to the city, and mine remained to guard the railroad and wagon bridges over the Chattahoochee. I immediately transferred the Eighty-second Illinois and a battalion of the Thirty-first Wisconsin Volunteers to the right of the line to guard that portion of it which had been evacuated by the other two brigades. The Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers was stationed on the extreme right in support of a 20-pounder battery on the height near the railroad bridge. No further change was made in the disposition of the troops of my brigade until the 4th instant, when, by direction of General Williams, commanding division, I marched my command to Atlanta. A regiment of Colonel Harrison's brigade, of the Third Division, relieved my troops on the south side of the river. Leaving Montgomery's Ferry at 8 my brigade arrived at Atlanta at 11 a. m. and went into position in the enemy's works on the eastern side

of the city. In this new position my regiments were arranged as follows, from right to left: First, Eighty-second Ohio Veteran Volunteers; second, One hundred and first Illinois Volunteers; third, Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers; fourth, Sixty-first Ohio Veteran Volunteers; fifth, One hundred and forty-third New York Volunteers; sixth, Thirty-first Wisconsin Volunteers. The right of my line connected with the left of Knipe's brigade, while my left covered the Buck Head road.

I take pleasure in saying that during the brief period of my command the officers and men of this brigade, including the officers of my staff, have displayed commendable zeal and alacrity in the fulfillment of all their duties; in camp, on the march, and before the enemy, all have displayed that patriotic and self-sacrificing devotion which characterizes true soldiers and genuine lovers of our country and its cause.

Respectfully, your obedient servant.

HORACE BOUGHTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. S. E. PITTMAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Twentieth Corps.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., TWENTIETH CORPS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., August 1, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward the following report of casualties of my command for the month of July, 1864:

Regiments.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
82d Ohio Veteran Volunteers	1	10	2	48	.....	5	66
61st Ohio Veteran Volunteers	1	12	5	61	.....	2	81
143d New York Volunteers	1	2	2	43	.....	.....	53
82d Illinois Volunteers	.....	6	1	40	.....	.....	47
101st Illinois Volunteers	1	4	.....	37	.....	.....	42
31st Wisconsin Volunteers	.....	4	1	13	.....	1	19
Total	4	43	11	242	.....	8	308

HORACE BOUGHTON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. D. W. PALMER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Twentieth Corps.

No. 197.

Report of Lieut. Col. Edward S. Salomon, Eighty-second Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-SECOND ILLINOIS VOL. INFANTRY,
Atlanta, Ga., September 15, 1864.

SIR: Of the part taken by my regiment in the campaign of Northern Georgia, I have the honor to submit the following report:

The regiment left Whiteside's, Tenn., where it had been stationed to guard the railroad, on the 3d of May, joining our brigade and

marched with the brigade to Trickum Post-Office, where it arrived on the 7th of May and remained until 10th of May, when the regiment started at 1 a. m. and marched to Snake Creek Gap. The 12th of May we left Snake Creek Gap and arrived on the evening of the 13th of May near Resaca. On the 14th our regiment marched with the brigade to the rear of the center of our line of battle before Resaca. In the afternoon we received orders to march to the left. After having halted some time in the rear of the Fourth Corps, we received orders to proceed to the extreme left in double-quick. When we arrived there, the brigade was formed in line on the high bank of a little creek, an open field in our front; my regiment had the right of our brigade. Before the formation of our line was completed, the brigade on the left of the Fourth Corps and on our right gave way and fell back in considerable confusion, the rebels following them so closely that the Fifth Indiana Battery was in danger of being taken by them. At this critical moment I ordered the regiment to charge, although the brigade was not in line yet. I led the regiment in double-quick down the bank of the creek, and charged with a hurrah across the open field, and giving the enemy a full volley, drove them back. The balance of the brigade soon joined us, and after a brisk fire of fifteen minutes the enemy fell back through the woods, the battery was saved, and our brigade occupied the field for the night. The charge was made with such impetuosity that the enemy in their confusion fired too high, and therefore their fire was of no effect. On the 15th we marched farther to the right and took up a position in the rear, but were soon ordered to the left, where our brigade gallantly repulsed several attacks. My regiment was in the second line, and I was ordered to relieve the One hundred and fiftieth New York, which was in the first line. We hurried forward under a perfect hail-storm of bullets; relieved the One hundred and fiftieth New York, and occupied the rifle-pits for the night. On the morning of the 16th we marched with the brigade in pursuit of the enemy, who had retreated during the night. On the eve of the 19th of May we came up with the enemy's cavalry at Cassville, Ga.; had a little skirmish, in which we lost 1 man killed; took a position before the town during the night and occupied Cassville on the morning of the 20th. We remained at Cassville until the 23d, and received orders to prepare for a twenty days' campaign. We left Cassville at dawn on the 23d of May and crossed the Etowah River at Euharlee. On the 25th of May we crossed Pumpkin Vine Creek on the road to Dallas, but received orders to face about. The Second Division of our corps having butted against the enemy on another road, we were ordered to march to its support. We had to return, and crossed the creek again four miles above: passed the Third Division on the road and went into position in the woods on level ground. After the division had been formed, the signal to advance was given. Our brigade was in the first line, my regiment holding the extreme left, leaning on the road; we marched forward, keeping up a lively fire. After thirty minutes' firing we were relieved, the second and third lines marching through our line of battle. After half an hour's rest, we were again ordered forward and advanced steady under a heavy fire of infantry and artillery, the latter causing many casualties in my ranks. Up to a distance of 150 yards from the enemy we were ordered to halt here and keep the position at all hazards. We kept our ground until our ammunition was exhausted, and I then sent back for ammunition or relief. In the mean time I and my

officers took the cartridge-boxes of the dead and wounded on the field, and distributed the cartridges among my men, and when the relief arrived I had two cartridges left, and had just ordered fix bayonets, seeing that the enemy, observing the slackening of our fire, advanced. We were relieved by a regiment of the Third Division. This day cost me 11 men killed and 59 wounded, out of 245 muskets which I took into the fight; officers and men of my command behaved excellently. The 26th and 27th we remained in the third line of battle but had 2 men wounded by the enemy's sharpshooters, firing from the trees. On the 28th of May we struck camp at daybreak and marched to Kingston to bring an ammunition train to the front. We arrived at Kingston on the 29th of May, left again at dawn on the 30th with our train, and arrived in the afternoon of the 31st of May at the same place from which we had started. We camped there over night, and the next day marched with our corps toward the left of the line. We took up a position for the night, our skirmishers keeping up a lively fire all night.

On the 2d of June we continued our march to the left and took a position on the right of the Twenty-third Corps, while our pickets had a spirited engagement with the enemy. We built breast-works, but after they were completed a new line was ordered, and we had to change our front and build a new line of works. Skirmishing and some artillery fire was kept up all day. The regiment remained in this position until the 5th of June. During the whole time a continual fire was kept up by our pickets, day and night. On the 5th we marched five miles east and pitched our camp five miles from Acworth. On the 6th of June we marched in a southeasterly direction and struck the pickets of the enemy near Lost Mountain about twelve miles west of Marietta. We formed line of battle, fronting southwest, and threw out our skirmishers. At 4 p. m. we changed our front to south and moved about a mile from the position we had occupied. Our pickets kept up a brisk skirmish with the enemy and their fire continued till late in the evening. We remained here on the 7th and 8th of June. On the 9th I was ordered to march to the extreme left of our division, and on the right of the Third. We pitched our camp there, behind the breast-works, and remained in the same position until the afternoon of the 11th, when my regiment marched with the division about a mile to the left. The regiment remained in this position until the 15th of June. Struck tents at 2 p. m. and marched forward, the enemy having fallen back. A little before dark we arrived at the top of a steep hill near Pine Hill, to re-enforce the Second Division, which had a pretty severe conflict with the enemy. The regiment formed line and marched forward under the fire of the enemy, relieved a regiment of the Second Division, and threw up breast-works; we were so close to the enemy's lines that it was very difficult to work, as the rebels kept up a constant fire, wounding 1 man severely. We remained behind our works during the forenoon of the 16th, the enemy shelling our lines and their sharpshooters firing constantly over our breast-works. At 2 p. m. we were relieved and placed in reserve, but still much exposed to the enemy's artillery fire. The enemy evacuated during the night. We struck camp at 9 a. m. on the 17th of June, following the rebels closely, and were soon greeted by their shells. We took a position in sight of the enemy's batteries, which were playing on us, and built our works in an open field, on a commanding position, the batteries in our rear shelling the woods

in our front. At 10 a. m. on the 19th of June we moved forward and butted against the enemy about two miles from our old position in a terrible rain-storm. Our skirmishers were immediately thrown forward and soon engaged the enemy. The ground was hotly contested, but our lines established. In this engagement the regiment lost 1 man killed and 3 men wounded, although there were only fifteen men of my regiment out on the skirmish line. On the 20th we marched from this position south, arrived at dark at Atkinson's plantation, and encamped in line of battle. The 21st we built breastworks, and on the 22d marched forward and took a position on the crest of a hill near the Sandtown road about three and a half miles from Marietta. Our skirmishers marched forward, and a large open field being in our front, they had very hard work to get into position, as the enemy's pickets kept firing at them from their hiding-places in the edge of the woods. However, our lines were established under the cover of our artillery. The First Brigade of our division, on our right and a little advanced, was now attacked by Hood's corps. We fell in and prepared to give the rebels a warm reception. Battery I, First New York Artillery, which I had to support, threw shell and case-shot into the massed columns of the enemy, causing great havoc in their ranks. The enemy was gallantly repulsed by the First Brigade. The regiment did not participate in the engagement, but I lost 2 men on the skirmish line. The enemy had received a severe punishment, and did not repeat the attack although we remained there until the 3d day of July. On the morning of the 3d, discovering that the enemy had evacuated the works in our front, we struck camp and marched until we came in sight of the rebel pickets, formed our line, and camped in a dense forest, where we remained until 2 p. m. of the 4th of July, when we again broke camp and marched toward the Chattahoochee River, and arrived early in the evening of the 6th at a camp-ground a mile from the river. We erected earth-works and pitched our camp in a regular order, expecting to stay here and receive a few days' rest. The next day we received the order that the troops should make themselves comfortable, as we would stay in our present camp ten days. This news was received with much joy by every man. The men were nearly exhausted, and every soldier felt that after a short rest he could be of much more service to his country. The men, however, had stood all privations and hardships, as well as the continual skirmishing and fighting they had gone through without interruption since the 25th of May, with the greatest cheerfulness, and every man felt that Atlanta had to be ours before a long rest could be expected. We rested here as ordered, and resumed our march toward the Gate City on the 17th of July. We struck tents at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, crossed the river near Vining's Station, and camped three miles south of the Chattahoochee River that night. The 18th of July we left late in the afternoon, marched across the fields until we struck the Buck Head road, and came into camp after dark, a mile south of Buck Head. On the afternoon of the 19th marched about four miles to Peach Tree Creek and camped. At 6 a. m. the 20th of July the troops began to move, and cross Peach Tree Creek at 7 a. m.; my regiment started at about 8 a. m., crossed the creek at 9 a. m., while the enemy had a battery in position, which shelled the woods and the bridge; although the battery had the exact range of the road their shells did not do any damage in our ranks. At 10 a. m. we arrived on the right of the Second Division, and were

ordered to halt until our position would be assigned to us. It was very hot; the place where my regiment had stacked arms was without shade, and the men suffered severely from the heat. At 4 p. m. the assembly was sounded, the men fell in, and before the forward signal could be given we heard the clattering sound of heavy musketry in our front. We were hurried forward in double-quick into position. My regiment had been about thirty minutes in the second line when several men were wounded by stray shots, when I received orders to relieve the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, of the First Brigade. I marched the regiment in double-quick forward, arrived at Colonel Selfridge's regiment, and relieved him under a heavy fire, losing several men on the road. I brought the regiment into position and gave the enemy, who was only from thirty to thirty-five yards from us, a full volley, which did considerable execution. I kept up a brisk and rapid fire for over three hours, the rebels replying with great obstinacy. I had to draw fresh supplies of ammunition twice during the fight, and every man fired from 135 to 140 rounds. After dark I threw out my vedettes and ordered them to move forward cautiously. They did so and soon reported that the rebel picket-line was about 600 yards from our front. Lieutenant Bechstein and 9 men killed and 37 wounded out of my little regiment this day was a severe loss, but every man was in good spirits, and even the wounded did not heed their pains, for a great victory had been won and the men were eager to press forward and defeat the enemy again. Officers and men of my command behaved with the greatest courage and determination. In the night we built breast-works, which we occupied the next day, and night also. On the morning of the 22d of July we resumed our march toward Atlanta, the enemy having fallen back behind his works around that city. About two miles from Atlanta our skirmishers struck the rebel pickets, and a little skirmish ensued, supported by a few pieces of artillery from both sides. At about 3 p. m. we were ordered forward, and our position assigned to us about one and a half miles from the city, in plain view of the first houses of Atlanta and of the enemy's works. We immediately commenced to build our breast-works, while the rebels shelled us from several batteries with much vigor, and while their sharpshooters tried to pick off every man they could see: they succeeded in killing 1 man and wounding another of my regiment. Although many of their shells exploded right among the men while they were working, we had our works finished before dark, and made them stronger during the night. Our pickets were thrown out and skirmishing commenced as usual. We lay behind our works until the 25th of August, the daily monotony of picket and artillery firing only interrupted by an occasional demonstration or feint on our or the enemy's side. Sharpshooters kept on doing their annoying work. While in the trenches before Atlanta, I lost 2 killed and 5 wounded. Before dawn on the 18th of August we were aroused by the enemy's shells exploding over our tents, and the regiment immediately fell in, anticipating an attack. The rebels shelled our lines with vigor for about three hours, but doing no damage to my works or troops. The next day our batteries shelled the enemy's works with greater vehemence than they had been shelling us the previous day. During the whole time of the siege, my officers and men were in good spirits, they having become so accustomed to the bullets, shells, and solid shot that constantly whizzed and howled by their ears, that they no longer paid any atten-

tion to them. On the 25th, at 1 a. m., I received orders to march at daybreak to the Chattahoochee railroad bridge, there to erect works for our brigade, which was to follow the next day with the other brigades of our division. I struck camp accordingly at 3 a. m., and arrived at the river at 6 o'clock, went to work, and before night had constructed strong rifle-pits, sufficient for our whole brigade. The brigade having arrived, the next morning we went into camp, our front well lined with artillery, and in such a position that the men were confident of being able to resist any attack which might be made on our lines. The men constructed their camp in a neat and comfortable manner, expecting to remain in our position for some time, when, on the 2d day of September, the gladful tidings that Atlanta was occupied by troops of our division, including two regiments of our brigade which had gone out on a reconnaissance, was received. Our lines having been weakened by sending all the troops, with the exception of the rest of our brigade and a few batteries, to Atlanta, it became necessary to locate the different regiments near the forts and batteries. I was ordered to put up my camp near the heavy battery stationed in a fort on the right of the railroad, where we remained until the 4th of September, when we marched with our brigade to Atlanta. To the great gratification of the soldiers we marched through the conquered city, with colors flying and bands playing, and occupied the works erected by our enemies, and from behind which they had sent so many deadly missiles into our ranks.

Before I conclude my report, I take great pleasure in saying that both officers and men encountered all the hardships and dangers of this eventful campaign with the most unflinching energy and zeal, fully determined to spare no exertions in assisting to bring the campaign to a glorious end.*

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

EDW. S. SALOMON,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Eighty-second Illinois Infantry.

Col. HORACE BOUGHTON,
Comdg. Third Brig., First Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 198.

Report of Lieut. Col. John B. Le Sage, One hundred and first Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. 101ST ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Atlanta, Ga., September 7, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the One hundred and first Illinois Volunteers in the operations of the campaign that has just been so successfully terminated:

On the 2d day of May we broke up our camp near Bridgeport, Ala., and began our march toward the enemy's position about Dalton, Ga., and on the evening of the 5th encamped in Pleasant Valley. On the morning of the 7th we crossed Taylor's Ridge, and encamped at Anderson Post-Office. At midnight of the 9th we

*Nominal list of casualties accompanying this report shows 1 officer and 15 men killed, 2 officers and 95 men wounded; total 113.

marched for Snake Creek Gap, where we arrived at noon next day and encamped. On the afternoon of the 11th we were engaged in preparing a road through the gap. On the 12th we moved forward through the gap and encamped about noon. On the 13th moved out under orders to be ready for action. In the afternoon we moved forward and took position as part of the reserve. On the 14th we were in reserve again until about 3 p. m., when we were hurried to the left, where, about dark, we charged a hill, and took up a position near the left, from which our brigade had previously driven back the enemy, who were charging the Fifth Indiana Battery. About noon of the 15th we were moved forward to a position on the left of the line, and while there were charged by the enemy, but succeeded in defeating him, although we lost 1 killed and 46 wounded, 6 of them mortally. On the morning of the 16th, the enemy having evacuated, we started in pursuit, and on the 19th came up with him at Cassville, Ga. We were formed in line and pushed vigorously forward to within a short distance of the enemy, when darkness having come upon us, we halted and built breast-works of rails, only to find them rendered useless next day by the evacuation during the night of the enemy. Resting for two days, on the 23d we again started and pushed forward to Euharlee, on the Etowah River, crossing the stream and pushing forward next day to Burnt Hickory, and thence, moving forward on the 25th, toward Dallas, Ga. We were ordered to move across the country to the assistance of the Second Division, which had been attacked just after crossing the Pumpkin Vine Creek. We arrived at the position of the Second Division about 3 p. m., and there we were formed in line, supported by two other lines formed of the other brigades of our division, and we were then ordered to push forward until we met the enemy. We soon encountered the enemy's skirmishers, and drove them before us for about a mile, when we were relieved by the other brigades going in front. They soon encountered the enemy, intrenched in a strong position, and engaged him for nearly two hours, when we relieved the front line, and engaged the enemy for about an hour, until relieved by other troops, who continued the engagement, while we passed to the rear and passed the night, but less than when we went into the engagement by 12 killed and 63 wounded. During the 26th and 27th we were in reserve. On the 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st we were engaged in marching to and from Kingston, Ga., guarding an ammunition train. June 1, we moved to the left, where we took a position on the left of the Fourteenth Corps. June 2, we moved forward, and after various attempts finally got settled and built breast-works. On the 5th we were relieved by the Second Division, of the Fourteenth Corps, and moved away toward the left. The enemy having changed his position, we, on the 6th, moved forward and built breast-works to the north of Pine Knob. Next day we were shifted to the left flank of the brigade. On the 11th we again changed position, moving to the left and being thrown into the reserve line. On the 14th, during the night, the enemy had evacuated Pine Knob; hence, on the 15th, the Second Division advanced, our division supporting, and took and held a position (after a sharp contest between the enemy and the Second Division) within a short distance of the rebel works. During the night we built breast-works, and remained in them until nearly noon next day, when we changed our position, having lost during the time 1 killed and 2 wounded. During the night of the 16th the enemy again fell back about a mile. We again

followed, built breast-works, and skirmished, losing 1 man wounded. During the night of the 18th the enemy again fell back. We again followed, and took position in the reserve lines. Relieved next day by the Fourth Corps; we moved to the right and took a position next to the Twenty-third Corps. On the 20th we built breast-works. On the 22d we advanced our lines, and built a new line of breast-works, where we remained until the enemy gave way on the night of the 2d of July, having lost during the time 1 lieutenant killed and another wounded. On the 3d we followed them about five or six miles. Coming up with them strongly intrenched about six miles south of Marietta we halted, and next day took position, but the enemy being outflanked, gave way during the night; and on the 5th we followed them until we arrived on Chattahoochee Heights. Here we rested over night, and next day moved a short distance to the left, and, building breast-works, formed a camp, in which we rested until the 17th, when, the enemy having all retired across the river, we crossed the Chattahoochee, and on the 18th, 19th, and 20th advanced forward toward his lines. On the 20th the enemy endeavored to break our lines, but was repulsed. Here, for the first time in the campaign, the regiment was detached from the brigade, and was sent to relieve the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers on the right of the First Brigade. Here we remained engaged until night, losing 5 killed and 30 wounded. During the night we built works, and held them during the next day. On the following night the enemy fell back to his inner lines around Atlanta. We followed and established our line within half a mile of a rebel fort near the railroad, and built heavy works under a severe shelling from the enemy. Here we remained (losing at intervals 5 men wounded by sharpshooters) until August 26, when we fell back to the Chattahoochee River and built works on the south bank.

On the 2d of September the regiment, with the One hundred and seventh and One hundred and twenty-third New York Volunteers, was ordered out on a reconnaissance, and found on the way that Atlanta was evacuated. We pushed forward, skirmishing a little with the enemy's cavalry, on the east of the city, and took a position in the rebel works. Next day we were relieved and moved farther to the left, where the regiment now remains, the remainder of the brigade having come up on the 4th of September.

In closing this report, already, perhaps, too long drawn out, I cannot refrain from bearing testimony to the soldierly conduct, ready obedience to orders, and gallantry in action of the officers and soldiers of the regiment during the campaign, and to their cheerful endurance of all hardships and sufferings, never complaining but ever struggling onward, determined to do their share toward the suppression of rebellion and the restoration of our glorious Union.*

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. LE SAGE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. 101st Illinois Volunteers.

Capt. A. E. LEE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Nominal list of casualties accompanying this report shows 2 officers and 17 men killed and 6 officers and 149 men wounded; total, 174.

No. 199.

Report of Col. Horace Boughton, One hundred and forty-third New York Infantry, of operations May 1–July 24.

HEADQUARTERS 143D NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., July 24, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In pursuance of the order requiring a report of the operations during the campaign of Atlanta, I have the honor to respectfully submit the following as the part performed by my regiment, the One hundred and forty-third New York Volunteers:

At 7 a. m. of the 2d of May, 1864, my regiment broke camp and marched from its winter quarters opposite Bridgeport, Ala. It formed a part of the Third Brigade, of the First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, and numbered 341 men for duty. On May 5 we arrived at Taylor's Ridge and encamped about three miles from Ringgold, Ga., where we remained until the 7th, during which time we reduced our baggage and sent the surplus to the rear, allowing only a single change of clothing for each officer. On the 7th we marched through Nickajack Gap and encamped at Trickum Post-Office, about one and a half miles from Buzzard Roost. Here we heard considerable skirmishing in our front. On the night of the 10th and 11th, about midnight, we were assembled and marched to Snake Creek Gap, reaching its entrance at 10 a. m., where we remained until the morning of the 12th, when we passed through the gap and bivouacked on the opposite side of the mountain. On the 13th we marched about three miles toward Resaca, making but slow progress, as the enemy appeared to be obstructing our advance. At 4 p. m. of the 14th General Williams' division was ordered to the support of the Fourth Army Corps, which was in position on the left, and at that time heavily engaged. Upon arriving at the designated place, our brigade was placed in position on a high wooded ridge and formed in two lines, my regiment in the front line and connected on the right with the Eighty-second Illinois and on the left with the Forty-fifth New York Volunteers. My position overlooked a valley to which the ascent was very precipitous. The Fifth Indiana Battery, from the Fourth Corps, was in position in the valley directly in my front, covering the Resaca road. Our arrival proved opportune, for we were hardly in position when Stanley's division, of the Fourth Corps, unable to resist the impetuous charge made by the enemy, was broken and came back in the greatest confusion, not even stopping to protect their own battery. The men were closely pursued by the enemy, whose object seemed to be the capture of the battery. We were immediately ordered to its support and moved rapidly down the steep ridge, at the same time, wheeling to the right, charged over the barricades and met the advancing rebels, opening heavily upon them. They were surprised at this unexpected resistance and fled in great confusion. The battery was fought splendidly and Captain Simonson, its commander, awarded us the credit of having saved it, and personally complimented myself and regiment for the part we took in its defense. This was the first time on this campaign that the command had been under fire, and I was gratified with the conduct of both my officers and men. On May 15 we advanced about one mile toward Resaca, and came in contact with the enemy. General Knipe's brigade, which was on the right of the division, was

heavily engaged with the rebels, who were behind intrenchments, and it being discovered that the enemy was making an attempt to turn our left, our brigade was placed in position with a view to its protection. My regiment was placed in column by divisions on the extreme left and in the front line, soon after which the enemy made his appearance in our front and opened a brisk fire upon us. I immediately deployed and received orders to advance to the open field, which was in front of the woods in which my regiment was at the time. Upon reaching the position desired, I discovered the rebels in large force on the opposite side of the field, at a distance of 500 or 600 yards. They were moving toward our left. I immediately opened fire upon them with such effect as to check their movement. They then took shelter behind fences, trees, &c., and maintained a fire for upward of an hour, when, unable to withstand the heavy musketry that was poured upon them, they fled, leaving the dead and wounded upon the field. My loss in this action was 1 killed and 14 wounded. On the morning of the 16th, the enemy having evacuated his position at Resaca, we followed in pursuit and encamped on the Coosa River to allow a bridge to be built, on which we were to cross. On the following morning the crossing commenced, and Geary's division, which was in advance of us, had not finished when the bridge showing signs of weakness, General Williams found that it would fail entirely and ordered me to build another. My regiment and the several pioneer corps of the division were assigned to me for that purpose, and in five hours a substantial trestle bridge was finished, which was 200 feet in length and over water which was from four to six feet deep. On the 19th instant we advanced toward Cassville in line of battle, the enemy slowly retiring before us and skirmishing as he went. The advance was very difficult, as it was made through dense woods and over a very rough country. It becoming dark as we neared Cassville, and finding the enemy in position behind strong works, we halted for the night and constructed rifle-pits. The enemy left during the night and we did not follow until the morning of the 23d. On the 25th we had arrived within two miles of Dallas, when we were ordered to about face and march to the relief of General Geary's division, which had met the enemy in large force. We crossed Pumpkin Vine Creek, passed Geary's division, and formed line in its front. As soon as we were fairly in position we received notice that we were to charge the enemy, and at the sound of the bugle moved rapidly forward, driving the enemy for about one and a half miles. Our advance was opposed by a brisk fire of shell, canister, and bullets, which, however, did not check our movement in the least until the enemy had been driven behind his barricade. We were then relieved by Ruger's brigade and retired a few hundred yards to the rear, where we remained as a reserve until it was reported that the front line was out of ammunition, when we were again ordered up. During this time the firing from both sides was very heavy, which was kept up until dark. My left wing exhausted all of its ammunition and was, to quite an extent, supplied from the right, which was in such a position that its fire could be of but little effect, and was accordingly withheld. Shortly after dark we were relieved and retired to the rear, when we bivouacked for the night. The loss in my regiment was 1 man killed and 1 officer and 13 men wounded. The 26th and 27th passed without any casualties or any occurrence worthy of note. The time

from the 28th to the 31st, inclusive, was consumed by the brigade in making a trip to and from Kingston as an escort for an ammunition train. On June 1 the Twentieth Corps moved to the left of the Fourteenth Corps, and in this new position we constructed rifle-pits. On the following day my regiment was sent to occupy a hill in advance of the Fourteenth Corps, where it was decided to place a battery. During the night we threw up works, but were considerably annoyed by the enemy's fire. The next day I was relieved by a regiment of Davis' division, of the Fourteenth Corps, and returned to my position in the brigade. During the night of the 4th the enemy withdrew from our front. On the following morning we followed in pursuit, and on the 6th we again came up with him at Kemp's Mill, near Lost Mountain, where we stopped and fortified. Nothing worthy of note occurred until the 15th, when General Geary met the enemy in force, and we were ordered to his support, and after marching nearly to his lines we were faced about and retired a short distance, taking a more commanding position, which we fortified. On the following night the enemy evacuated, and the morning of the 17th found us again in pursuit. Although several changes of position were made, nothing unusual marked the history of the regiment until the 22d, when, as we were nearing Kenesaw Mountain, the enemy was discovered to be massing in our front, and soon made a desperate effort to drive us back. In this he was handsomely repulsed by our artillery before fairly reaching the range of our muskets. During this time General Knipe's brigade, which was on our right, was heavily engaged. After the withdrawal of the enemy from our immediate front we constructed strong field-works, which we occupied without interruption until the morning of July 3, when it was discovered that the enemy had abandoned his strong position at Kenesaw Mountain during the preceding night, leaving Marietta in our possession. After following in pursuit about four miles he was discovered to be engaged in fortifying. No attack, however, was made, and we went into position for the night. On July 4 we moved about two miles to the right. During the night the rebels again fell back, and on the following day we again marched four or five miles and went into position about two miles from the Chattahoochee River, on a ridge from which Atlanta could be distinctly seen. We remained in this position until the enemy had abandoned the north side of the river. At 3 p. m. on the 17th we marched to Pace's Ferry, on the Chattahoochee, where we crossed, and after marching four miles farther we bivouacked for the night. On the 18th we moved to near Buck Head, and on the 19th to Peach Tree Creek. Soon after sunrise on the 20th we crossed the creek with but little opposition and halted about one mile from our place of crossing, where we remained without going into position until about 3 p. m., when suddenly a terrific fire of musketry was opened very near and to our left. We were immediately ordered into position, and my regiment, being in the advance of the brigade, moved in the direction of the firing on the double-quick. The line was formed by each regiment going on right by file into line, which threw my regiment on the extreme left of the division. While forming the enemy opened fire upon us heavily, but the movement was not in the least checked. In pursuance of orders, I immediately moved my regiment forward with a view to connect with the Second Division, which was on my left and in advance. Before this connection was formed the enemy had succeeded in forcing the right of Colonel Ireland's brigade, of the

Second Division (which was the extreme right of that division), from its position, and it fell back to the rear of my line, leaving my left flank exposed. The Eighty-second Ohio Veteran Volunteers, which was on my right, did not advance so far as I had done, and I discovered that my right was also unprotected. At this time the enemy's fire was very heavy, and in his pursuit of Colonel Ireland's brigade he came on confidently, approaching to within twenty yards of my line, which was in dense woods, when I gave orders to open fire, which was done with such precision and effect as to temporarily check his advance. Deeming it impossible to hold the position I occupied, isolated as it was, I decided to retire to a ridge thirty or forty yards to the rear, on which the brigade line had already been established. During this time my adjutant (Ratcliff) was killed, and Lieutenant Waterbury, commanding Company A, mortally wounded; besides, I had suffered heavily in the loss of enlisted men. On the ridge to which I had retired I ordered a barricade to be hastily constructed, which was being done when the enemy made another charge upon us and was handsomely repulsed, leaving some of his dead within thirty yards of our works. His attacks were made with great desperation, but finding them of no avail he sought shelter behind his works. The casualties in my command during this engagement were as follows: 1 commissioned officer killed and 2 wounded, 6 enlisted men killed and 39 wounded. On the morning of the 22d it was discovered that the enemy had withdrawn from our immediate front. We immediately followed and found that he had retired to within the defenses of Atlanta. We then commenced to build a line of formidable works within one mile and a half of the city. From this position the enemy's forts and redoubts could be distinctly seen, and we were exposed to a heavy fire from his artillery, which was so posted as to rake the entire position. Our defenses were in mean time pushed rapidly forward to completion and were soon sufficiently formidable to afford much protection to my command. Then began the siege of Atlanta. On the 24th I was, by order from Brigadier-General Williams, commanding division, placed in command of the brigade, owing to the ill health of Colonel Robinson, the command of which I still retained.

At the commencement of the campaign that has just closed the aggregate strength of my regiment present for duty was 341, which, at the time I assumed command of the brigade, was reduced to 167. During the entire period of my command I was perfectly satisfied with the conduct of both my officers and men. My orders were ever obeyed promptly and cheerfully. They all bore the sufferings and dangers to which they were exposed without a murmur. Of my adjutant, William M. Ratcliff, who was instantly killed on the 20th of July while gallantly performing his duty, too much praise cannot be awarded. The vacancy thus occasioned will be difficult to fill. Lieutenant Waterbury, commanding Company A, who received a mortal wound on the same day, was one of my most brave and faithful officers, and his loss is deeply mourned by all who knew him. Lieutenant-Colonel Watkins and Major Higgins rendered me invaluable services during the entire campaign.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORACE BOUGHTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. A. E. LEE,
A. A. A. G., 3d Brig., 1st Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 200.

Report of Maj. John Higgins, One hundred and forty-third New York Infantry, of operations July 24-September 8.

HDQRS. 143D REGIMENT NEW YORK VOL. INFTY.,
Atlanta, Ga., September 15, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward the following report of operations of this regiment from July 24, 1864, to the occupation of Atlanta, Ga.:

On the 24th day of July, 1864, Horace Boughton, colonel commanding One hundred and forty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, having been relieved of the command of the regiment and placed in command of the Third Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, the command of the regiment devolved upon Lieut. Col. Hezekiah Watkins, who is at present absent sick. On the 25th of July we were in field-works on the left of the Marietta road, one and a half miles from Atlanta, Ga. Nothing of more importance occurred than the usual operations of a siege, until the night of August 25, when we received marching orders and fell back to the Chattahoochee River. Here we constructed a strong line of field-works and remained inactive until September 1, when we were ordered to report to Brigadier-General Williams, commanding First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, at 7 a. m., in light marching order, and were sent on a reconnaissance with other regiments of the division. We proceeded to within one-fourth of a mile of the works we formerly occupied near Atlanta, and met the enemy in force, and having accomplished the object of the reconnaissance returned to camp. On September 3 we received marching orders; marched through the city of Atlanta, Ga., and went into camp northeast of the city.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN HIGGINS,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. A. E. LEE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brigade.

No. 201.

Report of Capt. John Garrett, Sixty-first Ohio Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 10, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Sixty-first Ohio Veteran Volunteers during the campaign that ended in the capture of Atlanta:

Returned from veteran furlough and joined the brigade at Trickum Post-Office, Ga., May 7. May 10, marched to Snake Creek Gap. May 13, in engagement near Resaca. In reserve till near night, when the enemy made an attempt to flank our position, when we went into action with the remainder of the brigade, repulsed the enemy and drove him back in confusion to his works. May 15, occupied a position near the left of our line and not far from the railroad. In the afternoon assisted in repulsing a heavy attack made by the enemy on our left

flank with the object of gaining the Dalton road. On the 16th, 17th, and 18th pursued the enemy toward the Allatoona Mountain. On the 19th slight skirmishing near Cassville. Lay at Cassville till the 23d, when we started with five days' rations, crossed the Allatoona Mountain, and fell in with the enemy near Dallas. On the 25th the regiment was thrown out as skirmishers and drove the enemy's skirmish line through the woods for some distance, and advanced close up to their line of rifle-pits, when we were relieved and fell back. Loss, 1 commissioned officer wounded and 1 missing and 6 enlisted men killed and 23 wounded. Several days were passed in desultory skirmishing till June 15, when we participated in a warm engagement near Lost Mountain, with a loss of 1 man killed and 3 wounded. On the night of the 17th of June the enemy fell back from our front and we pursued. On the 22d of June while we were in line of battle near Kenesaw Mountain the enemy made a vigorous attack upon our position. Colonel McGroarty, who was in command of the regiment, was ordered to report temporarily with his command to Brigadier-General Knipe, commanding the First Brigade of our division. The regiment was pushed forward to a position in front of the general line of battle and suffered severely, but inflicted much heavier loss upon the enemy than we sustained ourselves. Maj. D. C. Beckett was killed, Lieut. William A. Smith and 6 enlisted men wounded. On the next day returned and took our position in the brigade; lay in front of the enemy's position near Kenesaw Mountain for several days with continual skirmishing in our front, in which we lost 2 men killed and 3 wounded. The enemy fell back from our front during the night of July 2 and on the morning of the 3d we pursued toward the Chattahoochee River and found him intrenched in a strong position about four miles south of Marietta. On the morning of July 4, the enemy having again disappeared from our front, we pursued toward the river, and that night encamped within sight of Atlanta. July 17, crossed the Chattahoochee and moved toward Atlanta, the enemy falling back before our advance. On July 20 the enemy made a desperate assault on the Twentieth Corps near Peach Tree Creek. My regiment was in the first line of battle, and the enemy advanced until some of his men fell within ten feet of our line. Having maintained our position against vastly superior numbers, until every field officer and more than half of the men were either killed or wounded, we were ordered to retire, which we did in good order, to the second line, where we remained for a short time, and then retook our former position and maintained it to the close of the fight, which resulted in the repulse of the enemy. Our loss was 5 commissioned officers wounded and 20 men killed and 52 wounded. Owing to the short range at which we fought the wounds were generally severe and many have since died. On the 22d of July we advanced close up to the outer defenses of Atlanta and threw up intrenchments within rifle-range of the enemy's forts, where we lay until August 24, and then fell back to the Chattahoochee River. September 4, advanced and entered Atlanta.

I inclose a statement of the losses of commissioned officers and enlisted men in each engagement in which we participated.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN GARRETT,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. A. E. LEE,
A. A. A. G., 3d Brig., 1st Div., 20th Army Corps.

[Inclosure.]

Report of casualties in Sixty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteers, during the campaign ending in the capture of Atlanta.

Action.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Resaca	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....
Dallas	.....	6	1	33	1	.....
Lost Mountain	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....
Kenesaw Mountain	1	.....	1	6	.....	.....
Kenesaw Mountain (skirmish line)	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....
Peach Tree Creek	.....	20	5	52	.....	2
Peach Tree Creek (skirmish line)	1	1	.....	5	.....	.....
Total	2	31	8	94	1	2

JOHN GARRETT,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

No. 202.

Report of Lieut. Col. David Thomson, Eighty-second Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-SECOND REGT. OHIO VET. VOL. INFTY.,
Atlanta, Ga., September 10, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with your order, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Eighty-second Regiment of Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry during the campaign which has just ended with the capture of Atlanta:

On the 2d day of May, 1864, the regiment, then encamped near Bridgeport, Ala., broke camp and marched to Lookout Valley, Tenn., where it joined the Twentieth Corps, or that portion encamped at that place. The regiment afterward marched to Resaca and took part in the engagement near that place. Here Capt. William J. Dickson, of Company B, who was at the time acting as major, was killed; my command met with no other loss. On the 25th day of May the regiment participated in the battle of Dallas, and met with a very severe loss; 11 enlisted men were killed and 53 wounded. On the 28th the Third Brigade, of which the Eighty-second forms a part, was sent as an escort to the ordnance train of the Twentieth Corps to Kingston, Ga. The train, after being loaded with ammunition, returned to the front escorted by the Third Brigade, where it arrrived on the 1st day of June. From this date until the 22d day of June the regiment was constantly skirmishing with the enemy; 1 enlisted man was killed by a shell near Pine Mountain on the 16th day of June. On the 22d day of June the Twentieth Corps advanced to near Kenesaw Mountain. Here the First Division was attacked by the enemy before it had taken up a position. The enemy were, however, handsomely repulsed. My command lost 1 man killed and 3 wounded. The enemy having retreated from Kenesaw Mountain, the Twentieth Corps again advanced on the 3d day of July. Constant skirmishing was kept up with the enemy, who was still retreating slowly. On the 19th of July

my command, together with the Thirteenth New Jersey, was sent to find and make connection with the right of the Fourth Corps. Both regiments were under the command of Colonel Carman, of the Thirteenth New Jersey. We found the right of the Fourth Corps and rendered material assistance to the skirmishers of General Wood's division of said corps in driving back a strong force of the enemy. The next day, the 20th, my command was again in the front and hotly engaged with the enemy, who had attacked the Twentieth Corps in large force. My loss was heavy: 1 officer, Lieut. Asa H. Gary, was killed; 11 enlisted men were killed and 45 wounded; 5 enlisted [men] were missing and it is thought were taken prisoners. On 21st my command moved to in front of Atlanta, where it built strong earth-works under the constant fire of the enemy's guns. On the 28th day of August, the Twentieth Corps having remained before Atlanta until that date, the corps fell back to the Chattahoochee River, while the remainder of the army moved to the right and engaged the enemy near Jonesborough. The regiment remained at this point until the 2d day of September. The enemy having evacuated the city, the Eighty-second was sent, together with the One hundred and first Illinois Volunteers and General Knipe's brigade, to occupy and hold the place. A portion of the Third Division, Twentieth Corps, occupied the city the same day.

During the campaign the regiment lost 2 officers killed, and also 30 enlisted men killed; 98 enlisted men were wounded, of whom 9 have since died of their wounds. The officers and men of my regiment deserve my thanks for the ready obedience they have at all times yielded me. With a very few exceptions they have at all times discharged their duty bravely and manfully. They have borne the long marches and many fatigues and privations of the campaign without a murmur.

I am, captain, very respectfully,

D. THOMSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. A. E. LEE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 203.

Report of Col. Francis H. West, Thirty-first Wisconsin Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTY-FIRST WISCONSIN VOLUNTEERS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 9, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to Special Orders, No. 155, from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to transmit the following report of the operations of my regiment from May 1, 1864, to the occupation of Atlanta:

May 1, 1864, the regiment was not brigaded, but attached to the Fourth Division, Twentieth Army Corps, and was stationed at the various stations on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, between and including the station of Normandy and the city of Murfreesborough, with headquarters at Christiana, Tenn. May 13, 1864, headquarters of the regiment with five companies were stationed at Duck River bridge, Tenn. At this time, in addition to guarding railroad bridges and doing picket duty, it patrolled the railroad

from near Tullahoma to Murfreesborough. June 6, 1864, under orders from Brigadier-General Van Cleve, commanding Railroad Defenses, regiment marched toward Murfreesborough, at which place it arrived on the 8th of June, and where orders were received from General Rousseau, commanding division, to proceed at once to Nashville. Regiment arrived at Nashville June 10, and was assigned to post command, to perform city provost-guard duty. On July 16, orders having been received from Major-General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland, transferring the regiment from the Fourth Division, Twentieth Corps, to the Third Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Corps, and ordering the regiment to proceed at once to the front, the regiment proceeded via Chattanooga to Marietta, Ga., by rail, from which place it marched to the army at the front on the south side of the Chattahoochee River, where it arrived and reported to Colonel Robinson, commanding brigade, on the morning of July 21, 1864. On this march the regiment lost by railroad accident, when near Adairsville, Ga., 1 killed and 12 wounded, including 2 commissioned officers. The effective force of the regiment at this date was 650; aggregate, 872. July 22, the regiment marched to enemy's defenses around Atlanta. While under the works of Atlanta the regiment lost 6 killed and 20 wounded, 2 of whom have since died of their wounds. August 25, the regiment marched to Chattahoochee River. September 4, regiment marched back and encamped in Atlanta.

Whole loss by death or discharge since May 1 is 31; by desertion, 5; whole number wounded, 32. Although the regiment was not engaged in any of the severe battles of the campaign, yet I feel that I cannot award too much praise to both the officers and men for their cool, determined courage and patient endurance during the immediate operations against Atlanta, subject as they were to the almost constant fire of the enemy day and night for thirty-five days, during which we were operating against the enemy's works in front of the city.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. H. WEST,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. A. E. LEE,
A. A. A. G., 3d Brig., 1st Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 204.

Reports of Brig. Gen. John W. Geary, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS.
Atlanta, Ga., September 15, 1864.

COLONEL: In pursuance of orders, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command during the campaign just terminated by the capture of Atlanta:

The consolidation of the Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps having been ordered, the three brigades composing the Second Division of the corps were, with the exception of the One hundred and ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, which remained as the nucleus of a new Second Brigade, consolidated into two—the First

and Third. The First Brigade consisted of the Twenty-eighth and One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the Fifth, Seventh, Twenty-ninth, and Sixty-sixth Regiments of Ohio Volunteers, composing an effective force of 2,846 officers and men, commanded by Col. Charles Candy. The Second Brigade was composed of the Twenty-seventh, Seventy-third, and One hundred and ninth Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers, of the One hundred and nineteeth, One hundred and thirty-fourth, and One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers, and of the Thirty-third Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, containing an effective force of 1,762 officers and men, commanded by Col. Adolph Buschbeck. With the exception of the One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, all the regiments comprising this brigade were formerly connected with the Eleventh Corps. The Third Brigade consisted of the Twenty-ninth and One hundred and eleventh Regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and of the Sixtieth, Seventy-eighth, One hundred and second, One hundred and thirty-seventh, and One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers, containing an effective force of 2,643 officers and men, commanded by Col. David Ireland. The artillery attached to the division comprised Independent Pennsylvania Battery E, commonly known as Knap's Pennsylvania Battery, and the Thirteenth New York Battery, both commanded by Capt. William Wheeler, as chief of the division artillery, which numbered 256 officers and men effective for the field. The total effective force of the division, including officers and men at the headquarters of the division, was 7,043, the aggregate of officers and men of all conditions present in the division being 7,607. At the date of the reception of marching orders, as for some time previously, the First Brigade garrisoned the post of Bridgeport, Ala., and vicinity. The Third Brigade occupied Stevenson and the railroad westward to Anderson. The Second Brigade, lying near the base of Lookout Mountain, formed part of the guard for the valley. On the 1st of May orders were received directing me to convene my division at Bridgeport, at which place Ireland's brigade joined me on the evening of the 2d. On the morning of the 2d I received a dispatch from Major-General Hooker directing me to hold my command in readiness to move, and during the day, from the same source, an order to move on the morning of the 3d toward Chattanooga Valley.

May 3, 1864, at 9 a. m. the First and Third Brigades set forward, and after marching until 2 p. m. I halted them at Shellmound in order that my wagon train might reach me without overtasking the mules, many of which had never before been harnessed. A few days previously, under orders from Major-General Thomas, I had detached Colonel Pardee, One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, with 400 men of the First Brigade, to take charge of and man one of the gun-boats recently built at Bridgeport for the purpose of patrolling the Tennessee River westward. The duties required of this detachment were performed, and, having taken up the pontoon bridge at Larkinsville, it was brought safely to Bridgeport, where the gun-boat was turned over to Captain Edwards, assistant quartermaster, and on the evening of the 3d Colonel Pardee joined me at Shellmound. Another detachment of my division joined me at the same place, being a party of mechanics whom I had detailed to construct, under my personal supervision, a roadway for wagons on the railroad bridge across the Tennessee at Bridgeport. May 4, the weather being sultry I marched at early

dawn, and, with scarcely an incident worthy of note, passed through Whiteside's and Lookout Valley, crossed Lookout Mountain, and encamped in the Chattanooga Valley, the distance traveled being twenty-two miles. Here I was joined by Buschbeck's brigade, which had marched from Lookout Valley during the afternoon. May 5, my division, for the first time entirely united, marched via Ross' Gap under orders to proceed to Gordon's Springs, but the roads in that direction being thronged with troops, my orders were changed, and I marched to Post Oak Church, four miles from Ringgold. Near this point the division encamped. May 6, marched thence to Pea Vine Church, which was reached before noon: here the divison encamped in order of battle. May 7, leaving Pea Vine Church my command crossed Taylor's Ridge; passed Gordon's Springs, near which I met General Kilpatrick and his command. In the afternoon, in accordance with orders from General Hooker, my Third Brigade was detached to support General Kilpatrick in his movement upon Villanow. With the other brigades I reached Thornton's farm, on the Rome road, shortly before dusk. Here I encamped, my line running parallel to the road, which was commanded on my right by a section of the Thirteenth New York Battery. The night passed without attack.

MILL CREEK GAP.

May 8, I received orders as follows:

> March without delay to seize the gap in the Rocky Face Ridge called Babb's, and to establish yourself strongly at that point: take your two brigades and send word as soon as you are in position. Take no wagons and but few ambulances.

Having no map of the road or country, I took a citizen as guide and moved as ordered with my two brigades and two batteries of artillery at 11 a. m. The road taken was narrow and hilly, but was by several miles the most direct to the point designated, the distance by it being five miles. On reaching Mill Creek Valley, at the foot of Chattoogata Ridge (named in the order Rocky Face Ridge), my skirmishers came upon the enemy's cavalry pickets near Babb's house. These retreated hastily across Mill Creek, pursued by my skirmishers, and made their way to the mountain crest by the only road—that leading to Dalton. My preparations were immediately made for attacking the enemy, who were in plain sight along the crest of the mountain. The entire range here is known as Chattoogata Ridge, one of that numerous class in Northern Georgia to which Mission and Taylor's Ridges also belong. Its sides, steep, covered with forest, and corrugated with ridgy spurs and formations of rock, rise abruptly from the banks of Mill Creek, which flows along its base in a northerly direction. The banks of the creek are fringed with marshy thickets, and the creek itself is a sluggish, muddy stream with treacherous bottom. John's Mountain is a peak continuous with the ridge, but rising above the remainder of it about 200 feet, and situate south by west four miles from Dalton. The main road from La Fayette to Dalton crosses Mill Creek at Hall's Mill, thence winds up the steep ascent to an elevation of 800 feet from the valley, and there crosses over the ridge. This roadway has been cut out from the mountain side and through the palisades which crest the mountain, from which fact comes the name of Dug Gap. Along the top, facing westward for miles on either side of the pass, rise palisades of rock impossible

to scale and to be passed only through a few narrow clefts filled with loose rocks and wide enough to admit five or six men abreast. This summit I closely scanned while forming for the attack. On either side of the pass and along the crest to John's Mountain, in addition to the natural strength of the position, were breast-works occupied by the enemy, but in what force could only be tested by attack. McGill's (Pennsylvania) battery, 3-inch Rodman guns, was placed in position in the field near Babb's house, from which they could reach the crest with their fire, and the Fifth and Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteers and One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, of my First Brigade, were left as guard to the artillery. The One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers and Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, of my Second Brigade, were both absent, the former as guard to the wagon train, the latter having been on picket duty. With the rest of my command I crossed the creek in front of Babb's house at 3 p. m., and advanced the One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers, deployed as skirmishers, up the mountain, followed by Buschbeck's brigade on the right and Candy's on the left, each disposed in two lines of battle. Knapsacks had been unslung and piled before commencing the ascent. Half way up the firing became lively. The enemy had posted skirmishers thickly across the steep face of the ridge, behind rocks, logs, and trees, and their fire was galling and destructive. Our skirmish lines, advancing rapidly, though they had to fairly clamber up the rough ascent, drove those opposed to them back with loss, and reached the foot of the palisades. Mean time my main lines pressed steadily forward under a severe musketry fire from the top of the palisades until the advanced regiments were halted to rest and form on the ground held by our skirmishers. The general line of advance had inclined at an angle toward the Dalton road and my extreme left was now across it. The atmosphere was hot and stifling, and the ascent was one of the greatest difficulty. After a halt of fifteen minutes, the palisades were charged impetuously by portions of both brigades, Buschbeck's on the right and Candy's on both sides of the road. The attack was a most gallant one, officers and men rushing through the few narrow apertures or clambering the precipice. Many of them gained the crest, but were met by a tremendous fire from a second line of works which were invisible from below, and were shot down or compelled to jump back for their lives. Here hand-to-hand encounters took place, and stones as well as bullets became elements in the combat, the enemy rolling them over the precipice, endangering our troops below. Failing to hold the crest after two separate assaults, our front line was withdrawn about 150 yards and reformed in preparation for another effort. Knowing that the enemy would hasten re-enforcements to the point attacked, I deemed it important to lose no time. One plan remained to be tried. My rifled battery (McGill's) had crossed the creek near Babb's house and taken position on a cleared knoll at the base of the ridge. By my order it now opened a steady and well-directed fire on the enemy's position. Under cover of this fire the Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, which had just arrived, was ordered to ascend the mountain and attempt to gain the crest, about half a mile to the right of the point of the previous attack, and at a place where the enemy did not show a strong force. In the mean time my main body was directed to keep the enemy in their front busily engaged and to support the movement promptly

by again charging the crest in their front as soon as cheers from the Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers should indicate their success on the enemy's flank. The order was promptly executed, but it was found impossible by the Thirty-third New Jersey to gain the palisades at the point aimed at on account of their high, precipitous formation, and they were obliged to oblique a little to the left. There finding a few narrow apertures they rushed through, where but two or three could climb abreast, and the first of them reaching the crest their loud cheers were re-echoed along the lines. At this signal the other regiments rushed again to the assault, and portions of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers and One hundred and thirty-fourth and One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers again reached the summit, but it was impossible to hold it. So few at a time could clamber through the narrow clefts that the enemy overwhelmed them and forced them off the cliffs. During the several assaults to the right of the pass the Twenty-ninth Ohio Veteran Volunteers had fought heroically on the left of it, and having lost very heavily the Fifth and Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteers had been brought up to its support. It was now dusk, and official information was brought me from Colonel Ireland, commanding my Third Brigade, that the movement on Snake Creek Gap was successful, and it was in full possession of the Army of the Tennessee. The object of my attack having been fully accomplished by securing the attention of the enemy while General McPherson's movement was made on Snake Creek Gap, I deemed further continuance of the action unnecessary and decided to withdraw to the foot of the mountain. Two sections of McGill's battery were brought across Mill Creek at Hall's Mill, and from a position at the foot of the ridge and on the left of the road they kept up a continuous fire on the enemy. The Fifth, Seventh, and Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, which had not been seriously engaged, were so deployed as to cover the movement. Our dead and wounded were all removed to the field hospital, and my entire command was withdrawn and encamped around and near Babb's house, such disposition being made of the troops as to hold the position against attack from any direction. During the night breast-works were constructed encircling our encampment in an almost continuous line. Ireland's brigade, having marched from Snake Creek Gap, rejoined me about 10 p. m. The work assigned to this brigade had been successfully performed. In conjunction with General Kilpatrick's cavalry, it had marched from Gordon's Springs to Villanow, and from thence to Snake Creek Gap, which it held until General McPherson arrived there, thus covering the movements of the Army of the Tennessee in that vicinity from the observation of the enemy.

For the particulars of this expedition I respectfully refer to the official reports of the operations of Colonel Ireland's brigade. I learned from prisoners and deserters that the troops opposed to us in this action comprised a brigade of Arkansas infantry, two regiments of Kentucky cavalry, and Cleburne's division, which was brought up as support during the pending of the battle; also, that the enemy lost in killed 69, which exceeded the number killed in my command, indicating that their casualties at least equaled mine. To Col. Charles Candy, commanding First Brigade, I am indebted for his promptness and efficiency in handling his troops under a persistent and galling fire. Captain Wheeler, my chief of artillery, proved himself a master hand in this his first action under my com-

mand. I must mention with special commendation Captains Davis, Veale, and Lambert, of my staff, who exhibited more than ordinary gallantry, forming the troops, and assisting personally in the heroic assaults made to the very summit of the ridge. Lieutenant-Colonel Flynn and Major Fitzpatrick, of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Colonel Fitch and Lieutenant-Colonel Hayes, of the Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson, of the One hundred and thirty-fourth, and Lieutenant-Colonel Allen, of the One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonal Fourat, of the Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, and Major Cresson, Seventy-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, also deserve special mention. They with their regiments sustained the burden of the conflict and performed their duty in the most trying positions. Capt. H. C. Bartlett, Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, an officer of great bravery and merit, was killed at the head of his company after he had reached the crest of the palisades. The loss in the Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteers was particularly severe. Colonel Fitch and Lieutenant-Colonel Hayes, two of my best field officers, both received wounds that will probably disable them for further service in the field. The adjutant of that regiment was mortally and several of the line officers were severely wounded. Major Fitzpatrick, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, a most gallant officer, was wounded by three bullets passing through both legs.

Casualties in battle of Mill Creek Gap, May 8, 1864.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.
Commissioned officers	3	12	.....	15
Enlisted men	46	245	51	342
Total	49	257	51	357

May 9, 10, and 11, the division remained encamped near the foot of the mountain, guarding the approaches to and from it for a distance of five miles. In compliance with orders from Major-General Hooker, early on the morning of the 11th I sent one regiment of my division, the Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, to the trace on my left, where it relieved two of Butterfield's regiments. May 12, my whole command was relieved by the cavalry division under Col. Edward McCook, and I marched to and through Snake Creek Gap, encamping a short distance beyond its eastward opening. May 13, marched to a farm near Isaac King's house, two and a half miles from Resaca, and at 3.45 p. m. formed in columns of battalions across a narrow road leading into the main road from Dalton to Calhoun, Butterfield's division being in our immediate front, and Williams' in our front and left. At 7 p. m. formed line of division front, occupying Williams' position, covering the main road from Dalton to Rome, and throwing up a line of works. The First Brigade, resting its left upon the road, was deployed up the hill on the right, the Third and Second Brigades occupying the works upon the left.

BATTLE OF RESACA.

May 14, at 4 p. m., in accordance with orders, I moved with my First and Third Brigades, following the First Division past the rear of the army to the extreme left on the Dalton and Resaca main road,

at which point the enemy, making a strong attack, had already gained some advantage. The distance marched was about four miles through fields and woods. Being delayed by the time occupied in taking position by the division preceding me, it was after dark when my command reached the position assigned it. The two brigades were placed in line on the left of Williams' division, covering the Dalton road; Ireland's brigade, being the extreme left flank of the army, was refused in line. These dispositions were completed and a connected picket-line established before midnight. The enemy (Stevenson's division) had been met in their successful onset by the advance of our corps, and driven back quickly in confusion to their main lines. We passed the night in quiet, having hastily erected breast-works of rails and logs. May 15, at 3 a. m. Buschbeck's brigade, which had been left behind by orders from the major-general commanding the corps, arrived and formed on Ireland's left, and in his rear. My artillery and trains also came up during the night. At 7 a. m. I received orders to send a strong reconnoitering party, with a staff officer, to explore eastward toward the railroad. The Sixtieth New York Volunteers, Colonel Godard, and Seventy-eighth New York Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Chatfield, were detailed for the purpose, and accompanied by Captain Forbes, inspector on my staff, performed the duty, striking the railroad near Isaac Adams' house, where they ascertained the enemy's cavalry to be posted, and also found our outposts from McCook's cavalry command. By 11 a. m. they had returned, and in accordance with orders by which our entire corps was directed to attack the enemy at that hour, my division moved to the right about three-fourths of a mile, and there formed column for attack. Owing to the extremely rough and hilly nature of the ground, and the small compass within which the entire corps was to operate in the first charge, the only formation by which my command could be handled to advantage was that of column by regiments. Ireland's brigade was formed in advance; next Buschbeck; last Candy's.

The position occupied by the enemy was one strongly intrenched on an irregular conglomerate of hills, with spurs running in every direction. The general direction of their main lines of intrenchments on these hills inclined northeastward toward a bend in the Connesauga River, forming a refused right flank to their army. On most of the elevations they had batteries protected by earth-works of various descriptions, and so disposed as to sweep in every direction the lines of approach. The very irregular formation of the ground gave the enemy unusual facilities for cross-firing and enfilading the ground to be passed over, and they, in posting both their artillery and infantry, availed themselves fully of these advantages. The hills, steep and rough, were thickly wooded; the narrow ravines between, generally cleared. Immediately in front of the position on which my command formed for the attack, a small road passed down a narrow ravine running from the enemy's main line to the Dalton road. Everything being in readiness the advance was ordered. Ireland's brigade crossed a ravine and a hill swept by the enemy's artillery and musketry fire, and drove the enemy impetuously from another hill, and, turning a little to the right, charged with wild, ringing cheers for the capture of a battery, which from a key position was dealing death on every side. At the same moment on Ireland's left a portion of Butterfield's division was racing with him for the same deadly prize. The advance of both commands reached

the battery nearly together, the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, of Ireland's brigade, under Col. George A. Cobham, leading and forcing its way through the jaws of death, till they had their hands upon the guns and their colors on the earth-works, from which part of the gunners had been driven and the rest killed or captured. This work was a sunken one at the crest of the hill, and open toward its rear. Twenty yards in rear was a line of strong breast-works, from which a deadly shower of bullets poured around and into the battery, rendering it impossible for men to live there. Cobham, with that cool and accurate judgment which never forsook him, formed his line, now augmented by other portions of the brigade, within fifteen yards of the guns, where by the formation of the ground his troops were less exposed to the terrible fire, while at the same time his own muskets covered the battery from the front. During the advance of Ireland's brigade a body of troops from another division, sweeping through the brigade, had severed it, and by my orders all of it, excepting three regiments, were posted in reserve, and Colonel Cobham was directed to take command of the three regiments, which had now silenced and held under command of their guns the battery. Three regiments of Buschbeck's brigade, which had advanced gallantly, driving the enemy from two hills on the left of Cobham, were not far from him. With these three regiments Colonel Lockman was now ordered to report to Colonel Cobham, which he did promptly. Between 3 and 4 p. m. I received orders from Major-General Hooker, commanding the corps, to relieve whatever of General Butterfield's division was then holding position in the front line. Half of my Second and Third Brigades were then with Cobham. From the remainder of my command the order was at once complied with, and all of General Butterfield's troops were relieved, and by the direct order of Major-General Hooker, as well as my own, Colonel Cobham was directed to make every effort to secure and bring off the battery in his front. To this end I sent him as re-enforcements the Fifth Ohio Volunteers from Candy's brigade and other regiments from the Second and Third Brigades, numbering in all ten regiments, and invested him with full command of all the troops at that isolated point. I had now sent him one half of my entire division. Our lines were now strengthened and established in readiness for further operations, General Williams' division being formed entirely on my left, and General Butterfield's division being wholly withdrawn and posted in reserve. Musketry firing was kept up during the afternoon and night, and strong works were thrown up on the hills occupied by our main lines.

In the isolated position held by Cobham it was impossible to erect even a slight barricade without receiving a terrible fire from the enemy fifty yards distant. In front of my left and Williams' right was a long, cleared field occupying two hills and a narrow ravine, and extending to a wooded hill on which was the enemy's main line. In front of my right was a field occupying a long, wide ravine, extending from the right of my line to a cleared hill on which was also the enemy's main line. Through this ravine ran the road previously referred to. Across the ravine to my right were lines of intrenchments held by the Fourth Corps and facing nearly eastward at right angles to my front. In front of the center of my main line a series of timbered spurs and knobs extended half a mile toward the enemy's main lines to the detached position held by Cobham. The troops

sent to his support by me were so disposed as to hold his flank as well as possible. The only route of communication with him was by way of these timbered ridges, which were swept in most places by musketry and artillery fire from the enemy's main lines. About 5 p. m. the enemy (Stevenson's division) debouched from the woods in front of my left and General Williams' right, and charged in column with the effort to gain possession of the ridges in our front. The attempt, if successful, would have exposed Cobham to attack from every side and have forced him to abandon his position, but the enemy's attack, though a spirited one, failed. A tremendous fire concentrated on him from the lines of my division and those of General Williams' almost destroyed his leading regiments (of Brown's rebel brigade) and sent the attacking column back in confusion to their intrenchments, after half an hour of sharp fighting. In this affair the artillery on both sides took an active part, canister and shrapnel being principally used. During the engagement Colonel Ireland was wounded by a piece of shell, and the command of his brigade devolved upon Colonel Cobham. That officer being already intrusted with the command of six regiments and the special work of securing the battery in his front, I directed Col. William Rickards, commanding Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to assume command of such regiments as remained in the main line. Wheeler's battery had taken position in my line behind log works constructed for the purpose. About dusk Colonel Cobham reported to me in person and received instructions to dig through the works in front of the guns and bring them off with drag-ropes during the night. The necessary tools and ropes were sent out and the work performed with alacrity and tact by the officers and men under his immediate supervision. In the darkness of the night the men crept silently on hands and knees to the little fort and carefully removed the logs, earth-works, and stones in front of the four guns. At midnight all was ready. The drag-ropes were attached and manned; a line of brave men lay with pieces aimed at the crest of the hill, and at one effort the guns were drawn out and taken rattling down the hill. The enemy on the alert, sprang over their breast-works and furiously attacked Cobham's line. The sharp musketry fire aroused all our troops. Those in the intrenchments to our right across the ravine, not knowing the meaning of it, evidently believed it to be an attack upon their main line, and opened a tremendous musketry fire, much of which poured into Cobham's lines from his right and rear. Word was quickly sent them and their firing was stopped. Cobham held his position, drove back the enemy, and sent the guns, four 12-pounder brass pieces, to my headquarters. This important achievement was immediately reported in writing by me to Major-General Hooker, commanding the corps, and by my order the four pieces were the next day turned over to the ordnance department of the corps.

In concluding the report of the battle of Resaca, I must award the highest praise to Col. George A. Cobham, One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, whose distinguished bravery, persistence, and coolness of judgment contributed so much to our success. The officers and men temporarily assigned to his command entered heartily into the performance of the duty allotted them while death threatened on every side. The position taken and held, and the duty performed, including the capture of a strongly intrenched and well-defended battery, were such as required no

ordinary amount of skill and heroism. Colonel Lockman and Lieutenant-Colonels Randall, Kilpatrick, Lloyd, and Fourat, with the troops under their command, rendered good service in their execution of all orders, the execution of which was intrusted to Colonel Cobham. Colonels Candy and Ireland, and Captain Wheeler, my chief of artillery, performed their important shares in the work bravely, skillfully, and efficiently. Lieut. Col. E. F. Lloyd, One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers, fell mortally wounded at the head of his regiment while charging the enemy's battery. In the same charge, Capt. Charles Woeltge, One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, lost his life, being shot while his hand was on the cannon.

Casualties in battle of Resaca, Ga.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.
Commissioned officers	2	5	.....	7
Enlisted men	21	210	28	259
Total	23	215	28	266

May 16, shortly before daylight (in the morning) it was discovered that the enemy had evacuated, which was immediately communicated to General Hooker. The Sixtieth New York Volunteers was sent to reconnoiter in the direction of Resaca. With my entire command in advance of the corps, I followed closely to within a mile of Resaca, where I turned to the left, and after waiting for orders upwards of an hour at the crossing of the Newtown road, and ascertaining that the ferry at Newtown could not be crossed, I proceeded eastward to Fite's Ferry, which was reached about 9 a. m. Here I crossed half of my command in a ferry-boat, which was brought from the opposite shore, the other half, with the artillery, crossing a quarter of a mile below, the water at the ford being about three feet in depth. Passing through the cavalry command of General Stoneman, I pressed on to McClure's Ferry, on the Coosawattee (a beautiful stream 100 yards in width), on the southern banks of which I found the enemy's scouts. Posting a section of artillery on a prominent knoll commanding the opposite bank, to protect the passage, I crossed my infantry on two old ferry-boats, upon which I subsequently constructed a bridge, over which the artillery and wagons of my own and other divisions of the corps were crossed during the night, and on the following morning encamped about a mile south of the ferry. May 17, at 1 p. m. marched out the Resaca and Adairsville road, camping near the junction of the Adairsville and Calhoun road, about four miles from Calhoun. May 18, broke camp at 8.30 a. m. and made a forced march of about fifteen miles to the foot of Gravelly Plateau, on the Cassville road, eight miles from Kingston, where I encamped, Butterfield in my front, Williams in my rear. May 19, being ordered to send one regiment on a reconnaissance toward Kingston, and to be ready to support it with the entire division, I sent out the Fifth Ohio Volunteers, and soon after, under further orders, followed with the whole command, marching across Gravelly Plateau in a southerly direction, through unbroken forests, over deep ravines, moving my artillery with great difficulty. I connected with the Fourteenth Corps at 10.30 a. m. I moved until in sight of the railroad at Kingston, then moving east-

ward, and at 3 p. m. connected with Butterfield at Price's house, on the Cassville and Kingston road. Here I found Butterfield in line of battle, shelling the enemy in the woods beyond. By a reconnaissance sent out toward the railroad, I connected with Newton's division, of the Fourth Corps, and then moved forward (crossing Two-Run Creek) south of the main road to Cassville, pressing the rear guard of the retreating enemy and capturing a number of prisoners. Formed line, with the Fourth Corps on my right, Butterfield and Williams on my left. Artillery and musketry firing upon the evacuating foe continued until long after dark, when my command went into camp half a mile west of Cassville, near Pendegrast's house.

May 20, 21, and 22, remained in camp, inspected my command, and prepared in every way for the further prosecution of the campaign. On the 20th received orders to be in readiness to march on the 23d, with twenty days' rations, and to send all sick and wounded to the rear. May 23, the term of service of the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers (Col. A. Buschbeck) having expired, it returned home. By the departure of Colonel Buschbeck, Col. J. T. Lockman, One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers, being senior officer present, was placed in command of the Second Brigade; marched at 6 a. m., following Butterfield, and crossed the Etowah on pontoon bridge near Milam's Bridge, encamping on high ground one and a half miles south of the river, Williams on my right and Butterfield on my left. May 24, under orders from General Hooker to push the enemy across Raccoon Creek toward Allatoona, I broke camp at daylight and pushed rapidly to the creek, resting a line of skirmishers on it to hold the Alabama road. In this position, covering the movement of Williams and Butterfield toward Burnt Hickory, I remained until noon, when I was relieved by the Twenty-third Corps. I then moved to the right, through fields and woods, in two parallel columns, with skirmishers moving by the flank along the creek, which I crossed about noon, passing through a deep ravine and up the sides of a spur of the Allatoona range. Reaching the summit, I halted the column, and going in person to the creek, about 200 yards above the point where my troops had passed, found the artillery and entire transportation of the corps detained on account of the miserable condition of the road. After bridging the creek (at this point almost impassable) and cutting a road along the mountain side, up which the trains had to pass, I remained until the artillery and wagons had all crossed, and then moving on through dense woods, giving the road to the artillery and transportation, took the road to Burnt Hickory, a short distance beyond which I encamped, on the extreme right, Williams on my left.

NEW HOPE CHURCH.

May 25, at 7 a. m. I marched with my command, taking the road to Dallas via bridge across Pumpkin Vine Creek at Owen's Mill. Williams' and Butterfield's divisions, moving, respectively, by roads on my right and left, were to cross the creek by other bridges. The point of concentration ordered was to be Dallas (see order of march for May 25, dated May 24, headquarters Department of the Cumberland). The major-general commanding corps and myself, with our staffs and escort, preceded the troops to the bridge at Owen's Mill, which we found burning, having just been fired.

While engaged in extinguishing the flames and repairing the bridge we were fired upon from the hill opposite, proving that the enemy were here in our front. A portion of Major-General Hooker's cavalry escort fording the creek, deployed and advanced on the opposite side through the woods, driving before them a short distance what proved to be an outpost of twenty-five cavalrymen. My infantry soon came up, and the repairs to the bridge being finished by the pioneer corps, the entire division crossed; the Seventh Ohio Volunteers preceding, deployed as skirmishers, advanced rapidly in the direction of New Hope Church, Candy's brigade leading. Near Hawkins' house, one and a half miles from the bridge, our skirmishers became heavily engaged with those of the enemy, and almost immediately a furious charge was made upon us. Our skirmishers resisted. Candy's brigade was deployed into line on the double-quick, and after a sharp engagement the charge was repulsed. The skirmish line was now re-enforced, and extended to the length of a mile by the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. The remaining four regiments of Candy's brigade were deployed in line of battle, and, supported by my other two brigades, moved forward, attacking and driving steadily for half a mile a heavy force of Hood's corps, which opposed us. From prisoners captured we learned that Hood's entire corps was in our front, and Hardee's not far off, in the direction of Dallas. My division was isolated, at least five miles from the nearest supporting troops, and had been sustaining a sharp conflict with the enemy for four hours. Close in my front was an overwhelming force. My command was, by order of the major-general commanding the corps (who was with me), halted and formed on a ridge in the woods, advantageous for defense, and a slight barricade of logs hastily thrown up. My skirmish lines were deployed to a still greater extent than before, and ordered to keep up an aggressive fire, the object being to deceive the enemy as to our weakness by a show of strength. During this halt a charge made by a brigade of the enemy in column upon that part of my skirmish line occupied by the Seventh Ohio Volunteers was handsomely repulsed. The skirmish line there formed nearly a right angle toward the enemy, who charged upon the center line, not seeing that upon their flank. When the three regiments neared the angle they were met by a sharp fire in front and a heavy enfilading fire from their left flank, and retreated in hasty disorder and with considerable loss. Orders had been sent, as soon as the enemy was found in force in my front, by the major-general commanding corps, to Generals Butterfield and Williams to march their divisions to the point where mine was engaged. By 5 p. m. both had come up and massed, Williams on my right and Butterfield on my left and rear. Each division was quickly formed for attack in columns by brigades, Williams leading, Butterfield next, my division as a reserve, and the corps advanced upon the enemy. In the advance Butterfield's brigades moved toward the flanks, leaving me in support of Williams, who had been heavily engaged, driving the enemy some distance. I received orders to push forward and relieve his troops. This was between 6 and 7 p. m. The movement ordered for my division was made with great rapidity, through a dense woods, swept by a very heavy artillery and musketry fire. The discharges of canister and shell from the enemy were heavier than in any other battle of the campaign in which my command were engaged. The troops of General Williams' division were relieved by this movement, and Cob-

ham's brigade and portions of Candy's brigade engaged the enemy furiously at short range, driving him again until after dark, when my command was halted close under the enemy's batteries and intrenchments near New Hope Church. The night was intensely dark, and a very severe thunder-storm, with cold, pelting rain, added to the gloom. It was, therefore, impossible to form a regular line with the troops, and all the dispositions of them we could make was by the fitful flashes of lightning. Breast-works were thrown up as fast as possible during the night, and the dead and wounded were all cared for before morning.

May 26, when dawn came I found the position held by my troops to be a ridge of considerable natural strength confronting another ridge at a distance of from 80 yards on the left to 300 yards on the right, on which were the enemy's main lines. Around us in every direction were thick woods. The road to New Hope Church passed through my lines occupied by Candy's brigade, the flank of which, on the left of the road, was not in connection with any other troops. At this point near the road my lines were closest to those opposing us, and sharpshooters from Candy's brigade were so posted as to command a battery in his front, preventing the enemy from working his guns, excepting now and then to deliver an occasional shot. Another battery in Cobham's front was similarly commanded by sharpshooters from his brigade. Strong skirmish lines were posted along our front and drove the enemy's skirmishers into their main line of intrenchments and kept them there for the most part during the succeeding days that we remained in this position. The battle of the 25th was altogether in the woods, affording no opportunity for the use of artillery on our side. In my front this day I ascertained that the enemy had seventeen pieces of artillery well intrenched in their second line of works on top of the ridge occupied by them. This line of works was very strong, with re-entering angles. From my skirmish line it could be closely reconnoitered, being distant only about 100 yards. In addition to this they occupied in strong force a line of breast-works nearer us at the foot of the ridge. To this work their skirmishers were all driven, and my skirmishers, advanced to the farthest point possible, were ordered to hold them there and to cover with their own fire, if possible, every piece of artillery posted in our front. Directions were also given when night came for the construction of log rifle-pits of the V pattern for the protection of my skirmishers and sharpshooters, the number of casualties among them being quite large during the day. At noon troops of General Stanley's division, Fourth Corps, came up and connected on my left by a refused line, and by order of Major-General Thomas relieved five regiments of Candy's brigade, which had held the left of the road since the evening of yesterday. My entire division was now formed on the right of the road from left to right, in the following order: Candy's brigade, Lockman's, then Coburn's, brigade, of Butterfield's division, and on his right Cobham's brigade, of my division. Two-thirds of each brigade formed the front line. The remainder was placed in reserve near the foot of the ridge. Under protection of our sharpshooters breast-works were erected during the day, and, wherever possible, the timber in front was slashed, forming an abatis. All of my artillery, twelve pieces, was placed in position along my line during the day and night. The enemy made frequent sorties, attempting to drive in my skirmishers, establish their own line, and prevent

our throwing up works, but in every case they were driven back with severe loss. Their artillery was rendered almost entirely inefficient by the constant watchfulness of our sharpshooters, and our works progressed rapidly. After dusk, Cobham's brigade, being relieved by Ward's, of Butterfield's division, took the place held in line by Coburn, thus bringing my entire command into a connected line.

My losses during yesterday and to-day were 376 killed, wounded, and missing. A full statement of them will be found hereto appended. I have to enumerate among the dead, fallen in the battle of New Hope Church, Col. John H. Patrick, Fifth Ohio Volunteers, a brave officer, who had served with his regiment since April, 1861, and here fell mortally wounded by a canister-shot, and Lieut. Joseph W. Hitt, of Colonel Candy's staff, a promising young officer. My three brigade commanders, Colonels Candy, Lockman, and Cobham, all displayed personal gallantry and performed their whole duty in the most efficient manner. The behavior of the officers and men under their command was excellent throughout. For twenty-four hours they were actively engaged with the enemy without opportunity to cook a single meal or make a cup of coffee. I sustained a personal loss in the capture of Capt. L. R. Davis, of the Seventh Ohio Volunteers, who had served as aide-de-camp on my staff for two years and had earned a wide-spread reputation for his extreme gallantry and personal daring.

May 27, lively skirmishing all day, our sharpshooters preventing the enemy from free use of their guns (artillery). The enemy made occasional attempts to drive in our skirmishers, but were each time driven back to their intrenchments with heavy loss. My artillery kept up a destructive fire, enfilading portions of the enemy's works. In this constant, watchful war between skirmishers, kept up night and day, here as elsewhere in similar positions during this campaign, my troops thoroughly proved their superiority over the enemy as sharpshooters, invariably driving them from their post. During the 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st days of May our position and general daily routine of artillery practice and sharpshooting were unchanged. Small out-works for the protection of skirmishers were thrown up at every available point, thus diminishing my daily returns of casualties. From the 25th of May until the 1st of June my entire division was under fire, without an hour of relief. Owing to the proximity of the lines, and the nature of the ground, no one, whether in front or rear, could rest quietly with any assurance of safety. No opportunity being afforded for proper shelter, rest, and diet, the necessary result of this series of operations was a large increase of sickness.

Casualties in battle at New Hope Church, Ga.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.
Commissioned officers	3	17	1	21
Enlisted men	49	422	17	488
Total	52	439	18	509

June 1, being relieved by Harrow's division, of the Fifteenth Corps, I withdrew my command from the works and, forming in the Dallas road, marched to the rear of the left of Johnson's division, of the

Fourteenth Corps, where the division encamped, with Butterfield on the right and Williams on the left. June 2, moved still farther to the left in the direction of Allatoona Church, within about two and a half miles of which I placed my command in position on a thickly wooded ridge in rear and in support of the Twenty-third Corps. During the day heavy storms of rain and hail prevailed, making the ground heavy, and swelling the creeks so as to render them almost impassable. Active artillery and musketry fire in the front, during which many shots passed through my camp, in which also several shells exploded. June 3, 4, and 5, remained in same position. On the 3d the Third Brigade was detached, and at 4 p. m. proceeded to the bridge on the Acworth road over Allatoona Creek, with orders to hold the bridge and the ford. It found the bridge in a shattered condition, but placed it in good order, remaining at this point during the 4th and 5th. June 6, the enemy having evacuated the works in the immediate front of the army, the division marched to the Marietta road, encamping on Hull's farm, near the junction of the roads leading to Big Shanty and to Lost Mountain, Butterfield and Williams on the right, the Fourth Corps upon the left. June 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, remained in same position, having thrown up breast-works to cover the roads approaching my front, advancing my skirmishers and feeling the enemy, who were found fortifying the ridges connecting Lost Mountain and Pine Hill. On the 7th Col. P. H. Jones, One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers, having reported for duty, and being the senior officer, was assigned to the command of the Second Brigade. On the 10th orders were received to move on the Marietta road toward Kenesaw Station, but the Fourth and Fourteenth Corps, occupying the road with troops and trains, prevented any movement on the part of my command. On the 11th, the term of service of the Seventh Ohio Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel McClelland, having expired, the regiment departed for the North. During its long connection with my division, this regiment, by gallant service upon many fields, on which it lost heavily, earned for itself a reputation of which Ohio may well be proud. June 13, by direction of the major-general commanding corps, I moved at noon with my three brigades and two batteries of artillery to the right of the Marietta road, passed through the intrenched lines of Williams' division, and formed on a wooded spur projecting at right angles from his line of works. My left here connected with the right of Stanley's division, of the Fourth Corps, near Williams' left. The general front of the Fourth and Twentieth Corps was southward; my troops in the new position taken faced nearly east. My right rested near one of the principal branches of Allatoona Creek, on the north bank of which were my pickets, on the other those of the enemy, between whom skirmishing was maintained. From this position to the summit of Pine Hill was about 1,200 yards in direct line of fire. The enemy, reaching from Kenesaw Mountain on the right to Lost Mountain on the left, held this summit as an advanced post in front of their center, their main line curving around in rear of it.

Pine Hill is very steep, conical in form, and by far the highest between Kenesaw and Lost Mountain. On its summit were batteries strongly intrenched, and around the hill, a short distance below the summit, were circumvallating works held in force. A signal station was also in full operation on this eminence, which commanded a view of the position and movements of our army. Now com-

menced the work for its reduction. During the day my front was strongly intrenched and my skirmish lines were advanced well out toward the hill. Under the supervision of Captain Wheeler, my chief of artillery, McGill's battery of 3-inch rifled guns was posted in our works, and the guns were trained upon the summit. June 14, early this morning my First and Second Brigades were brought up and massed respectively in rear of Ireland's right and left; McGill's battery opened upon the enemy's position on the summit of Pine Hill and kept up an accurate and effective firing by battery during the day, with occasional replies from the enemy. I noticed a group of rebel officers collected near some tents near the summit; calling Captain McGill's attention to it, I directed him to bring his battery to bear on the spot. The shells struck in the midst of and around the group, causing evident consternation among them and their immediate retreat. Prisoners afterward taken pointed out that as the spot where Lieutenant-General Polk was killed. June 15, it was discovered that Pine Hill had been evacuated during the night; our skirmish line facing southward was immediately pushed forward across open fields to a stream in the woods running westward from the hill, while troops from General Stanley's division, on my left, occupied the summit, and reversing the works, planted batteries there. Generals Sherman, Thomas, Hooker, Howard, Stanley, and others, myself among them, were soon assembled at that point, from which the relative positions held by the two armies were readily determined. A lively artillery engagement was then progressing several miles to our left, along the railroad in front of Kenesaw, also far to the right in the direction of Lost Mountain. At noon, in pursuance of orders from Major-General Hooker, I advanced my division (Candy's brigade leading) from our line of works in a southeasterly direction one mile, crossing two streams, until we reached a position in the woods to the right of and not far from Pine Hill. Here my command was halted and formed, each brigade in two lines—Ireland's on the right, Candy's on the left, and Jones' in the center. This advance was covered by the One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers deployed as skirmishers. The skirmish line drove in that of the enemy, and took possession of a line of works on the flank of Pine Hill which the enemy had not yet quite completed.

The ground on which my division was now placed was entirely in the woods, and formed a series of steep ridges with narrow ravines between, their general inclination being east and west, with frequent deviations by way of irregular spurs and small hills; no troops connected with me on either right or left. The One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers was immediately deployed in skirmish line to my left, and formed connection with the Fourth Corps skirmishers at the base of Pine Hill, three-quarters of a mile distant from my left flank. The One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers was deployed in like manner in front of Ireland and to his right, but could make no connection with any troops in that direction. While making these dispositions, I received orders from the major-general commanding the corps to push forward at once in assault upon the enemy. The orders were brought to me verbally by Lieutenant-Colonel Perkins, assistant adjutant-general, and Colonel Fessenden, aide-de-camp, who added that at the same time the Fourth Corps would assault to my left and Butterfield's division to my right, 2 p. m. being the hour for the concerted move-

ment. At 2.15 p. m. I advanced rapidly with my entire command, formed as stated above, Major-General Hooker then being present. The enemy, in heavy force, was encountered at once, and the battle became severe, lasting until after dark. All of my brigades were handled very handsomely by their commanders, preserving their formation in two lines while advancing, and fighting desperately over very rough and timbered ridges. The enemy were driven from two ridges, which they held with rifle-pits strongly occupied, and my troops charged impetuously up to the very mouths of their cannon, which were in a line of powerful works on a high ridge which forms part of the chain south of Pine Hill and connecting Kenesaw with Lost Mountain. Here the fighting was desperate. The enemy, driven with heavy loss into powerful intrenchments, on which they had bestowed a week's labor in preparation, and in which, in my front, they used eighteen pieces of artillery, fought from these works, knowing that if they were carried by us all to them was lost. In front of them the timber was slashed, and strong abatis, and also chevaux-de-frise of pointed stakes, had been formed. Their artillery, which had played steadily into my ranks, was now used with redoubled effort. My troops, charging into the abatis, in some places within fifty yards of the guns, by dark had silenced many of them. There had been no co-operating attack on either my right or my left, both of which the enemy had attempted to flank during our assault. This attempt of theirs was repulsed without checking my advance, the attack on my right being met by a regiment from the second line of Ireland's brigade changing front to the right, that on our left by a regiment from the second line of Candy's brigade changing front to the left. The One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson, as skirmishers, also rendered most effective service, holding the ground between Candy and the Fourth Corps, and following up our movement with the right of his line.

Darkness coming on the battle diminished to heavy skirmish firing, the enemy also keeping up a brisk enfilading artillery fire upon us from their works extending beyond my left. My lines were established in the position gained close to the enemy's main works. So near were the opposing forces that it was extremely hazardous to attempt the construction of breast-works. The sound of an ax was the signal for a volley of bullets and canister from the enemy, but by cutting timber some distance in the rear, and carrying it up by the help of old logs, and the active use of the spade, a tolerable line of irregular intrenchments was thrown up in our front during the night. I ascertained that the position held by Ireland's brigade was in the opening of a wide re-entering angle of the enemy's works, thus exposing him to a severe fire of artillery and musketry from both flanks as well as from his front. His brigade, which in this position was within a very few yards of the enemy (so close indeed that the slightest word could be heard by the opposing forces), was toward morning quietly withdrawn about 150 yards to the rear, thus forming a refused line on my right flank. In his front a strong log breast-work was finished by morning. My skirmish line connected during the night with that of Butterfield's to my right. At 5 p. m. Williams' division had come up and massed in my rear. Colonel Robinson's brigade, of that division, reported to me for orders, and by my direction took position in line on a small spur about 150 yards in rear of the center of my line. On this spur his

troops erected a temporary breast-work of logs. About the same time Knipe's brigade, of Williams' division, formed on Ireland's refused right and Ruger's brigade on Candy's refused left. Knipe's brigade was withdrawn from that position in the night after my skirmishers had connected with Butterfield's. The nature of the ground on which the battle of Pine Hill was fought prevented the use of artillery on my part. During the night works with embrasures were constructed on the left of my line with the purpose of using them the next day. My thanks are due to Brigadier-General Williams, commanding First Division of this corps, for his courtesy in tendering me the services of Colonel Robinson's brigade; also, to Colonel Robinson for his promptness in responding to my wishes. His brigade, although not brought into action, was placed in a position in reserve, where in case of attack by the enemy it would have rendered efficient service. Colonels Candy, Jones, and Ireland deserve the highest commendation for the manner in which their respective brigades were maneuvered. Colonels Cobham and Pardee and Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson, in command of a very extended skirmish line, conducted their advance with skill and gallantry. Indeed it is difficult to select names for special mention in this battle where every officer and man acted with heroic determination. The members of my staff rendered me quick, intelligent, and unwearied service. The proportion of casualties among officers in my command was unusually great; among them Captain Veale, assistant commissary of musters, who, acting as aide-de-camp, was severely wounded through the lungs in the early part of the action. Among field officers wounded were Major Cresson, Seventy-third Pennsylvania Volunteers; Captain Gimber, commanding One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Colonel Rickards, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Major Stegman, One hundred and second New York Volunteers, all of whom were in command of their respective regiments.

Casualties in battle of Pine Hill, Ga.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.
Commissioned officers	1	25	.....	26
Enlisted men	81	407	5	493
Total	82	432	5	519

June 16, early this forenoon Butterfield's division connected with my right. Both of my batteries were placed in position near my right and left and opened on the enemy, enfilading portions of their works. The enemy's artillery replied as much as they could, while closely watched by our sharpshooters. The casualties during the day on the skirmish line, especially in the Second Brigade, were severe. The enemy made several ineffectual sorties upon us during the day, our close proximity being very harassing to them. June 17, before 1 a. m., Major Symmes, Fifth Ohio Volunteers, division officer of the day, sent me word that the enemy had evacuated and the skirmishers under his command had entered their works. I immediately communicated this information to the major-general commanding corps, and, without awaiting his orders, occupied the evacuated works with my entire division, and advanced a line of

skirmishers, under Major Symmes, a mile to the front, through woods, until they reached a road running eastward toward Kenesaw. Here were large, cleared fields, and the cavalry vedettes of the enemy were found posted in the edge of the woods beyond and in the field. My skirmishers were at this time connected with those of the Fourth Corps on their left and of Butterfield's division on their right.

MUDDY CREEK.

At 10 a. m. my entire command advanced, Jones' and Ireland's brigades in front, formed in two lines, Candy's brigade, in reserve, following. At the same time Butterfield's division advanced on my right and Williams' on my left. On reaching the cleared field above referred to the corps halted for a few moments, while the enemy's cavalry skirmishers were driven in. I then pushed forward, in accordance with orders, through an extremely dense woods, guiding the center of the two front brigades by a road running from Hardshell Church to the Marietta and Dallas road; general direction of the advance, southeast. The pickets sent out in the morning had been withdrawn, and my advance was now covered by the Seventy-eighth New York Volunteers, deployed as skirmishers. A body of the enemy's cavalry who were bivouacked in these thick woods were unexpectedly routed by heavy volleys from my advance lines and retreated in the utmost haste and confusion across the field near Darby's house, and by way of the Marietta road over Muddy Creek, being closely followed by my command. At Darby's place my division, emerging from the woods into a cleared country on the Marietta and Dallas road, formed connection with Cox's division, of the Twenty-third Corps, which, coming from the direction of Lost Mountain, had just reached that point. Here, filing to the left, my brigades formed in line on the low ground between the Darby house and Muddy Creek, Cox's division at the same time forming to my right with its left resting on the Marietta and Dallas road. My skirmishers, which were finely handled by Lieutenant-Colonel Chatfield, continued their advance, crossing under a sharp artillery and musketry fire the open fields in our front and establishing themselves close to Muddy Creek, the opposite bank of which was held by the enemy's pickets. In front of Darby's house is the valley of Muddy Creek, which here extends close at the foot of the hill opposite, on which the enemy were strongly intrenched with several batteries bearing upon our position, which they used freely on us. The banks of the creek were low and very swampy, with fringing of thickets. The hills occupied by the enemy were heavily timbered, rising abruptly from the creek, and crowned with a very strong line of works. Their batteries posted here swept at short range the Marietta road from Darby's house to the bridge on the creek; also the entire position taken by my troops, which was necessarily in the open field, exposed to the full view of the enemy. In order to silence their batteries I directed Captain Wheeler to advance the Thirteenth New York Battery to a bald hill held by my skirmishers, within 400 yards of the enemy's main line, and Ireland with his brigade to co-operate and sustain the movement. These directions were in pursuance of instructions received from the major-general commanding corps, who directed me to occupy the ground to the left of the Marietta road, the Twenty-third Corps being ordered to connect with me at that point on my right. Meanwhile, McGill's battery

had upon my first reaching Darby's house taken position on the bare hill near the house, and sustained a heavy artillery engagement with the enemy. The movement ordered was made by Captain Wheeler and Colonel Ireland with great spirit and in splendid style, the battery, commanded by Lieutenant Bundy, charging on the run through open fields swept by musketry and artillery fire, and reaching the bald hill indicated before the enemy knew their purpose. Here the horses and limbers were left at the foot of the hill, the guns drawn up by hand and quickly sunk in the crest by the aid of my pioneer corps. Ireland's brigade, advancing on the double-quick in concert with the battery, instantly formed in support in rear of it and on both flanks. Bundy's six guns, sunken 400 yards from the embrasures opposite, opened a rapid and accurate fire by battery, quickly silencing the enemy's guns, and enfilading their right produced great havoc among their works and troops. The effect of each shot that went crashing through their works was plainly visible from our position. Two of the enemy's guns were dismounted, two knocked end over end, and the rest silenced, their embrasures were literally destroyed, and, as I afterward learned from a prisoner, a large number of their troops killed or wounded. Jones' brigade was now advanced and formed in line on the left of Ireland's, Candy's formed in reserve, all three brigades being in open fields, with the advanced lines close to the enemy.

During the afternoon Butterfield came up and formed on my left. Immediately after Bundy's battery had taken its advanced position McGill's was moved to a little elevation at the left of my line, from which he delivered an effective cross-fire, assisting materially to quiet the enemy in our front. Their sharpshooters, driven early in the day from the banks of the creek to their main line, posted themselves in trees and attempted during the afternoon to harass our gunners. Sharpshooters detailed from my command prevented them from producing the intended effect, and some of them were shot in their elevated hiding places. At dark my skirmishers were advanced close to the creek, where they dug pits in the soft ground for their protection. During the night the troops threw up breastworks of rails and earth. After dark commenced a series of very severe rain-storms, which lasted, with occasional short intermissions, for several days and nights. Our skirmish pits were filled with water, and the occupants suffered much from cramps. All the troops bivouacked in fields of soft, low ground, and without adequate shelter, suffering much from these rains, which were accompanied by chilly winds. Muddy Creek and its small tributaries became swollen to the size and power of torrents, and the low ground adjoining, parts of which were unavoidably occupied by my troops in line, were flooded with water. June 18, our general position unchanged during the day; sharpshooting continued, with a number of casualties on our side; both of my batteries continued to pour their destructive fire into the enemy's works. The enemy replied feebly and seldom. June 19, suspecting the enemy would evacuate his line, at 2 o'clock in the morning I pushed my skirmishers forward, who crossed the swollen creek in my front without opposition, entered the works, which they found abandoned, and moved half a mile beyond, the cavalry of the enemy's rear guard retiring. Having sent the One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers to support the skirmishers, I followed soon after in person; scouts of the enemy were visible on the hills about a mile beyond the creek.

The works of the enemy gave abundant indications of the splendid execution of my artillery; many of the embrasures were shattered. The woods in front, cut and torn, showed how truly the artillery was aimed and what execution had been accomplished.

NOYES' CREEK.

At 7 o'clock I advanced my whole command on the Dallas and Marietta road, having previously rebuilt the bridge over Muddy Creek, which had been carried away by the swollen current, crossed the creek, and reached Noyes' Creek, where I was detained a short time to repair the bridge crossing it. After considerable difficulty, the bridge being swept away while crossing by the furious stream, which was still swelling rapidly, I succeeded in passing my entire command. Moving on over the miserable road, I encountered the enemy's skirmishers three-quarters of a mile beyond the creek, and pressing them, found the enemy intrenched a short distance beyond. I speedily formed line, placed the Third Brigade on the right of the road, the First on the left, connecting with Williams, holding the Second in reserve; both batteries were placed in position and opened upon the enemy. My skirmish line advancing drove the enemy's sharpshooters behind their rail defenses, within short distance of their main line. Toward evening Butterfield came up and formed on my right, a small branch of Noyes' Creek intervening. Rain continued heavily during day and night, rendering the roads very bad and the creeks almost impassable. Skirmishing continued steadily throughout day and night. June 20, in the morning I relieved the Third Brigade by the Second, the Third retiring to the rear on my right. My artillery continued to play with considerable effect upon the rebel lines during the day. At dark my First and Third Brigades were relieved by a brigade of Wood's division, Fourth Corps. Leaving my Second Brigade in position on the left of Butterfield, I moved Candy and Ireland and the artillery to the right, across the creek, Candy's brigade going upon the right of the Third Division, Ireland and the artillery bivouacking in rear of Butterfield's right. June 21, the Second Brigade being relieved joined me early in the morning, when I moved out the Second and Third Brigades to the right of the First, forming a continuous line along the road, and connecting on the right with Williams' division, which had been moved on the previous evening. This position I intrenched strongly, placing all my artillery in the line. In the morning I sent out the One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Volunteers and One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, under command of Colonel Cobham, on a reconnaissance toward Marietta and Powder Springs road, similar reconnaissances having been sent out at the same time by the other divisions of the corps. Cobham developed a strong line of rebel skirmishers about three-quarters of a mile in front of my breast-works, where he maintained an active contest all day, crowding the rebel line back from our line upwards of a quarter of a mile. The reconnoitering parties of the First and Third Divisions were withdrawn during the night. Hoping to secure the object sought, I directed mine to remain.

KOLB'S FARM.

June 22, at 3 o'clock in the morning Cobham's party drove the rebels from a high hill one mile in front of the main line of the division. Early in the morning I moved the command forward

upon the hill gained by my skirmishers. I at once set to work fortifying my new position, which was upon an important and commanding ridge, completely developing to our view the disposition of the enemy. Perceiving the great importance of the place, I immediately communicated its capture to Major-General Hooker, who came in person. He directed me to hold the place at every hazard. I at once set about reversing the enemy's works and throwing up such others as were necessary to cover my whole command in single line, including the artillery. Whilst in this position the enemy opened a tremendous cannonade, which was not permitted to interrupt the prosecution of the work. From prisoners captured by my advanced posts I learned that Hood's and Hardee's corps were massed at no great distance in my front. This was also communicated to the major-general commanding corps, who without delay advanced Butterfield's division to the ridge on my left and Williams' to a corresponding ridge on my right, but separated by a deep ravine and low ground. Skirmishing, almost amounting to battle, continued during the morning, our lines gaining ground. My works were scarcely completed when, to close a gap between me and Williams, I ordered the Second Brigade to extend still farther to the right, reaching to the ravine before mentioned, posting in this new line on a small knoll the Thirteenth New York Battery, the ground in front consisting of cleared fields with gradual slope. The brigade had scarcely extended to the point designated when a furious attack burst upon Williams, driving in his pickets and engaging his main body. The pickets of the First Division being driven in, the flank of my line was completely exposed, which the enemy attacked furiously, taking advantage of the cover afforded by the houses in the vicinity. The line maintained its position, keeping up a constant and heavy fire. The enemy contented himself with assaulting my skirmishers, not attacking my main line. At the moment of the attack my artillery opened upon the charging column of the enemy and continued with great effect during the entire fight, completely enfilading the rebel ranks and literally sweeping them down. After repeated attempts to carry Williams' works the enemy retired repulsed, their retreat harassed by the fire from my own and Williams' batteries, my position on the surrounding hills enabling me to pour a concentrated fire upon the enemy, sweeping with great effect the ravine in which they had sought refuge. Although my losses in this engagement compared with those on former occasions were small numerically, my artillery sustaining the force of the battle, I suffered severely in the death of my chief of artillery, Capt. William Wheeler, of the Thirteenth New York Battery, who fell shot through the heart by one of the enemy's sharpshooters whilst gallantly fighting his battery. During the short time of his connection with my division he had shown himself a gentleman of refined education and a gallant officer. The losses of the enemy under the fearful cannonade were heavy. From the appearance of the field, and from the statements by prisoners, I estimate their losses between 2,000 and 3,000. June 23, in the afternoon I advanced the left of my skirmish line, and after a spirited contest captured 30 of the enemy's pickets. June 24, 25, and 26, remained in position. Skirmishing maintained throughout, the accuracy of the enemy's fire causing some loss daily. On the 26th I received orders to advance on the 27th to co-operate with a movement of the Fourth and Fourteenth Corps upon my left.

KENESAW.

June 27, early in the morning I massed my command in rear of the center of my line, Second Brigade in front, First next, and Third Brigade in rear. At about 7 o'clock the Second Brigade, of Williams' division, moved to the works on my left in readiness to occupy the line vacated by my movement. At 8 o'clock I moved over my works, advancing rapidly under a well-directed fire from three of the enemy's batteries and under an effective fire from a heavy picket-line, across the cleared ground in front, through a belt of woods beyond, halting at its outer edge. So rapidly and well executed was the movement that many of the enemy were captured in their pits, and their line fell back speedily, not without severe loss. McGill's battery in position upon the hill from which my infantry had moved, maintained a steady fire upon the main rebel line beyond the woods. The Second Brigade having halted on gaining the edge of the woods, and the Fourteenth Corps now being heavily engaged on a high hill on my left, I formed line, placing the First Brigade on the left, and the Third upon the right; the Second Brigade, holding the center, was well advanced. The brigades, right and left, retired almost at right angels; this formation being necessitated by the Fourteenth Corps having been repulsed in its attack on my left and the First Division not yet having advanced upon my right. At the time of the advance of the Fourteenth Corps my skirmish line, consisting of the Fifth Ohio Volunteers, under Major Symmes, went forward on the double-quick across the open ground between the left of my main line and the right of the Fourteenth Corps, driving the enemy's skirmishers before them, and capturing a small house upon the immediate right of the hill on which the enemy was strongly intrenched, the position thus seized being one from which the enemy's left could be enfiladed with artillery. I determined to hold it, and accordingly sent forward re-enforcements with intrenching tools to throw up works; I also sent forward the Thirteenth New York Battery to open upon the enemy's works. The battery had just reached its new position and was preparing to open fire, when the lines of the Fourteenth Corps withdrew, and the enemy opened upon our artillery. To hold the position without support was impossible, and I accordingly withdrew the artillery to a knoll in rear of the left of my line, from which I opened a steady fire upon the enemy in my immediate front. The skirmishers held the position they had gained, despite every effort to dislodge them. The skirmish line being so far advanced, it became dangerous to fire from the battery on the hill I had left in the morning. I therefore moved McGill's battery forward to the knoll immediately in rear of my new line. From this point the battery renewed its fire, continuing throughout the day. My main line, now well intrenched, extended through the belt of woods to the open fields on the left, and on the right to a swampy marsh impassable for troops. About 3 o'clock a brigade of Williams' division came up on my right on the opposite side of the marsh. Skirmishing continued briskly through the day, and heavy artillery firing by the enemy. June 28 and 29, remained in same position, skirmishing lively, with artillery firing during the day. June 30, after dark was relieved by Baird's division, of the Fourteenth Corps, and moved to the right about two and a half miles, where I relieved Hascall's division, of the Twenty-third Corps, in works just beyond the Powder Springs road, my whole division in line before daylight.

Casualties in actions of Muddy Creek, Nancy's Creek, Kolb's Farm, and Kenesaw Mountain.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.
Commissioned officers	2	11	.....	13
Enlisted men	26	229	2	257
Total	28	240	2	270

July 1 and 2, there being no troops on my right other than a picket-line from Cox's division, of the Twenty-third Corps, which extended half a mile beyond the flank of my division, I strengthened and changed the direction of the line of works so as to protect well my right flank, placing one regiment on a post of observation well intrenched half a mile in advance of the main line of works.

MARIETTA.

July 3, the enemy having evacuated his line in our front during the night, I moved in pursuit at daylight, pushing across a thickly wooded broken country toward Neal Dow Station, the Third Division advancing on my left along the Powder Springs road. Passing through the enemy's abandoned works, very lively skirmishing ensued with their rear guard, consisting of cavalry and infantry. Pressing on rapidly, I reached Maloney's Church, near which the enemy made a stand on the opposite side of the railroad. The enemy was behind the railroad embankment and hastily constructed works, from which he opened with musketry and artillery upon my advance. My troops now being at hand, I immediately placed a section of McGill's battery in position and opened upon them, whilst my skirmishers, charging forward, drove them from the railroad and the works. On the ground from which the rebels were driven we found the bodies of a colonel and 7 privates, besides 7 dead horses. At this point I made connection with the Fourteenth Corps upon my left. Changing direction and moving to the south about two miles, I found the enemy strongly posted on a commanding ridge. Here I formed line upon the extreme right of the corps. During the day took 170 prisoners. The night passed with the usual picket-firing. July 4, skirmishing in my front; the enemy busily engaged in strengthening their works and slashing timbers. During the day Butterfield and Williams moved to my right, and I extended my line to the left across the gap thus made to connect with Davis' division, of the Fourteenth Corps. July 5, the enemy evacuated during the previous night, and at daylight with my command I started in pursuit, passing through his works, elaborate and strong; marched south by east over a succession of rough and densely wooded ridges without regular roads, crossing Nickajack Creek near Ruff and Daniel's Mill. I then moved toward Turner's Ferry, the Fourteenth Corps still upon my left, the Army of the Tennessee upon my right, Williams and Butterfield following me. During the morning my skirmishers became slightly engaged with the enemy's cavalry, who retired before my advance. At 3 p. m. found the enemy occupying a strong line of works on hills skirting the north side of the Chattahoochee. Posting a strong picket-line along the Nickajack, closely fronting the enemy's works, I massed the division in the woods near the old factory road and on Dodd's farm, my right connected by pickets with the Army of the Tennessee, no connection upon my left with the Fourteenth Corps, which was across Nickajack Creek. From my camp we could plainly discern the steeples and chimneys of Atlanta.

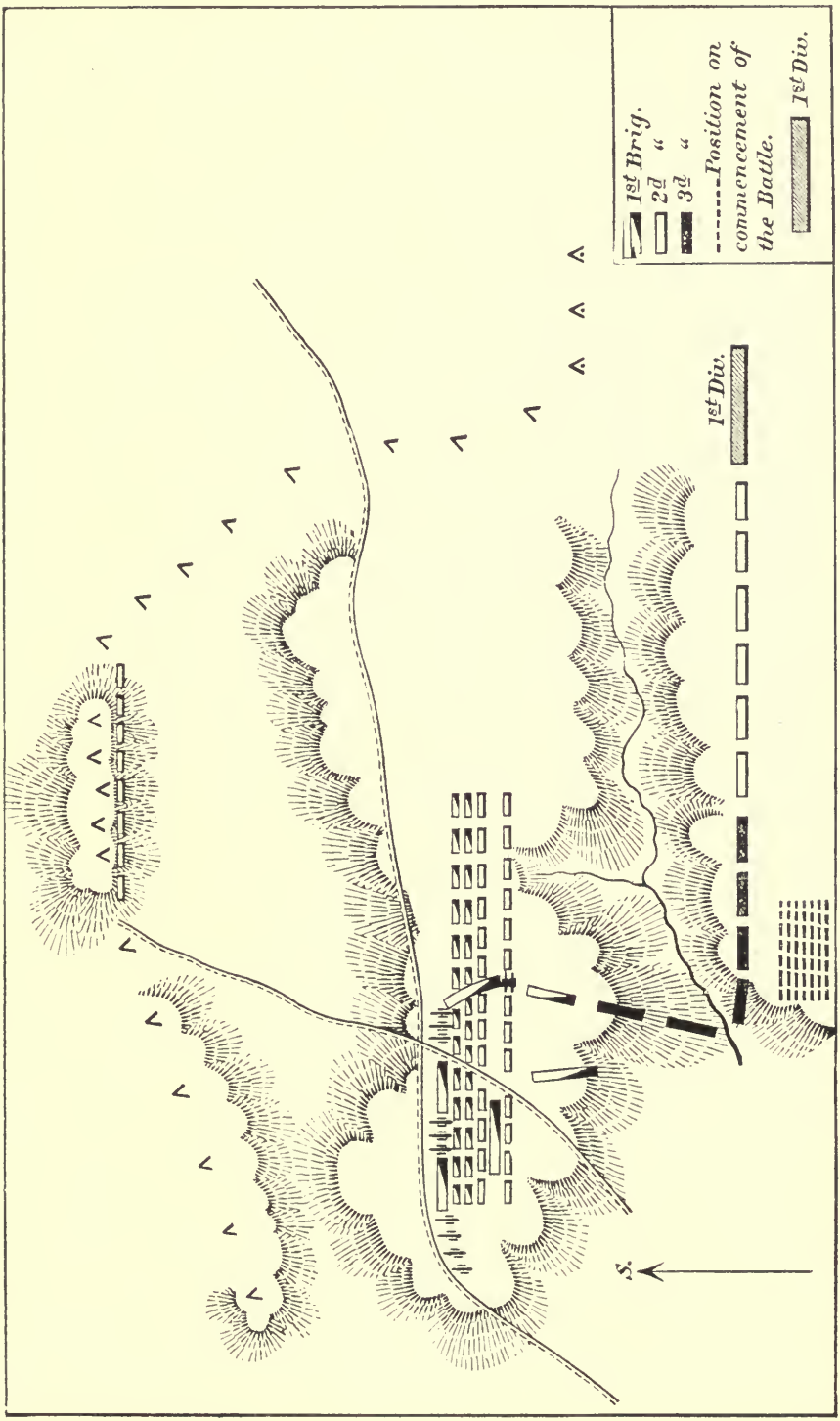
The sight of the city gave great encouragement to my men, who, seeing the prize which was to crown the campaign, looked cheerfully forward to its speedy possession. July 6, relieved at 3 p. m. by the First Division, Fifteenth Corps, and moved northward, following the First Division to the ridge road leading to Vining's Station, then going east encamped after dark in open woods east of Nickajack Creek. July 7, early in the morning moved two miles southward, and formed line on the right of the Third Division, connecting on the right at Nickajack Creek with First Division, Fifteenth Corps. Advanced my picket-line so that I might closely observe the enemy in their fortifications near the river. No skirmishing during the day—Ward's and Williams' divisions upon my left. July 8, remained in position taken on the previous day. During the night the enemy evacuated his position and withdrew across the river. July 9, at daylight advanced my pickets to the river-bank, about one mile distant, taking a number of prisoners and deserters. The enemy's pickets in plain view on the opposite side of the river. Country on both banks rough and wooded. The evacuated works of the enemy were very elaborate and strong, comprising breast-works, rifle-pits, bastions, stockades, abatis, chevaux-de-frise, and palisades. July 10, remained in camp, making every disposition for a few days' rest, and for the health and comfort of the troops. July 11 to 16, remained encamped. On the 12th the Fifteenth Corps moved up the river. I relieved their picket-line on our immediate right. July 17, at 5 o'clock in the evening moved to the right, following the Third Division. Reaching Pace's Ferry, crossed the Chattahoochee on pontoon bridge just before dusk, and taking the road branching to the left from the Buck Head road, marched two miles, and encamped near a white house west of Nancy's Creek. July 18, after a careful reconnaissance of the country by the Second Brigade as far east as Nancy's Creek, above the crossing of the Buck Head road, about noon, under orders from the major-general commanding corps, I advanced, following the Third Division, constructing two bridges over Nancy's Creek at Williams' saw-mill. Advancing skirmishers up the Buck Head road they became slightly engaged with the enemy's cavalry. I followed immediately with the division, and on reaching the junction of the Howell's Mill road (one mile east of Buck Head), encamped, throwing up works in my front covering the road.

PEACH TREE CREEK.

July 19, at daylight (in accordance with orders from Major-General Hooker directing me to advance on the road via Howell's Mill) I moved with my whole command two miles to the hill overlooking Howell's Mill, where I found Davis' division, Fourteenth Corps, whose skirmishers were hotly engaged with those of the enemy across the creek at this point. Having communicated these facts to the major-general commanding the corps, by his direction I moved to the left past Casey's house, and massed my division in the woods on hills skirting Peach Tree Creek. My position here was about three-quarters of a mile from Howell's Mill, my skirmishers connecting with those of the Fourth Corps on my left. They were ordered to conceal themselves in the woods and bushes close to the creek, and not to disclose their location by firing. To my right the country was cleared. No connection was formed in that direction with the Fourteenth Corps, because to do so would disclose a portion of my movements to the enemy. Silence was enjoined upon the troops, and preparations were quickly and quietly made to force a

crossing and seize a prominent hill opposite, which was held by the enemy with rifle-pits. Peach Tree Creek at this point was about twenty feet wide, and deep, with marshy banks and muddy bottom. The hills on both sides were steep, irregular, and heavily timbered, while along both banks was a narrow strip of cleared land, widening beyond my right and extending out into an open country to my left, in front of the right of the Fourth Corps. No bridges or roads crossed the stream in my front. Under personal supervision of Major-General Hooker, and also of myself, both batteries of the division were quickly posted on prominent points in the woods opposite the hill mentioned above, which projected nearer the creek than any other of those held by the enemy. Small epaulements of logs were constructed for the protection of the gunners, while the pioneer corps prepared stringers, logs, and rails for bridge construction. At 3 p. m. my twelve pieces of artillery opened on the hills opposite, and my skirmishers, which had been re-enforced to a very heavy line, poured in a furious musketry fire. Under cover of this a foot bridge was constructed by the pioneer corps, and Ireland's brigade filed across on the double-quick, formed on the other side into line, and charged and carried the hill. All was done very quickly. The enemy, completely surprised, fled, leaving 23 prisoners and their intrenching tools in our hands. My other two brigades followed immediately, formed on Ireland's right, and erected strong breast-works as a tête-de-pont for our place of crossing. My skirmish lines were advanced in the dusk until they encountered the newly established picket-line of the enemy, about a quarter of a mile in my front. During the night two other bridges were thrown across the creek in my rear, and roads to them were cut for artillery and wagons. The enemy during the afternoon opened a battery about three-quarters of a mile obliquely in front of my left flank, and fired a number of shots at the troops crossing the bridge, but without effect. July 20, early in the morning Williams' division crossed and formed on the hills to my right. About the same time Ward's crossed and formed line in the valley to my left. At 10 a. m., in compliance with orders, my skirmishers moved forward, supported by Candy's brigade, Jones' brigade following Candy's. Crossing two timbered ridges in front of my breast-works, the enemy's skirmishers were driven, after a sharp engagement, from the third ridge in the woods and from a corn-field on the right of it. This position gained was a most important one, and was immediately, at 12 m., occupied by Candy's brigade in line. A few rails were piled up by the troops as a protection along their front. While Candy's brigade took position on the ridge a closely contested skirmish was going on between the enemy and the skirmishers of Ward's division, the latter attempting to gain possession of a large cleared hill directly to my left. A section of Bundy's battery was brought up, went into position on my left in the edge of the woods, and opened an enfilading fire upon the enemy opposed to Ward. Ward's skirmishers advancing at the same time, the enemy fled. I now placed Jones' brigade in two lines in support of Candy's, brought up all my artillery and posted it on Candy's line, and had Ireland's brigade massed on the ridge behind Jones. Major-General Hooker informed me that General Williams had been directed to advance on my right and connect. The left of General Williams was then about 500 yards directly in rear of my right, which was much exposed, inclining (necessarily from the shape of the ridge) slightly toward the front. The position here, to be understood with refer-

ence to the heavy battle of July 20, needs accurate description. The ridge occupied by Candy and Jones was heavily timbered, as was the country in their rear and to their right. The surrounding country presented broken ridges, with deep ravines and thickets, while here and there were isolated hills and spurs. In front and to the right of my First Brigade the country was densely timbered for two miles. Directly in front of Candy and to his left it was cleared. The cleared space in his front was about 600 yards wide; that to his left opened out into the valley of Peach Tree Creek: about eighty yards to his left ran a swampy stream, a tributary of that creek. Beyond this stream rose the broad hill held by Ward's skirmishers, while his division lay in line on the lower slope of that hill, in Peach Tree Valley. Thus it will be seen that my main line occupied a position equally advanced with the skirmishers of both the other divisions. My skirmishers had advanced across a swampy rivulet about 300 yards in front of my main line, their left in the open field, and their right on a high, narrow, timbered hill in front of my right. Deeming that hill an important outpost, I directed Colonel Jones to send a regiment to occupy it. The Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers was immediately sent, and I went to the hill to reconnoiter, directing another regiment from Colonel Jones' brigade to follow the Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers. On reaching the hill I found my skirmishers on the crest and the Thirty-third New Jersey just arriving. On my way I met 3 prisoners, sent in from the skirmish line. They were quite communicative, saying that there were no large bodies of their troops within two miles. The Thirty-third New Jersey formed in line on the hill, and I directed a portion of the skirmish line to advance a short distance along the slope of the ridge to develop the intentions of the enemy, who were keeping perfectly quiet. Not a man of theirs was to be seen or heard in any direction. These skirmishers had advanced but a few rods when the enemy poured in a continuous fire upon us from our front and right, and were found to be advancing in very heavy force on all sides, being already within seventy-five yards, their heaviest attack being on my right. The Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, together with my skirmish line, was quickly forced back to my main line with considerable loss. Scarcely had they rejoined the main body when the enemy, in immense force, rapidly and fiercely burst upon the right flank of Candy's and Jones' brigades and passed their flanks to their rear, at the same time charging on Candy's front, right, and rear. It was necessary to change front with a portion of my command to meet the impending danger. The One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, holding that part of the front line in which my artillery was posted, remained to fight the enemy in that direction: the Sixtieth New York Volunteers, of Ireland's brigade, and the One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers and Seventy-third and One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, of Jones' brigade, assisted in support of the artillery—these five regiments, with the aid of my batteries, fighting on all sides and holding the hill, while with the rest of my command I quickly changed front and formed in the midst of the battle, connecting with General Williams' division. This was done by changing front to the right with all of Candy's brigade, except the One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and deploying Ireland's and Jones' brigades in one line, connecting Ireland's left with Candy's and Jones' right with General Williams' left. The following diagram will show the position:


1st Brig.
2d "
3d "
Position on commencement of the Battle.
1st Div.
1st Div.
S.

All these changes were completed within an hour, during which the battle raged on every side of us with terrific fury. The five regiments with the batteries, as already mentioned, held throughout the hill occupied by them at noon. All my artillery was in position there and was served rapidly from beginning to end of the battle with great heroism, coolness, and skill. That hill was the key position of the entire battle; once gained by the enemy the day was lost. The enemy perceiving its importance, surged in immense masses against it, while the dispositions of my command were being made as before stated, but they stood as firm as a rock and mowed down column after column of that vast, struggling mass that charged them from three sides. I have never seen more heroic fighting. For three hours the fury of the battle along our entire line could not be surpassed. Then the tempest of sounds and missiles began gradually to decrease, and by dark nothing but heavy skirmishing remained. General Hood had massed the greater part of his entire army in this furious assault upon a single corps (and that one the smallest in our army), and was whipped back to the ground he had left in the morning. It is with a feeling of unusual admiration for the troops under my command that I record the history of their part in the battle of Peach Tree Creek. Attacked by overwhelming numbers from front, right flank, and rear, five regiments with the artillery held the key position while fighting terribly all the time. The rest of my command changed its front, formed a connected line, and threw themselves into the combat with such determination and valor that they overcame five times their number. This result was largely due to the fact that by changing my front in the manner described our troops delivered an effective and persistent cross-fire upon the enemy at the moment when they were flushed with the anticipation of victory, and, supposing themselves entrapped, they retreated, broken and dismayed. This battle was a very remarkable one as a test of the discipline and valor of our troops, and as the first defeat of the newly appointed commander of the rebel army it was glorious in its results. The field everywhere bore marks of the extreme severity of the contest, and recalled to my mind, in appearance, the scene of conflict where the same division fought at Gettysburg. Not a tree or bush within our entire range but bore the scars of battle. The appearance of the enemy as they charged upon our front across the cleared field was magnificent. Rarely has such a sight been presented in battle. Pouring out from the woods they advanced in immense brown and gray masses (not lines), with flags and banners, many of them new and beautiful, while their general and staff officers were in plain view, with drawn sabers flashing in the light, galloping here and there as they urged their troops on to the charge. The rebel troops also seemed to rush forward with more than customary nerve and heartiness in the attack. This grand charge was Hood's inaugural, and his army came upon us that day full of high hope, confident that the small force in their front could not withstand them, but their ardor and confidence were soon shaken. My artillery, served with the utmost rapidity, even while receiving volleys from the rear, poured out steady discharges of canister and shell, and we could see the great gaps in that compact mass of human beings as each shot tore through their ranks. Those masses of the the enemy that charged upon my right and rear reached at one time within a few yards of Bundy's battery, but by the cool

bravery of my officers and men were driven back. I cannot refrain from specially mentioning Major Reynolds, chief of artillery of the corps, who, with Captain Aleshire, my own chief, was present on my line and rendered distinguished services throughout the severest portion of the battle.

Col. Ario Pardee, of the One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, deserves special mention for the determination, discipline, and personal gallantry displayed in holding his position in support of the artillery under a terrible fire from his flank and rear. My loss in valuable officers was particularly severe. Capt. Thomas H. Elliott, assistant adjutant-general on my staff, was killed instantly in the thickest of the battle. His death was a severe loss to me personally, as well as to my division. He had served with me as assistant adjutant-general for nearly three years and was distinguished for his ability and gallantry. Col. George A. Cobham, One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, a model gentleman and commander, fell mortally wounded. For one year previous to the organization of the Twentieth Corps, by the consolidation of the Eleventh and Twelfth, he commanded the Second Brigade of my division, and led it with great credit through the battles at Gettysburg, Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, and Ringgold. He participated with his regiment in all the battles and movements of our present campaign, and during the absence of Colonel Ireland commanded my Third Brigade in the battles of Resaca and New Hope Church. His loss is deeply felt and deplored throughout the division. Lieutenant-Colonel Randall, One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers, a brave and excellent officer, was killed while fighting gallantly in command of his regiment.

Casualties in the battle of Peach Tree Creek, Ga.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.
Commissioned officers	4	24	9	
Enlisted men	78	205	156	439
Total	82	229	165	476

Four hundred and nine of the enemy's dead were buried by fatigue parties from my division in my front, and I had information, deemed reliable, that about 200 were carried back and buried by them from the same portion of the field. From these statements, and from the terrible punishment inflicted upon the enemy, crowded together in dense masses, I can safely estimate their losses in my front at the least at 2,500 men. July 21, early this morning my skirmishers were advanced about 400 yards, and found the enemy's pickets beyond. The day passed quietly, my details being occupied in burying my own and the enemy's dead. July 22, at 5 a. m. I advanced my skirmishers and found that the enemy had withdrawn. A general advance of the corps being ordered at 6 a. m., I moved with my division through the woods across a very rough, broken country in the direction of Atlanta, my Second and Third Brigades moving in parallel columns, First Brigade following. After marching about one mile we crossed the fortifications evacuated by the enemy the night previous. These works were very strong, and were the outer line of the defenses of Atlanta. Turning here to the

right in a few minutes I reached the broad road running from Howell's Mill to Atlanta. On this road the Fourteenth Corps and General Williams' division were advancing. With my Third and First Brigades I followed until near its junction with the Marietta road, where my skirmishers (connected on their right with those of General Williams' division) engaged the enemy's pickets, driving them into the main fortification of Atlanta. My Second Brigade, which had moved through the woods nearly a mile farther to the left, joined me at this point. The enemy opened upon us with artillery from a fort in our front on Marietta street. At 10 a. m., by direction of the major-general commanding corps, I took position on a cleared ridge half a mile east of Howell's Mill road, and deployed my entire division, excepting two regiments, in front line, facing south and confronting the forts on Marietta street, about 1,000 yards distant. Ward's division connected with my left and Williams' with my right. Here within two hours my troops erected strong breast-works, and my artillery took position on commanding points in the line. My skirmishers advanced close to the enemy's fortifications, and there constructed outpost defenses. From my location here to the center of Atlanta was two miles. Sharp skirmishing and artillery dueling continued during the day and late into the night, shells from our guns being thrown far into the city. At 7 p. m. the enemy made a strong dash on our pickets, but were quickly driven back. My intrenchments were completed during the afternoon and abatis constructed along my front. July 23, artillery dueling and skirmishing continued. At noon the enemy made another unsuccessful attempt to drive back my pickets; continued to strengthen my intrenchments and abatis. July 24, my command was employed constructing an advanced parallel about 600 yards in front of the first line. At 9 p. m., in pursuance of orders from major-general commanding department, a strong demonstration was made by Williams' division, arousing the enemy along our entire front and eliciting from them a sharp fire. My troops, keeping well under cover, suffered very few casualties. July 26, my new line of works, elaborately and strongly constructed, was finished and occupied by my troops at night. This parallel shortened the line of the corps so much that Ward's division was entirely relieved by a portion of mine, and the fortifications of the corps were occupied by the First and Second Divisions, the Third withdrawing behind our center in reserve. July 27, at 6 a. m., in pursuance of orders transmitted from Major-General Sherman, I sent out from my division 200 men under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, to make a demonstration against the enemy. This force drove in the pickets and established our outposts where those of the enemy had been. The Army of the Tennessee passed my rear all day, moving from the left to the right of the army. The order relieving, at his own request, Major-General Hooker from command of the corps was received to-day and caused expressions of profound regret throughout the command. Brigadier-General Williams was, by the same order, assigned to temporary command of the corps. July 28, the forenoon passed in comparative quiet, the enemy throwing occasional 64-pound shells, of the James projectile pattern, in our direction from heavy guns recently mounted in a fort near the railroad and close to Mrs. Ponder's house. About 1 p. m. the sounds of heavy battle came from the direction of the Army of the Ten-

nessee, several miles distant to our right, and lasted until 3 p. m., at which time the enemy opened heavily on my own lines with artillery, continuing their fire until dark, but causing very few casualties among our troops. July 29, in pursuance of orders, my pickets felt of the enemy frequently during the night, and again strongly at daylight, but discovered no signs of their giving way; considerable artillery firing from both sides along my front to-day. By orders of the brigadier-general commanding corps, I sent out the Sixtieth New York Volunteers, under Colonel Godard, in the forenoon to make a strong demonstration on the enemy's line. The duty was performed in fine style, driving in their pickets with the loss on our side of but 1 man slightly wounded. July 30 and 31, nothing of interest to record.

August 1 and 2, picket-firing throughout the day, which became heavy at night; artillery firing on both sides, sharp firing at intervals throughout. August 3, at 5 p. m. the pickets made a demonstration in their front, exciting a lively artillery fire from the rebel works, our artillery replying occasionally. August 4, received orders to have the whole command vigilant at its post. At 1 p. m. the sound of heavy fighting was heard on the extreme right, which ceased shortly after 3 p. m.; all remaining quiet until about 8.30 p. m., when heavy artillery and musketry firing was again heard from the same direction. The firing lasted only about twenty minutes, after which fitful firing occurred along the lines. August 5, 6, 7, and 8, usual picket and artillery firing; 5 deserters came into my lines. August 9, a detail from the command was engaged in constructing six embrasures for siege artillery in the works of the One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers, on my left. By order of General Sherman all the artillery opened upon the city, firing about fifty rounds per gun. The enemy responded feebly in my front, firing from but one fort. The enemy could be seen constructing bomb-proofs in their works; 3 deserters came in. August 10, the embrasures were finished and three 4½-inch guns were placed in position, opening fire upon Atlanta at 4 p. m., which was maintained throughout the night; 2 deserters came in. August 11 and 12, ordinary firing from pickets and artillery. August 13, by order of Major-General Sherman, all the artillery bearing upon the city was directed to open and continue a regular fire upon it during the afternoon and night. About 11 p. m. a large fire broke out in the center of the city; bells and cries of "fire" were plainly audible. The fire became larger and continued until daylight. August 14, artillery still playing at intervals upon the city. Deserters coming into my lines agree in representing great dissatisfaction existing in Hood's army. Shortly after dark another large fire broke out in the city, lasting about three hours. August 15 and 16, picket and artillery firing as usual. Verbal orders received to withdraw my command from the works on the night of the 18th and move quietly and quickly to Pace's Ferry, on the Chattahoochee, there to hold the bridge and guard the approaches to the railroad. August 17, received written orders suspending the proposed movement until further notice. August 18, at 4 a. m. the enemy opened heavily with artillery along his entire line, inflicting but little damage; batteries on our line promptly and actively replied. The cannonade lasted heavily until 7 a. m. August 19, at 4 a. m. the artillery along our entire line opened furiously upon the enemy, firing twelve rounds per gun. August 20, 21, 22, and 23, ordinary firing of pickets

and artillery. August 24, the movement previously ordered, and which had been suspended on the 17th, was again ordered, and all the trains of the command crossed the Chattahoochee. August 25, at 7 a. m. received orders from corps headquarters directing me to withdraw during the night to Pace's Ferry, the hour of withdrawal to be designated at a later period of the day. At daylight sent one regiment and the pioneer corps from each brigade to Pace's Ferry to construct defensive works on the east side of the river. At 8 o'clock I proceeded in person to the ferry, superintended laying out têtes-de-pont and surveying grounds in vicinity with special reference to forming a line of works. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, in consulation with General Williams, decided upon the details for the movements during the night—the troops to withdraw at 9 o'clock to the second ridge in rear of the works, and there await the movement of the Fourth Corps past my rear; the command to move to its position on the river as soon as the Fourth Corps had passed, Bundy's battery to accompany my division, the pickets to remain until the movement was completed, and then to follow the main body to the river. At 9 p. m. my troops withdrew from the works and massed at the point indicated. The Fourth Corps was to have moved at 9 p. m., but from some cause unknown to me failed to do so. By midnight only two brigades of the Fourth Corps had passed my position. I decided not to await the passage of the remainder of the corps, as to do this would delay me until after daylight, and the road being clear I moved my division out (without interrupting in the slightest degree the march of the Fourth Corps) to the main road, over a new one through the woods which I had cut during the day, and moved rapidly on and reached Pace's Ferry about 4 a. m. on the morning of the 26th. The command was immediately posted—Third Brigade on the left, extending across the Buck Head road, covering the bridge at the ferry; the Second Brigade in the center, joining the Third; the First Brigade on the right, joining the Second, and connecting with Williams' division on the north side of Peach Tree Creek; Bundy's battery placed in the works of the Third Brigade. My pickets from the works before Atlanta joined my command at 6 a. m. The withdrawal from my works before the city, and the march of nine miles to the ferry, were all accomplished without the loss of a man or of any material.

Casualties in front of Atlanta from July 23 to August 25.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.
Commissioned officers	1	3	.....	4
Enlisted men	14	108	4	126
Total	15	111	4	130

About noon the enemy's cavalry appeared in my front and slight skirmishing commenced between them and my pickets. At 3 o'clock a body of cavalry, dismounted, charged upon the picket-line, but were driven back with a loss of 8 killed (left on the field), some 25 wounded, and 3 prisoners, with no casualties in my command. Skirmishing continued throughout the afternoon. The artillery firing a few shells into the cavalry caused them to disperse rapidly. The enemy was busily engaged in feeling my lines. At 8 p. m. Colonel Minty, commanding a brigade in General Garrard's cavalry division, reported to me that the Seventh Pennsylvania Cav-

alry was left upon the opposite side of the river, with orders to patrol up the river as far as Soap Creek. During the afternoon Major-General Slocum, assigned to command of the corps, rode along my lines and was received with hearty enthusiasm by the men of his old command. August 27, during the day was very busily engaged perfecting my lines, constructing breast-works, rifle-pits, and abatis. The line to be held by my division being about two and three-fourths miles in length, required a vast amount of labor to place it in proper condition. Two pieces of Knap's battery were placed in position in a work thrown up on the right of the line for the purpose of defending the railroad bridge and other bridges at Montgomery's Ferry. Major-General Slocum to-day formally assumed command of the corps. August 28, 29, and 30 passed with slight skirmishing on the extreme picket-line, the troops busily engaged working on the defenses. August 31, at 6 a. m., in obedience to orders from corps headquarters, I sent out a reconnoitering party of 200 men under Colonel Flynn, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Colonel Flynn, moving on the Buck Head road, found the enemy's cavalry pickets on the west side of Nancy's Creek. Moving to his left, he flanked and drove them and then crossed the creek, moving on the road to the right about a mile, where he again found the enemy posted in rail works on the farther edge of a cleared field. He exchanged a few volleys with them, but believing their numbers to be too great to be driven, and his object being to find, not to fight, the enemy, he retired, recrossed the creek, and, moving down the road, turned northward on a smaller road over which the corps had marched on the 18th of July. On again reaching the creek he found the enemy's cavalry pickets on the west side. These he quickly drove, and again crossing the stream and moving about a mile and a half, met the enemy intrenched in a field near the junction of the road on which he was marching, this being the right of the same line he had encountered below. Having fulfilled his orders by ascertaining the position of the enemy, Colonel Flynn returned without loss.

September 1, day passed without change. September 2, in obedience to orders from corps headquarters, I sent out a reconnoitering party. The reconnaissance was commanded by Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Walker, One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was composed of the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Sixtieth New York Volunteers, and details from the One hundred and second New York and Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and twenty men from the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. Captain Lambert, acting assistant inspector-general, and Lieutenant Schilling, of my staff, accompanied Lieutenant-Colonel Walker. The reconnaissance moved out at 6 a. m. on the Buck Head road. Skirmishers were thrown to the front immediately after passing the pickets, but the column advanced rapidly until after crossing Nancy's Creek and to the point at which the road branches to Buck Head. At this point the road gave indications of the recent passage of a column of cavalry. The main body was here halted, and the Sixtieth New York Volunteers sent down the Buck Head road to the junction of the Howell's Mill road. Having received intelligence of the arrival of the Sixtieth New York Volunteers at the point indicated, the column moved on, and the Sixtieth New York Volunteers was ordered to move toward Howell's Mill and there join the main body. On reaching the creek at the mill it was

learned that Ferguson's rebel cavalry brigade, which had been encamped there, had moved a few hours previously toward Atlanta. The bridge over Peach Tree Creek at this place had been destroyed. Little delay, however, was experienced, the infantry crossing on a large log, the cavalry fording. The column pushed on toward the city. Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, accompanied by the cavalry, preceded his infantry and entered the outskirts of the city, where he met Colonel Coburn, commanding the reconnaissance of the Third Division, who had also preceded his troops. Discovering that, with the exception of Ferguson's brigade, there were no troops in the city, it was agreed that their commands should enter at the same time, which was done, the enemy's cavalry retiring before them. Lieutenant-Colonel Walker's command was the first to reach the City Hall, upon which the colors of the Sixtieth New York and One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers were immediately hoisted. To these two regiments, representing my division, belongs the immortal honor of placing upon the rebel stronghold the first Union flags, and to give the first practical announcement that the long campaign had ended in glorious victory—that the Gate City of the South was ours. Receiving the intelligence of the evacuation of the city, I immediately ordered forward the Second and Third Brigades and Bundy's battery, preceding them in person, thus leaving the entire line of works at the ferry to be held by the First Brigade, under command of Col. Ario Pardee. The troops arrived during the evening and were massed on McDonough and White Hall streets. September 3, early in the morning my two brigades were placed in position in the fortifications, the Third Brigade in southwestern portion of the line from the East Point railroad to the McDonough road, the Second Brigade on the left of the McDonough road and south of the city. September 4, the First Brigade being ordered from the Chattahoochee, arrived in the city at 3 o'clock and was placed in position in the works on the right of the Third Brigade, west of the city. The Second Brigade was relieved toward evening by the Third Brigade, Third Division, and moved to the right of the McDonough road, the line of the Third Brigade having been shortened. The One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers was to-day detached for provost duty, and reported to Colonel Cogswell, commanding post. Orders were received from Major-General Sherman announcing the accomplishment by the army of its undertaking in the complete reduction and occupation of Atlanta, and indicating that the spring campaign was closed. The casualties in the battles and intervening marches described in the preceding report amount to an aggregate as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.
Commissioned officers	16	97	10	123
Enlisted men	315	1,826	263	2,404
Total	331	1,923	273	2,527

The loss of field officers during the campaign has been unusually heavy. All the regiments save three and all the brigades changed commanders at least once during the campaign. These frequent changes have caused great difficulty in procuring the proper reports, and in consequence prevented me from submitting my report at an earlier period. In addition to these losses, I have since the

close of the campaign been deprived of the services of a gallant officer and efficient brigade commander by the death from disease, on the 10th instant, of Col. David Ireland, One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, and captain in the Fifteenth U. S. Infantry. Colonel Ireland had commanded the Third Brigade of my division for upward of ten months, and greatly distinguished himself by his gallantry in all the engagements in which his command has participated. In his death I lose a valued personal friend, the country one of its noblest defenders. My staff suffered severely, Captain Elliott, my assistant adjutant-general, and Captain Wheeler, chief of artillery, having been killed; Captain Veale, assistant commissary of musters, severely, and Captain Wilbur, aide-de-camp, slightly, wounded, and Captain Davis, aide-de-camp, captured. I cannot close this report without special reference to the officers composing my personal and departmental staff. To Capt. William T. Forbes, for a time acting assistant inspector-general, and acting assistant adjutant-general after the death of the lamented Elliott; Capt. R. H. Wilbur, aide-de-camp, and assistant commissary of musters after the brave Captain Veale was wounded; Capt. William H. Lambert, aide-de-camp, and acting assistant inspector-general after the promotion of Captain Forbes, and to Capt. J. J. Cantine and Lieutenants Sherwood and Armor, I tender my warmest and special thanks for the hearty accord and energetic support they at all times gave to every movement that seemed to be for the interest and success of our cause. To Capt. Ira B. Seymour, provost-marshal, Captain Schilling, topographical engineer, and Lieutenant Chapman, chief of ambulance, I return my thanks for their faithfulness and readiness to perform their respective duties, no matter what was to be done, or what risk to be encountered. Captain Parker, assistant quartermaster, Captain Gillette, commissary of subsistence, and Captain Wilson, ordnance officer, are deserving of the highest commendation for the successful manner in which their several departments were conducted. To my surgeon in chief, H. E. Goodman, myself and my entire command are under the deepest obligations for the manner in which, under his own personal supervision, the sick and wounded of my division have been attended.

Thus triumphantly has ended this campaign, unequaled in the present war for glorious victory over almost insurmountable difficulties, and unsurpassed in modern history. Thus has ended a campaign which shall stand forever a monument of the valor, the endurance, the patriotism of the American soldier. Four months of hard, constant labor under the hot sun of a southern summer; four months, scarce a day of which has been passed out of the sound of the crash of musketry and the roar of artillery; 200 miles traveled through a country in every mile of which nature and art seemed leagued for defense—mountains, rivers, lines of works; a campaign in which every march was a fight, in which battles follow in such quick succession are so intimately connected by a constant series of skirmishes that the whole campaign seems but one grand battle which, crowned with grander victory, attests the skill and patience of the hero who matured its plans and directed their execution.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. W. GEARY.

Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. H. W. PERKINS,

Assistant Adjutant-General, 20th Army Corps.

ADDENDA.

GENERAL ORDERS.] HDQRS. 2D DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS.
Mill Creek, Ga., May 9, 1864.

The general commanding division takes pleasure in announcing his appreciation of the gallant conduct of the troops of this command in their assault upon Rocky Face Ridge yesterday, in execution of peremptory orders to attempt to take the gap leading through it. The troops of the division, by their exhibition of valor in assaulting the almost impregnable position of the enemy, sustained its proud prestige. Night approaching, and the mountain offering no shelter for the troops, and our engagement of the enemy having diverted his attention from General McPherson's advance and enabled him to pass through Snake [Creek] Gap south of us, you were withdrawn to encamp. You have accomplished an object of great bearing upon the success of the present movements. Officers will, without delay, get their commands in complete condition for further progress of the campaign, in prospect of which there exists the conviction in the minds of all that the soldiers of this division will, as heretofore, individualize it in deeds of prowess.

By command of Brig. Gen. John W. Geary:

THOS. H. ELLIOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 205.

Report of Surg. H. Earnest Goodman, U. S. Army, Surgeon in Chief.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 22, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to forward the following report of operations of the medical department of Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, for the campaign beginning the 3d day of May, at Chattanooga Valley, Tenn., and ending 3d day of September, 1864:

Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, under command of Brig. Gen. John W. Geary (Alfred Ball, surgeon in chief), left Chattanooga Valley, Tenn., on the 3d day of May, 1864, numbering, officers, 330; enlisted men, 6,713; total, 7,043. The command was in excellent condition, well equipped, with no prevailing disease except scurvy. The sick were left at Chattanooga to the amount of 250 cases, mostly of a scorbutic nature. Vegetables were issued freely during three weeks before starting, but none during the winter. Marched to Taylor's Ridge, Ga., engaged the enemy at Mill Creek Gap, May 8, and fought the battle of Mill Creek (or Dug) Gap. Condition of command: Exhausted by long marches, day and night; roads made heavy by rain. Strength of command: Two brigades—officers, 330; enlisted men, 4,363; only a part of which became engaged. Engagement lasted six hours. Made four charges up the ridge over large rocks and stones; enemy intrenched. Condition of supplies: Stimulants and surgical appliances in abundance, but only reached us two hours after engagement began; tents in the rear; dressings at first obtained from the numerous panniers. Field hospital established half a mile from foot of Taylor's Ridge and one mile from the enemy. Operations: Amputations (circular), 11; resections, 7. Water excellent and very abundant; food obtained from supply in ambulances; cattle captured and killed. Mode of re-

moval of wounded: On blankets and stretchers to foot of mountain and in ambulance to hospital. Character of the fire: Musketry, continuous; range 20 to 300 yards. Subsequent disposition of wounded: Wounded removed next day, May 9, to Ringgold, Ga., a distance of twenty-five miles, under the guidance of division ambulance officer and Assistant Surgeons Applegate, Dowlin, and Strickland. Coffee prepared on the march from supplies in the ambulance boxes; one death while in transit. Anæsthetics: Chloroform in all cases: no bad results. Casualties: Received in division hospital—wounded, 184; died during night, 7; while in transit, 1; total, 8. Division commander's official report of casualties: Killed—officers, 3; enlisted men, 46. Wounded—officers, 12; enlisted men, 245. The greater number on the official report is owing to the character of the ground, many being unfitted for duty by contusions and sprains. Of the 184 wounded, 19 were from contusions and sprains, and 1 fracture of the leg.

BATTLE OF RESACA, MAY 15, 1864.

Condition of command: May 15, again engaged the enemy at battle of Resaca. Weather fine. Commenced fresh. Battle opened at 3 p. m. Strength of command: Unknown—about 5,600. Condition of supplies: Stimulants and surgical appliances abundant; tents on the ground and up before wounded came in. Field hospital about one and a half miles from battle-field; location good. Operations: Amputations (circular), 25; exsections, 15. Among Confederates—amputations, 10; resections, 1. Water good and abundant. Food abundant; received from Government and Sanitary Commission. Mode of removal of wounded: On stretchers from field to medical officers on duty with their regiments, from there to hospital in ambulances. Wounded were received during the whole night. Character of fire: Musketry and artillery: continuous; range, 500 to 25 yards. Five charges made; enemy's works carried. Duration of battle, twelve hours. Subsequent disposition of wounded: Command followed the enemy next day, May 16; wounded left in division hospital; remained in division field hospital until May 21, when they were transferred to general field hospital, Resaca, a distance of two miles, under the direction of Surgeon Foye, U. S. Volunteers. Anæsthetics: Chloroform in all cases; no bad results. Casualties: Wounded—Federals, 236; rebels, 46; total, 282. Died in hospital—Federals, 14; Confederates, 6. Federal wounded, majority slight; rebels, severe. Division commander's official report of casualties: Killed—officers, 2; enlisted men, 21. Wounded—officers, 5; enlisted men, 210. Discrepancies owing to wounded of other corps having been treated in division hospital. Seven of the deaths were of men belonging to other commands.

BATTLE OF NEW HOPE CHURCH.

Marched to Cassville. Refitted and supplied the command with fifteen days' rations. Sent all sick to the rear, and, by a flank movement through Burnt Hickory Pass, came upon the enemy at Pumpkin Vine Creek and fought battle of New Hope Church, or Dallas, May 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29. Two charges were made first day. Condition of command: Much exhausted by long, heavy, and forced marches. Strength of command: Unknown—about 5,000 total. Condition of supplies: Stimulants and surgical appliances in abundance. Tents at hand and up first night. Wounded all shel-

tered. Field hospital on Pumpkin Vine Creek, about half a mile from line of attack. Lines advanced about two miles late at night, and hospital was removed next day from Pumpkin Vine Creek to one and a half miles of battle line. Operations: Amputations (circular), 39; exsections, 19. Water good, but not in abundance. Food abundant. Wounded well fed and sheltered. Supplies obtained from department purveyor on field and Sanitary Commission at Kingston. Mode of removal of wounded: By stretchers and blankets to field medical officers; from there to hospital in ambulances. Character of fire: First day, musketry, artillery, continuous, and at 500 to 50 yards range, lasting nine hours. Made two continuous charges. For the other six days of battle, musketry continuous and desultory; artillery with grape and canister at intervals. Subsequent disposition of wounded: All slight cases were sent to Kingston in army wagons. Severe cases were removed in ambulances, under charge of Surgeon Kendall, One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers. No preparation was made at Kingston, and Assistant Surgeons Applegate, One hundred and second New York Volunteers, and Burbeck, Sixtieth New York Volunteers, remained there in charge of them. Those having mortal wounds were transferred to the Fourth Corps hospital. Two days' rations were cooked for them before starting; the wounded fed while in transit; fed on march three times daily by attendants detailed for that purpose and ambulance helps. I was not aware of any deaths while in transit, as mortal cases were left in the field. Anæsthetics: Chloroform in all cases; no bad results. Casualties: Wounded, 315; deaths, 18. Division commander's official report: Killed—officers, 3; enlisted men, 49. Wounded—officers, 17; enlisted men, 422. The discrepancies are probably owing to some of the wounded getting into other hospitals, and because slight cases remained on duty with their regiments. Many of these wounded were very severe. Twelve cases of penetrating wounds of abdomen and 11 deaths reported.

BATTLE OF PINE HILL, JUNE 15, 1864.

Condition of command: Worn out and exhausted by continual marching, building breast-works, and under one continuous fire from May 25. Roads heavy from rain for ten days. Battle begun 2 p. m.; continued six hours. Strength of command: Officers, 275; enlisted men, 4,752; total, 5,027; greater part engaged. Condition of supplies: Stimulants and surgical appliances rather scanty; difficult to obtain, because of the very bad roads and worn out mules. Tents at hand all up, and wounded all sheltered. One continual rain after this battle. No suffering for want of appliances, but not as abundant as on other occasions. The scarcity was partly owing to one brigade supply of tents and medicines being detached, forming a corps hospital at Acworth. Field hospital about two miles from line of attack; water abundant; food plenty. More suffering among wounded because of the continual rain and being worn out by reason of previous hardship. Operations: Amputation and resection, number unknown. Mode of removal of wounded: On stretchers and blankets to field surgeons; from there to ambulances; brought to hospital during whole night. Character of fire: Musketry and artillery; continuous; range from 100 to 25 yards; enemy strongly intrenched; one continued charge; enemy's works rendered useless, but not carried; slaughter of Federals severe. Subsequent disposition of wounded: Wounded sent to Acworth in

ambulances, and from there on cars to Chattanooga, always accompanied by medical officers and attendants detailed from the division; much suffering from rough box-cars and the unavoidable delay of the road. Ambulance horses and mules so worn out as to be scarcely able to remove wounded to Acworth. Have no reports of the deaths in transportation; suffering described as very great. Most of the medical officers said that wounded were well fed on route by Sanitary Commission. Those that were not provided for was owing to the neglect of the medical officer in charge. I heard of none of that kind in this division, as our medical officers only turned our wounded over when they got to Chattanooga to Dr. Salter, post surgeon. Anæsthetics: Chloroform in all cases; no bad results. Casualties: No record of casualties can be found. Surgeon Fifield, Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in charge of division. Wounded were greater than at any other battle. Names of 145 wounded and 15 deaths are among the records of the division hospital. Division commander's official report: Killed—officers, 1; enlisted men, 81. Wounded—officers, 25; enlisted men, 407.

BATTLES OF KOLB'S FARM, NANCY'S AND NOYES' CREEKS, FROM THE 17TH TO THE 30TH OF JUNE.

Condition of the command: Exhausted from marching, building breast-works, and continual skirmishing from the 25th of May. This battle covered a period of fourteen days, known as the battle of Kenesaw Mountain. Strength of command: Officers, 231; enlisted men, 3,909. Condition of supplies: Stimulants and surgical appliances in abundance; tents always on hand. Field hospital, owing to advance of our line, was moved six or seven times; twice shelled out; distance about half a mile to one mile from attack. Water good. Food abundant, principally army rations. The shelling caused the death of one man from fright. Operations: Amputations, 12; exsections, 6, reported. Evidently some reports missing. Character of fire: Musketry and artillery; range varied. Two charges made in fourteen days. Most of the wounded were from minie-balls at short range on the skirmish line. Subsequent disposition of wounded: Sent to Acworth and turned over to department hospital established there. Removed in ambulances. Medical officer and attendants detailed from division. Well supplied with food while in transit. Anæsthetics: Chloroform in all cases; no bad results. Casualties: I think the record imperfect. Classified return of wounded only shows, wounded, 110; death, 1. Classified returns for 20th, 21st, 22d, 28th, and 29th days of June on hand; the others are wanting. Records were kept by brigades. Division commander's official report: Killed—officers, 2; enlisted men, 26. Wounded—officers, 11; enlisted men, 229. July 1, left Kenesaw Mountain and followed the enemy to Chattahoochee River. Skirmishing all the way. Casualties few. I relieved Surgeon Fifield, in charge of division, July 1, 1864. Command rested on Chattahoochee River with only slight skirmishing on picket-line. Casualties from July 1 to the 20th: Killed, enlisted men, 1; wounded, enlisted men, 29. Brigade hospitals were abolished and division hospitals organized July 1, 1864.

BATTLE OF PEACH TREE CREEK, JULY 20, 1864.

Condition of command: Exhausted, but in fair condition; roads good; well fed. Strength of command: Officers, 222; enlisted men,

3,751. Condition of supplies: Abundant. Tents on hand and up. Supplies obtained from medical purveyor, Sanitary Commission, and by purchase on hospital fund. Field hospital about two and a half miles from line of attack; so far in the rear because of the large number of sick on hand. One section of division hospital within half a mile from line of attack, and the greater number of severer cases were received in this hospital. Six operating tables were kept going in these two hospitals until 1 a. m. July 21. All operations performed before next day. Operations: Amputations (circular) 31; exsections, 6. Water and food abundant. Mode of removal of wounded: On stretchers and blankets by ambulance attendants and musicians. Character of fire: Enemy charged several times in very heavy force. Fire, musketry and artillery; artillery at long range; musketry from 500 to 25 yards. Duration of engagement: Five hours. Division had to change front several times; fire exceedingly severe. Subsequent disposition of wounded: Removed to department hospital, Vining's Station, a distance of three miles; food prepared before starting; medical and other attendants detailed from division hospital. Anæsthetics: Chloroform in all cases; no bad results. Casualties: Wounded, 237; deaths, 15. Division commander's official report: Killed—officers, 4; enlisted men, 78. Wounded—officers, 24; enlisted men, 205. The difference in number wounded is owing to those in other commands being included in the report of division hospital. Total number of casualties for month of July, including Peach Tree Creek, in division hospital were: Wounded—officers, 24; enlisted men, 271. Deaths—officers, 4; enlisted men, 12. Sick—officers, 24; enlisted men, 379. Deaths, enlisted men, 1.

After the battle of Peach Tree Creek the command moved upon Atlanta and came again upon the enemy about one and a half miles from Atlanta, Ga., with very little skirmishing. The command intrenched and the siege or battle of Atlanta, Ga., began July 22 and ended 25th of August. As there was no regular battle I will give a résumé of operations for whole month or to the ending of the campaign, September 3, 1864. Condition of command: Much exhausted from marching, continual skirmishing, and building breastworks. Strength of command: Unknown—about 3,000 to 3,500. Condition of supplies for month of August: Abundant. Tents on hand. Field hospital three-quarters of a mile from line of attack, within shelling distance but out of range; placed in a ravine sheltered by hills. Water good and abundant. Food abundant; obtained from commissary and Sanitary Commission. Operations: Amputations (circular), 4; resections, none. Mode of removal of wounded: By stretchers and ambulances. Character of the fire: Musketry and artillery, at from 100 to 600 yards range; desultory. Firing continued for over one month. Sometimes artillery firing very severe, although very few accidents resulting. Command well protected by breast-works. No charges made. Subsequent disposition of wounded: Removed to Vining's Station and turned over to Surgeon Woodworth, U. S. Volunteers, in charge. The transfer was made from time to time by order of the medical director Twentieth Army Corps. Medical officers and attendants detailed from division. Anæsthetics: Chloroform in all cases; no bad results. Casualties for month of August during siege of Atlanta: Wounded—officers, 1; enlisted men, 41. Deaths—enlisted men, 6. Division commander's official report: Killed—officers, 1; enlisted men, 14.

Wounded—officers, 3; enlisted men, 108. Cannot account for the discrepancy. Number taken sick and admitted to hospital, 434. Division commander's official report of campaign, beginning May 3 and ending September 3, 1864: Killed—officers, 16; enlisted men, 315. Wounded—officers, 97; enlisted men, 1,826, making a total loss, in killed and wounded, 2,254. Strength of command September 2, 1864—officers, 181; enlisted men, 2,662.

No account of sick has been taken in this report, as there is no record of them except for the months of July and August. At least 1,000 men were sent to the rear sick during the campaign, making a total loss of strength to command of over 3,254, 50 per cent. of the effective force. Scurvy has been the great cause of sickness, and from my observation at least two-thirds of all sick sent to the rear suffered from scorbutic affections. One hundred and fifty marked cases came into division hospital during months of July and August. Condition of command, fair. Number on sick report September 1, 387.

This report has many imperfections, owing to the want of the proper data, caused by the frequent changes of medical officers in charge of division.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. EARNEST GOODMAN,

Surgeon, U. S. Vols., Chief Second Div., 20th Army Corps.

Surg. JOHN W. FOYE, U. S. Volunteers,

Medical Director, Twentieth Corps.

No. 206.

Reports of Col. Charles Candy, Sixty-sixth Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations May 2-August 1.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,
Mill Creek Gap, Ga., May 11, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of this brigade, in compliance with instructions, dated headquarters, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, Mill Creek Gap, Ga., May 11, 1864:

Received marching orders on the night of May 2. May 3, marched from Bridgeport, Ala., to Shellmound; distance, six miles. May 4, marched from Shellmound to eastern foot of Lookout Mountain; distance, nineteen miles. May 5, marched from eastern foot of Lookout Mountain to Post Oak Church; distance, twenty miles. May 6, marched from Post Oak Church to Pea Vine Church; distance, five miles. May 7, marched from Pea Vine Church to Nuckles' house, Whitfield County, Ga.; distance, twenty miles. May 8, broke camp at Nuckles' house about 9 a. m. and marched for this point (Mill Creek Gap), arriving about 2 p. m.; was ordered to form line in rear of Second Brigade, and to support them in the taking of the gap. On arriving at the foot of Chattoogata Mountain (opposite Mill Creek Gap), the Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteers was held in reserve by the general commanding division, the Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, with the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was ordered forward to assist the Second Brigade in the assault on the gap; the Fifth and Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, with the One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, was held as a support to the artillery and to prevent any flank or rear attack of

the enemy on it. The orders given to the Twenty-ninth Ohio and Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers were to take the gap, and on reaching the summit to halt. The regiments went at the work bravely, and ascended the mountain to within thirty yards of its summit, but on arriving at that point found it so naturally defended, in addition to obstructions placed by the enemy, as to be an impossibility to proceed any farther. They held their ground bravely, losing heavily in both officers and men (recapitulation of casualties is herewith annexed), until recalled by the general, it being nearly dark. Before being recalled the Fifth, Seventh, and Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteers were ordered to form in rear of the advance to protect the withdrawal of the advance regiments, with orders, as soon as all had passed, for them to fall back slowly and prevent the enemy from following. The assault of the Twenty-ninth Ohio and Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers on the gap, led by their gallant officers, was spirited and with a determination to take it, if possible, but from its natural defenses it was found impossible. Both regiments lost heavily in officers and men, especially the Twenty-ninth Ohio. The gallantry and bravery of Col. William T. Fitch, Lieut. Col. Edward Hayes, and Adjt. James B. Storer, Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, and Maj. James Fitzpatrick, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, cannot be passed over without especial mention. They all received severe wounds while leading their gallant and brave men forward. In addition to the foregoing, thanks are due to the commander of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieut. Col. John Flynn, and to his officers for the prompt manner all orders were executed, and for the spirited manner his regiment was handled. In addition to the foregoing I take pleasure in thanking the officers of my staff for the efficient aid rendered during the assault. The medical department nobly performed their duties in the care of the wounded, rendering every assistance in their power. Herewith you will find inclosed the official reports of the regimental commanders.

I am, captain, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

CHAS. CANDY,
Colonel Sixty-sixth Ohio Vols., Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. THOMAS H. ELLIOTT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Twentieth Corps.

[Inclosure.]

Report of casualties in the battle of Mill Creek Gap, Ga., May 8, 1864.

Regiments.	Casualties.						Missing.		Aggregate.
	Killed.		Severely wounded.		Slightly wounded.				
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
5th Ohio Volunteers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	5
29th Ohio Volunteers	1	19	4	49	1	21	.....	2	97
28th Pennsylvania Volunteers	.....	3	1	27	.....	11	.....	1	43
Total	1	22	5	76	1	33	.....	7	145

CHAS. CANDY,
Colonel Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, Comdg. Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS.
Near Cassville, Ga., May 22, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements, &c., of this brigade since May 8, 1864:

On the night of the 9th instant, about 9 p. m., received instructions to form the brigade on the rising ground and build intrenchments, which was done, occupying the entire night. Remained in that position until the 12th instant. May 12, marched from Mill Creek Gap, Ga., to east end of Snake Creek Gap, distance about ten miles. May 13, marched from east end of Snake Creek Gap (about six miles) toward Resaca; massed as a reserve; about 5 p. m. ordered to form the brigade in two lines on right side of the Dalton and Calhoun road, and at right angles to it, and throw up intrenchments, which was done. May 14, 4.30 p. m., ordered to the support of a division of the Fourth Corps; took a position on the left of the First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, and extreme left of the army. May 15, moved with the remainder of the division about 10 a. m. a short distance and massed in column of battalions in rear of Second and Third Brigades, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, and a portion of the Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps. Several of the regiments of this brigade were ordered to different points. Your attention is especially called to reports of regimental commanders, particularly the Fifth Ohio Volunteers. May 16, marched to McClure's Ford, on the Coosawattee River, crossed and encamped on the south side. May 17, marched to forks of Calhoun and Adairsville road. May 18, marched to the foot of the Gravelly Plateau, four miles south of Calhoun. May 19, marched at 6 a. m. on main road toward Cassville, Ga., about one mile. Took a blind road to the right leading toward Kingston, on the left of the Fourth Army Corps and on the right of the Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps; arrived at the road leading to Cassville; moved toward Cassville, and massed on the left of Fourth Corps and right of Third Division, Twentieth Corps, where we still remain, within a mile of Cassville, Ga.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. CANDY,
Colonel Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. THOMAS H. ELLIOTT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Twentieth Corps.

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HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS.
Camp near Atlanta, Ga., August 1, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to report the part taken by this brigade during that part of the campaign since my last official report of the 28th of May, 1864, dated near Dallas, Ga., to August 1, 1864. May 23, marched to south side of the Etowah River and encamped. May 24, marched to Burnt Hickory, Ga., and encamped. May 25, marched at 6 a. m., this brigade in advance of division, and moved to Pumpkin Vine Creek, where the advance met the enemy's cavalry pickets. Skirmishers were thrown across the stream (the Seventh Ohio performing this duty), when we

advanced about three miles, where we met the advance of the enemy in force, composed of infantry and cavalry. The brigade was formed in line of battle. The Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers was ordered to advance as skirmishers to assist the Seventh Ohio, who were warmly engaged with the enemy, and who were making a stubborn resistance. After the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer skirmishers were in position the order was given to move forward cautiously and press the enemy to develop his force. The enemy's skirmishers were compelled to fall back to their main line, one and a half miles. Prisoners arriving, information was received that General Hood's entire corps was in my front. This fact was immediately reported to the general commanding division. The enemy advanced and poured a heavy and galling fire in the entire line. It fell most heavily on the Fifth Ohio Volunteers, who lost 7 killed and 51 wounded. The regiment wavered, but immediately recovered from the shock, and held its position gallantly. Great credit is due the officers and men for their steady nerve during this trying hour. In the mean time temporary protection was thrown up. We remained in this position until about 5 p. m., when the other divisions (First and Third) arriving, the corps was formed in column by brigade and ordered to charge, the First Division in advance, followed by the Third, and the Third by the Second. This brigade was in rear of the division. After moving forward the enemy was found behind intrenchments with artillery. We took position within very short distance of the enemy and threw up intrenchments (the night being very dark and rainy). During this last advance the Fifth Ohio Volunteers lost its gallant commander, Col. John H. Patrick, who fell mortally wounded from grape-shot. When the brigade met the enemy first after crossing the creek (Pumpkin Vine), Lieut. Joseph W. Hitt, Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, acting as aide-de-camp on my staff, was killed while carrying orders to the right of my line. Lieutenant Hitt was beloved by all. Although young in years (being but nineteen) he was a gallant and brave officer. Remained in this position until June 1, 1864, skirmishing heavily day and night. Attention is particularly called to reports of regimental commanders of operations, on the 25th of May especially.

June 1, was relieved by a division of the Fifteenth Corps, and moved to the left and bivouacked for the night in rear of Twenty-third Corps. June 2, moved forward in support of Twenty-third Corps on a road running toward Acworth, and remained in position. June 6, marched to the Acworth and Big Shanty cross-roads; went into camp, throwing up intrenchments. June 14, marched to near Pine Hill; massed in rear of Third Brigade of this division. June 15, the enemy having fallen back some distance and evacuated his position on Pine Hill, this brigade was ordered forward on a reconnaissance to ascertain where the enemy was; advanced about a mile; encountered the enemy's pickets; compelled them to fall back a short distance. The brigade was formed in line of battle to await the remainder of the division. At 5 p. m. the brigade was formed in two lines—Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania and Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteers in first line, the Fifth and Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteers in the second line; the One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers was on the right and in front of the other brigades; it was relieved at this time, but did not come up immediately. The order was received to charge the enemy's works. Their skirmishers were driven in precipitately. Their works were found to be

very strong and garrisoned with infantry and artillery. Not being in sufficient force, their works could not be carried. My first line (consisting of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania and Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteers) succeeded in getting within thirty yards of their works and maintained their position, the enemy being unable to dislodge them. The remainder of the brigade (Fifth and Sixty-sixth Ohio and One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers) immediately threw up breast-works under a galling fire from the enemy's sharpshooters. Many casualties occurred, but the position was maintained. During the night temporary works were thrown up and the enemy was harassed constantly from the fire of our sharpshooters, who kept the enemy from working their artillery to a considerable extent. Remained in this position until 2 a. m. of the morning of June 17, when it was discovered that the enemy had abandoned his works and left our immediate front. Their works were occupied by the advance regiments and skirmishers thrown rapidly forward, capturing a few of their rear guard. Information was immediately sent to the general commanding division, and everything prepared to follow the enemy. Moved forward about 10 a. m. 17th instant two miles and held as a reserve for the remainder of the division. June 19, the enemy had fallen back during the night about one and a half miles and taken up a new position: formed line on the left of the Third Brigade of this division and threw up intrenchments; nothing but heavy skirmishing along the line of this brigade. Relieved by a brigade of the Fourth Corps on the evening of June 20; moved to the right of Third Division, Twentieth Corps, to protect a gap between it and the First Division, Twentieth Corps. June 21, joined by the remainder of the division, left of brigade joining Third Division, Twentieth Corps, threw up intrenchments. June 22, two regiments were thrown forward to take position on a range of hills in our immediate front, on which were posted the enemy's skirmishers; drove them off, and the rest of the brigade moved forward to occupy the hill and intrench, which was done. June 27, the brigade was ordered to form as a reserve to the Second and Third Brigades to take and occupy a piece of woods immediately in our front and protect the right flank of the Fourth Corps, who were about to assault a position in its immediate front, and intrench ourselves if successful. We were successful, and remained in this position until June 29, when the division was relieved by a division of the Fourteenth Corps and moved to the right to relieve a division of the Twenty-third Corps on the right of the Powder Springs and Marietta road, which was accomplished by daylight of the 30th of June.

July 3, it was discovered that the enemy had left our front; soon after daylight ordered to press the enemy. Skirmishing commenced with the enemy's rear guard, which lasted until about 12 m., when the enemy fell back three or four miles, where he was found intrenched and intrenching. The division was formed in line, this brigade in reserve. July 4, received orders to be ready to occupy the lines vacated by the First Division, Twentieth Corps, immediately on the left of our Second Division. July 5, the enemy it was discovered had fallen back again. This brigade, with the Second and Third, immediately followed them in the direction of Turner's Ferry, Chattahoochee River, where they were found occupying a ridge on the north side of the river above mentioned and strongly intrenched; went into camp for the night. July 6, moved about three miles to our position of the 5th instant and bivouacked for

the night. July 7, moved to the right of the Third Division, Twentieth Corps; took position, right of brigade resting on Nickajack Creek and connecting with the Fifteenth Corps, left of brigade connecting with the Third Brigade of this division. Remained in this position until July 17. Broke camp and marched across the Chattahoochee River, and bivouacked for the night near Johnson's house. July 18, marched to near the forks of the Atlanta and Buck Head roads and formed line of battle on south side of Buck Head and Pace's Ferry road and parallel to it; threw up intrenchments and remained in position for the night. July 19, moved forward and crossed Peach Tree Creek; was again formed in line of battle and threw up intrenchments on right of Second Brigade of this division, my right resting on Peach Tree Creek. July 20, moved forward about half a mile to a hill in front of Third Brigade of this division, from which the enemy's skirmishers had just been driven. The brigade was formed in two lines of battle, the first line, One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania, with the Fifth Ohio Volunteers on their right and well refused, to the rear to protect my flank; second line, Twenty-ninth Ohio, with the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania on their right; the Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, having a great portion of their regiment on the skirmish line, was held as a reserve. The front line received orders to throw up temporary breast-works, which was done. About 1 p. m. received orders from the general commanding division in person to deploy the brigade in single line and throw up a line of breast-works as protection against infantry along the ridge, and that the First Division, Twentieth Corps, would connect with my right, as they had received orders to do so immediately. These orders were carried into effect by me, but the First Division did not join my right, as was discovered afterward, nor did they afford any protection to my line, thus leaving my flank entirely unprotected. During this time I felt perfectly secure. About 3 p. m. the enemy made his appearance in my immediate front, and while battling with him in that direction the right flank and rear of this brigade was enveloped by the enemy in solid column, pouring their murderous fire in the rear of my line. It was so sudden and impetuous that the Sixty-sixth Ohio, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, and Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteers were compelled to fall back. The Fifth Ohio and One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers held their ground nobly, their men falling rapidly, especially the Fifth Ohio, who were most exposed. Enveloped on three sides, it required desperate fighting to hold the ground, and if the artillery had not rendered the assistance it did the entire brigade would have been compelled to fall back and change front. The Second and Third Brigades coming to the rescue, we were soon enabled to breathe freer and maintain our ground, and punish the enemy for his audacity, which was done with great slaughter. Great credit is due Lieutenant Bundy, Thirteenth New York Battery, and his brave men, for maintaining the position and rendering such noble assistance with their guns, especially the two pieces on his right, which were changed to the right, and delivered with such telling effect, grape and canister that the enemy was compelled to halt and change his course. The enemy was driven back and the position was maintained. I cannot close this day's report without returning my sincere thanks to both officers and men for their gallant defense of the position, and their country may well be proud of them in sustaining their ground against such odds. Among the regimental commanders I must thank Col. Ario

Pardee, jr., commanding One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, particularly, for services rendered that day and during those trying hours. Night coming on, the enemy retired, leaving many of his dead and wounded. The latter were removed under cover of the darkness by him. July 22, it was found that the enemy had fallen back from our immediate front. We moved forward to within one and a half miles of the city of Atlanta, formed line, when it was discovered that the enemy had taken up his position in his main works around that city. We advanced and formed line of battle within one mile of the enemy's works and threw up a strong line of breast-works. July 25, advanced the works about 300 yards nearer the enemy, which works the brigade now hold. The enemy is now using and firing from his main line of rifle-pits.

Great credit is due both officers and men for the cheerful manner they have performed the arduous duties, which this report covers, under an almost constant fire, either skirmishing or in line of battle, exposed to the inclemency of the weather and the almost unbearable heat of a southern climate. To the noble dead, their names will be handed down to posterity as heroes who sacrificed their lives for their country and flag, and to sustain one of the noblest Governments under the canopy of heaven.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. CANDY,
Colonel Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. W. T. FORBES,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Division, 20th Army Corps.

No. 207.

Report of Col. Ario Pardee, jr., One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations August 4–September 8.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 20TH CORPS.
Atlanta, Ga., September 10, 1864.

CAPTAIN:*

In accordance with orders from the general commanding division, I assumed command of this brigade on the 4th day of August, 1864, and it is but just to state that the preceding portion of this report is taken verbatim from the official reports of Col. Charles Candy, commanding brigade, now on file at these headquarters. August 5, nothing of any moment transpired, except that the picket-firing in our front was heavier than usual, owing to a demonstration made by the pickets of the First Division, Twentieth Army Corps. August 6, with the exception of a demonstration of the artillery of the corps, the day passed in comparative quiet. August 7 and 8, the usual quiet prevailed. August 9, a demonstration by the artillery was again made to cover an attack to be made by the Fourteenth and Twenty-third Corps on the extreme right. The enemy as usual did not reply. Until the 18th, when the enemy opened with their batteries on the line of the division at 3 a. m., all had been comparatively quiet. Although the time of the enemy's demonstra-

* For portion here omitted see Candy's reports, *ante*.

tion was unfavorable to us, I am happy to say that the missiles thrown from their guns did not cause any casualties in the brigade. August 19, at 3.30 a. m. all the batteries of the corps bearing on the city opened fire, firing fourteen rounds per gun. This was the only important incident of the day. Nothing of any moment transpired until the evening of the 25th, when the brigade was quietly withdrawn from the works and placed en route for Pace's Ferry, on the Chattahoochee River, which point we reached early the next morning. The position taken by the brigade on the 26th was about midway between the railroad bridge and Pace's Ferry. The right, held by the One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, rested on a rebel fort which had formerly commanded the approaches to the railroad bridge. Its chief importance in our hands is that from it if in the hands of the enemy the bridge could easily be destroyed by artillery. The Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteers was posted on the left of the One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. These two regiments were posted in front of the remainder of the brigade and fully commanded the cleared ground in their front, over which the enemy must pass to gain a position from which serious injury could be done the various bridges over the river at the railroad crossing. The remainder of the command was posted on a range of hills in rear of the positions held by the regiments previously mentioned and were holding a line which considerably attenuated the command in order to connect it with the Second Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Corps, on the left. Each regiment this day and the days following until the 2d of September were engaged in fortifying their positions and slashing the timber in their front, so as to make the position held by the troops as nearly inaccessible as possible.

On the 2d of September, in compliance with instructions from the general commanding division, the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers and Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteers were placed in position to cover the road bridge at Pace's Ferry and its approaches, occupying the works of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps; the Fifth Ohio Volunteers was also deployed to cover the ground previously occupied by the Second Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps. In this position we remained until September 4, when, in compliance with orders, the brigade moved into the city of Atlanta and went into position in the works constructed for the defense of the town, the left of the brigade at a fort near the race-course and extending along the rebel works to a point near where the road leading to Turner's Ferry passes through the fortifications. In this position the brigade is now resting, performing only the necessary picket and camp duties.

Appended to this report please find a list of the casualties in the brigade from the 8th of May to the 4th of September, 1864.* I take pleasure in calling your attention to the acknowledgment of Col. Charles Candy to members of the staff, and beg leave to add my testimony to their efficiency and worth. Accompanying this please find reports of regimental commanders.

ARIO PARDEE, JR.,
Col. 147th Regt. Pennsylvania Vols., Comdg. Brig.

Capt. W. F. FORBES,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Aggregates 6 officers and 104 men killed, 39 officers and 712 men wounded, and 1 officer and 29 men captured or missing.

No. 208.

Reports of Col. John H. Patrick, Fifth Ohio Infantry, of operations May 8–20.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH OHIO VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
Near Cassville, Ga., May 21, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with circular from division headquarters, May 20, 1864, I beg leave to submit the following report of the part taken by the Fifth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry in the engagement at Mill Creek Gap, Ga., May 8, 1864, and the engagements following to May 20, 1864:

On arriving at Mill Creek, Ga., the Fifth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry was ordered to support a piece of artillery of McGill's battery on the road running east, remaining perhaps one hour, when ordered, in conjunction with Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteers and One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, to support two batteries at the base of Rocky Face Ridge. At 4.30 p. m. the regiment was ordered to proceed up the mountain and relieve the Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry (by order of Colonel Candy). The knapsacks of the men were left under guard at the base of the mountain and the regiment ascended the mountain. On our way up the mountain an order was received from Colonel Candy, through Lieutenant Hedges, of the pioneer corps, that the Fifth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry would relieve the Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who were engaged with the enemy near the crest of the mountain. General Geary gave orders to the commanding officer of the regiment to instruct Colonel Candy that the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry should be placed in position to cover the retreat down the mountain, which would take place after dark. Orders were then received from Colonel Candy to place the regiment in position in line on a ridge on the right of the road (with Company A deployed as skirmishers), with its right thrown back, the left resting on the road. This being done, Companies I and K were thrown forward fifty yards on the left of the road. We remained in this position until all the troops on the mountain had fallen back, when the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was ordered to retire, leaving a line of skirmishers in charge of Lieutenant Plaisted instructed to fight our way down the mountain if attacked. We retired in good order without firing, arriving at the point from which the fight began at about 10 p. m. Four men of Company A, who were deployed as skirmishers, are missing, and have not been heard from, supposed to be captured. Received orders on the 12th instant to be ready for marching. Moved with the brigade to the east end of Snake [Creek] Gap and went into camp for the night. On the following day (13th) at 2 p. m. moved four miles on the road leading to Resaca and formed in line of battle in the rear of the Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, a part of which division being at the time engaged with the enemy, who retired from the hills in our front. About 5 p. m. was moved with the brigade to a hill in our front, some half mile, where we remained during the night, erecting rifle-pits, expecting an attack from the north during the night or early in the morning. Remained in this position until 2 p. m. of next day (14th), when we were moved with division to the extreme left of our line of battle; formed in line on the crest of a hill on the immediate left of First Division, Twentieth Army Corps; threw forward one com-

pany of forty-five men as skirmishers, and remained there during the night. On the following morning (15th) moved out on the road leading south from Dalton. At about 10 a. m. were thrown forward with the division to the crest of one of a range of hills, where the enemy was found in large numbers. Brisk firing began about 11 a. m. with musketry and artillery, the enemy retiring rapidly, followed closely by our troops. When the enemy had been driven within his intrenchments the Fifth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, with the brigade, was massed on a side hill, within range of the enemy's musketry, in rear of Second Brigade, Second Division, and portions of the Third Division. We remained in this position until 9 p. m., sustaining a loss of 3 killed and 12 wounded. The regiment did not become engaged, although one company was sent out as sharpshooters. At 9 p. m. an order was received from General Geary for the Fifth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry to move out some distance in front of our line of fortifications to support a detachment of troops under Colonel Cobham, Third Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps. Instead of acting as support as ordered the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was sent under Lieutenant-Colonel Kilpatrick, at the request of Colonel Cobham, to relieve the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, who occupied the front line on the crest of a hill about twenty-five yards from a rebel fort containing four guns, which Colonel Cobham had been ordered to secure. (For details see special report.) On the morning of the 16th moved out with the division in pursuit of the retreating enemy, advancing cautiously during the entire day, crossing the Coosawattee River at McClure's Ford, and encamped for the night, resuming the pursuit on the following day at 1 p. m., marching seven miles, encamping on Curtis' plantation, three miles south of Calhoun. Started again on the following morning (18th) and marched about eighteen miles, encamping on a large plantation upon the same ground that the rebel army encamped upon the night previous. Resumed our march at daylight on the morning of the 19th, and moved out upon the main road leading to Atlanta. After having marched about one mile the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was ordered by General Geary to move to the front, where they were deployed as skirmishers, followed by the brigade. We advanced in line as skirmishers some six miles, the right of the line connecting with the Fourth Army Corps and the left of the line with Third Division. At 3 p. m. the regiment assembled with the brigade near Cassville, Ga., and after a short rest was moved forward about one mile to the right of the line occupied by Third Division, who were engaging the enemy. We were formed in line of battle and moved forward to the edge of the woods in our front, skirmishing going on between the enemy and the Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who occupied the front line. Darkness coming on prevented us moving farther, and the regiment remained in line during the night. The enemy decamped during the night, and the Fifth Regiment, with the brigade, went into camp for the purpose of cleaning up and resting.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

JOHN H. PATRICK,
Colonel Fifth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. THOMAS H. ELLIOTT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Div., Twentieth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
May 20, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report in reference to the capture of four brass cannon on the night of May 15, 1864:

Captain Lambert gave me a verbal order to report to a detachment of troops with my regiment in our front, under command of Colonel Cobham. I stated that I would take command of the troops, being senior officer. He said that he would have to report to General Geary first. He returned and told me that I would not receive orders from Colonel Cobham, but would form a line in his rear to support him, if necessary. I proceeded to the ground designated by Captain Lambert. In about half an hour Colonel Cobham came and asked me to go to the front line. I sent the regiment in charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Kilpatrick, and remained in my position. (See Lieutenant-Colonel Kilpatrick's and Captain Shirer's reports, inclosed.*)

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
JOHN H. PATRICK,
Colonel Fifth Ohio Veteran Volunteers.

Capt. T. H. ELLIOTT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Div., Twentieth Army Corps.

No. 209.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Robert L. Kilpatrick, Fifth Ohio Infantry, of operations May 8–June 9.

HDQRS. FIFTH OHIO VETERAN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Mill Creek, Ga., May 11, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with circular from headquarters First Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, calling for report of part taken by the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the action of the 8th, I beg leave to submit the following:

On arriving at Mill Creek, Ga., the Fifth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry was ordered to support a piece of artillery of McGill's battery on the road running east, remaining perhaps an hour, when ordered, in conjunction with Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania, to support two batteries at the base of Rocky Face Ridge. At 4.30 p. m. the regiment was ordered to proceed up the mountain and relieve the Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. By order of Colonel Candy the knapsacks of the men were left under guard at the base of the mountain, and the regiment ascended the mountain. On our way up the mountain, an order was received from Colonel Candy, through Lieutenant Hedges, of the pioneer corps, that the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry would relieve the Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who were engaged with the enemy near the crest of the mountain. General Geary gave orders to the commanding officer of the regiment to instruct Colonel Candy that the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry should be placed in position to cover the retreat down the mountain, which would take place after dark. Orders were then received from Colonel Candy to place the regiment in position in line on a ridge on the right of the road, with Company A deployed as

*See pp. 164, 165.

skirmishers, with its right thrown back, the left of the regiment resting on the road. This being done, Companies I and K were thrown forward fifty yards on the left of the road. We remained in this position until all the troops on the mountain had fallen back, when the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was ordered to retire, leaving a line of skirmishers in charge of Lieutenant Plaisted, instructed to fight our way down the mountain if attacked. We retired in good order without firing, arriving at the point from which the fight began at about 10 p. m. Four men of Company A, who were deployed as skirmishers, are missing, and have not been heard from; supposed to be captured.

Respectfully submitted.

R. L. KILPATRICK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. A. H. W. CREIGH,
A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 20th Army Corps.

CAMP IN THE FIELD, *May* 20, 1864.

SIR: The following is my report of the part the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry took in the capture of the four cannon from the dug-out fort on the hill in front of the position held by the Second division on the 15th of May:

I was put in command of the regiment about 10 p. m. of the same day, with instructions to take orders from Colonel Cobham. I received orders from Colonel Cobham to take the regiment out and relieve the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania. I found that regiment on or near the crest of the hill, with the right resting on the fort, where a working party had commenced digging a road to the guns. We relieved the One hundred and eleventh and then retired. About twenty minutes after we were in position, a brisk musketry fire commenced on our line far on our right and extended along 400 or 500 yards on our left. This continued for about twenty minutes. Half an hour after the firing ceased Colonel Cobham sent an aide asking me how the working party was succeeding. I sent word that the working party had left in a hurry during the firing. I soon received orders to assume the entire control of the getting out of the cannon. I placed Capt. A. T. Shirer in command of the working party (whose report is herewith inclosed), to consist of Companies G, H, I, K; C and A were afterward added. The other companies were placed so as to cover the working party. In about two hours the road was completed and the guns were commenced to be taken out. I sent to Colonel Cobham for fifty men without arms to assist in taking the guns out. Fifty men of the Thirty-third New Jersey reported promptly. By the time they arrived two guns were out of the fort and going down the hill. Captain Shirer used these men in hauling out the other two, and I then gave orders to Captain Shirer to take charge of the four guns and take them to General Geary's headquarters without delay. I reported the completion of the work to Colonel Cobham, and in half an hour was by him ordered to report back to our brigade, which we did, reaching our command by 3 a. m. May 16. It is with great pleasure that I recommend Maj. H. E. Symmes, Capt. Austin T. Shirer, and Lieutenant Koogle, of our

regiment, for the zealous and determined manner in which they performed their duty in executing their tiresome and hazardous task. Also Corpl. George W. Tyrrell, Company H, of our regiment, for taking down the rebel flag that is now in possession of the Fifth Ohio Veteran Volunteers and bringing it off.

I have the honer to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. L. KILPATRICK,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Colonel COBHAM,
Commanding Third Brigade

[Inclosure.]

CAMP IN THE FIELD, *May* 20, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report:

On the night of the 15th of May, 1864, the Fifth Regiment Ohio Veteran Volunteers was ordered to support the Third Brigade in getting four pieces of artillery out of a captured fort, of which the enemy held possession of the rear, their pickets being within twenty yards of one of the guns. After one-half hour's digging through the front side of the fort our lines were attacked by the enemy. The party engaged in digging broke and left the hill, leaving their tools in the work. Our regiment remained until the firing ceased. I was then ordered by Lieutenant-Colonel Kilpatrick to take a detachment of the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and finish digging through the embankment and get the artillery out without delay. I took Companies A, G, H, I, and K to complete the work, which took some two hours' hard labor. After getting out all the pieces but two, which I found to be a difficult matter without more assistance, I applied to the major of one of the regiments to send down the hill and get some of his men without arms to assist in getting out the other two pieces, which he did, the balance of our regiment being under arms as our support. As soon as the pieces were pulled out of the fort I relieved his men and proceeded with the pieces to the rear and reported to General Geary, who ordered me to keep them until morning, when they were taken charge of by Knap's battery.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUSTIN T. SHIRER,
Captain Company G, Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Colonel COBHAM,
Commanding Third Brigade.

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HEADQUARTERS FIFTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
June 9, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with circular from division headquarters of June 9, 1864, calling for part taken by Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the recent battles near Dallas, I have the honor to make the following report:

Left camp on the morning of the 18th at 5.30 o'clock, taking the main road leading to Atlanta. Our progress was very slow in consequence of the Fourth Army Corps having the right of the road. The road being clear at about 10 a. m. our column moved forward, diverging from the main road through a broken, unsettled part of the country, the greater portion of the time following blind roads.

We halted for the night on Curtis' plantation, marching a distance of eighteen or twenty miles. Started next morning (19th) at 6.30 o'clock, and, after marching about two miles, the Fifth Ohio was deployed as skirmishers, under the direction of General Geary. The entire regiment was deployed and moved forward, our left to connect with the skirmishers of General Butterfield, who were moving on our extreme left; our right to connect with the Fourth Army Corps, who were moving upon the extreme right of our line. We moved in this manner about five miles when, in consequence of conflicting commands, our regiment became separated, the right wing forming with the remainder of the brigade at 1 p. m. The left wing continued in line as skirmishers until 2 p. m., when it was reformed in column and moved forward and joined the right wing, who, with the remainder of the brigade, were massed in rear of Third Division, who were engaging the enemy near Cassville. At 4.30 p. m. we were moved forward about two miles, when we were formed in line of battle, the Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry being deployed as skirmishers. We advanced through open fields to the edge of a dense forest, where the line was halted, where it remained during the night and until about 11 a. m. the following day (20th), when we moved back about one mile and went into camp in the woods. Orders were received here to rest and recuperate, preparatory to the coming twenty days' campaign, which would soon commence. The sick and disabled were sent to the rear, and everything put in readiness for further active duties. We left our camp on the morning of the 23d, moving out upon the road leading to Atlanta; crossed the Etowah River nine miles south of Cassville, encamping in line of battle in the woods upon the south side of the river. Started next morning (24th) at 5.30 o'clock, moving very cautiously in consequence of skirmishing in front, the entire force being formed in different columns; halted frequently during the day, marching about fourteen miles, encamping for the night at Burnt Hickory. May 25, left our camp at 6 a. m.; arrived at the bridge across Pumpkin Vine Creek at 8 o'clock—halted three-quarters of an hour for the bridge to be repaired. Our advance guard was fired upon from the opposite bank of the creek. At 9 o'clock we crossed the creek; the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, deployed as skirmishers, followed by the Fifth Ohio in column. We had advanced in this manner about two miles, Generals Hooker and Geary, with their staffs and escorts, following in rear of skirmishers and in front of Fifth Ohio, when our skirmishers ran upon the enemy, who fired a volley into the right of the line, evidently intended for the generals, who were plainly visible to the rebels in our front. The Fifth Ohio was moved forward into line in support of the skirmishers, and in a very few moments came in sight of the enemy, who were advancing in line at a distance of about 1,000 yards. The rebels opened fire upon our regiment with one or two well-directed volleys, which could not be returned immediately, owing to our being so close upon our line of skirmishers. The sudden attack upon our regiment for the moment threw the right wing into confusion, but when ordered to advance the regiment opened fire upon the enemy, driving him before us in great confusion. Up to this time the remainder of the brigade had not got into line, and prisoners who had been captured informed us that the enemy outnumbered us, and were reforming to advance upon us. The Fifth Ohio was halted until the brigade was put in line,

when a temporary breast-work was thrown up to protect us from the sharpshooters of the enemy. The Fifth Ohio sustained a loss of 7 killed and 51 wounded in this skirmish. We remained in this position until 5 p. m. (the First and Third Divisions, of Twentieth Army Corps, had moved forward and were warmly engaged with the enemy) when we were ordered to advance. The brigade was formed in line, the Fifth Ohio occupying the center. We advanced to within musket-range of the enemy, who were then actively engaged with our advanced lines and firing from very short range. On nearing the scene of action we were greeted with tremendous volleys of musketry, grape, canister, and shell. The firing continued until about 8 p. m., when it ceased entirely. Col. John H. Patrick was mortally wounded with canister in our advance just at night-fall, also 2 men killed and 3 wounded. When the firing ceased our men were compelled to lie down in line of battle, our brigade being the second line. A drizzling rain set in and continued during the entire night. At 3 o'clock next morning the line in front of us moved out without notifying us, thereby leaving us in the front line. At 4 a. m. (26th) our regiment was advanced about fifty yards, and commenced throwing up a breast-work, which by 8 a. m. was sufficient to protect the men from the enemy's small-arms. Intrenching tools were brought up, and the work strengthened to resist solid shot. During the entire day and night of the 26th we remained in the intrenchments, advancing a line of skirmishers about twenty-five yards in front of the intrenchments, who kept up a fire in reply to the enemy's sharpshooters, who were posted behind trees for the purpose of picking off our men working on the trenches. We had 5 men wounded on the 26th. We remained in the trenches until the evening of the 27th (having 1 man wounded), when we were relieved by the Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and retired to a ravine, about fifty yards in rear of line of works, to cook coffee, our men not having had an opportunity to do any cooking from the afternoon of the 25th until 9 p. m. of the 26th. We remained in this ravine until the evening of the 28th (having 2 men wounded), when we moved into the intrenchments again, relieving the Seventh Ohio. During the night of the 28th and during the day of the 29th a desultory fire was kept up by our skirmishers, with no casualties. We were relieved on the evening of the 29th by the Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, and retired to a second line of works about twenty-five yards in rear of first line, where we remained until the night of the 31st, having 1 man seriously wounded, when we again occupied the front line. During the night an advanced line of works and abatis were constructed by detachments of the Twenty-ninth and Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under the direction of Maj. H. E. Symmes, Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which at 4 a. m. of the 1st was partially completed. The Fifth Ohio was moved forward to the new line at daylight, when, with aid of a fresh supply of intrenching tools, and by dint of hard labor, the breast-work at 10 a. m. was so far completed as to make it proof against solid shot, but could not be rendered bullet-proof before we had 1 man killed and 1 wounded by balls passing through the works. We were relieved at 12 m. of the 1st of June by the Forty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of the Fifteenth Army Corps, and retired about one mile to the rear, where we halted about two hours, when we marched with the brigade and division to the extreme left of the line of bat-

tle, about three miles; went into camp for the night in the woods. At 12 m. of the 2d we moved out and advanced about three miles through a terrible thunder-storm to the support of the Twenty-third Army Corps, who were skirmishing with the enemy. We remained quietly in camp until the morning of the 6th, when we moved about four miles farther to the left and front, halting in edge of woods, where we have remained until the present time. The Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry sustained a loss in the eight days' fighting, from the 25th of May, in killed and wounded, as follows: 1 officer killed and 2 wounded, 11 enlisted men killed and 64 wounded.

Respectfully submitted.

R. L. KILPATRICK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Fifth Ohio Vols.

Lieut. A. H. W. CREIGH,
A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 210.

Report of Capt. Robert Kirkup, Fifth Ohio Infantry, of operations May 11–September 8.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Camp at Atlanta, Ga., September 9, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with Circular Orders, No. 98, from Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps headquarters, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the late campaign, commencing May 11, 1864, and ending September 7, 1864:

May 11, on arriving at Mill Creek, Ga., the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was ordered to support a piece of artillery of McGill's battery on the road running east, remaining perhaps one hour, when ordered, in conjunction with Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, to support two batteries at the base of Rocky Face Ridge. At 4.30 p. m. the regiment was ordered to proceed up the mountain and relieve the Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. By order of Colonel Candy the knapsacks of the men were left under guard at the base of the mountain, and the regiment ascended the mountain. On our way up an order was received from Colonel Candy, through Lieutenant Hedges, of the pioneer corps, that the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry would relieve the Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who were engaged with the enemy near the crest of the mountain. General Geary gave orders to the commanding officer of the regiment to instruct Colonel Candy that the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry should be placed in position to cover the retreat down the mountain, which would take place after dark. Orders were then received from Colonel Candy to place the regiment in position in line on a ridge on the right of the road, with Company A deployed as skirmishers, with its right thrown back, the left resting on the road. This being done, Companies I and K were thrown forward fifty yards on the left of the road. We remained in this position until all the troops on the mountain had fallen back, when the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was ordered to retire, leaving a line of skirmishers in charge of Lieutenant Plaisted, instructed to fight our way down the

mountain if attacked. We retired in good order without firing; arrived at the point from which the fight began at about 10 p. m. Four men of Company A, who were deployed as skirmishers, were missing, and have not been heard from; supposed to have been captured. There were [no] casualties. May 12, received orders to be ready for marching; moved with the brigade to the east end of Snake [Creek] Gap and went into camp for the night. May 13, moved at 2 p. m. four miles on the road leading to Resaca, and formed in line of battle in the rear of the Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, a part of which division being at the time engaged with the enemy, who retired from the hills in our front. About 5 p. m. were moved with the brigade to a hill some half a mile in front, where we remained during the night erecting rifle-pits, expecting an attack from the north during the night or early in the morning. May 14, remained in the same position as on the 13th, until 2 p. m., when we were moved with the division to the extreme left of our line of battle, formed in line on the crest of a hill on the immediate left of the First Division, Twentieth Army Corps. Threw forward one company of forty-five men as skirmishers, and remained thus during the night. May 15, moved out on the road leading south from Dalton, and about 10 o'clock were thrown forward with the division to the crest of one of a range of hills, where the enemy was found in large numbers. Brisk firing began about 11 a. m. with musketry and artillery, the enemy retiring rapidly, followed closely by our troops. When the enemy had been driven within his intrenchments the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with the brigade, was massed on a side hill, within range of the enemy's musketry, in rear of Second Brigade, Second Division, and portions of Third Division. We remained in this position until 9 p. m., sustaining a loss of 3 men killed and 12 wounded. The regiment did not become engaged, although one company was sent out as sharpshooters. At 9 p. m. an order was received from General Geary for the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, to move out some distance in front of our line of fortifications to support a detachment of troops under Colonel Cobham, Third Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps. Instead of acting as support as ordered, the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was sent under command of Lieut. Col. R. L. Kilpatrick, at the request of Colonel Cobham, to relieve the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, who occupied the front line on the crest of a hill about twenty-five yards from a rebel fort containing four pieces of artillery, which Colonel Cobham had been ordered to secure. The party at work digging out the guns being attacked, broke and left the hill, leaving their tools in the work. Our regiment remained until the firing ceased, when Lieut. Col. R. L. Kilpatrick ordered Companies A, G, H, I, and K, Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, to complete the work, which took some two hours' hard labor. After getting out all but two, which could not be taken out without more assistance, which was furnished, the balance of the Fifth being under arms as support, the two remaining pieces were successfully taken out, making four in all. They were taken to the rear and a report of operations sent to General Geary, who ordered four companies of the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry to guard the guns till morning, when they were taken charge of by Knap's battery. May 16, moved out with the division in pursuit of the retreating enemy. Advancing cautiously during the entire day, crossed the Coosawattee River at McClure's Ford and encamped for the night.

May 17, remained in camp until 1 p. m., then resumed the pursuit of the enemy, marching seven miles, encamping for the night on Curtis' plantation, three miles south of Calhoun. May 18, marched this day about eighteen miles, encamping for the night on a large plantation upon the same ground that the rebel army encamped on the night previous. May 19, resumed our march at daylight and moved out upon the main road leading to Atlanta. After having marched about one mile the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was ordered by General Geary to move to the front, where they were deployed as skirmishers and moved forward—our left to connect with the skirmishers of General Butterfield, who were moving on our extreme left; our right to connect with the Fourth Army Corps, who were moving upon the extreme right of our line. He moved in this manner about five miles, when in consequence of conflicting commands our regiment became separated, the right wing forming with the remainder of the brigade at 1 p. m. The left wing continued in line as skirmishers until 2 p. m., when it was reformed in column and moved forward and found the right wing, which with the remainder of the brigade was massed in rear of the Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, who were engaging the enemy near Cassville. At 4.30 p. m. we were moved forward about two miles, when we were formed in line of battle. The Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry being deployed as skirmishers, we advanced through open fields to the edge of a dense forest, where the line was halted and it remained in same position all night, men sleeping on their arms and with their accouterments on. May 20, moved back about one mile and went into camp in the woods. Orders were here received to rest and recuperate, preparatory to the coming twenty days' campaign, which would soon commence. The sick and disabled were sent to the rear. May 21, regiment in camp all day receiving fresh supply of clothing, cleaning up arms and accouterments, washing, &c. May 22, regiment in camp employed the same as the day previous; everything was put in readiness for further active duty. May 23, left camp, moved out upon the road leading to Atlanta; crossed the Etowah River nine miles south of Cassville, encamping for the night in line of battle in the woods upon the south side of the river. May 24, started this day about 5.30 a. m., moving very cautiously in consequence of skirmishing in front, the entire force being formed in different columns; halted frequently during the day; marched about fourteen miles; encamped for the night at Burnt Hickory. May 25, left our camp about 6 a. m.; arrived at the bridge across Pumpkin Vine Creek at 8 a. m., where we halted three-quarters of an hour for the bridge to be repaired. Our advance guard was fired upon from the opposite bank of the creek. At 9 a. m. we crossed the creek; the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry was deployed as skirmishers, followed by the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in column. We advanced in this manner about two miles, Generals Hooker and Geary, with their staffs and escorts, following in the rear of the skirmishers and in front of the Fifth Regiment, when our skirmishers ran upon the enemy, who fired a volley into the right of the line, evidently intended for the generals, who were plainly visible to the rebels who were in our front. The Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was moved forward into line in support of the skirmishers, and in a very few moments came in sight of the enemy, who were advancing in line at a distance of about 1,000 yards. The rebels opened fire upon our regiment with

two well-directed volleys, which could not be returned immediately owing to our being so close upon our line of skirmishers. The sudden attack upon our regiment threw the right wing for a moment into confusion, but when ordered to charge the regiment opened a promiscuous fire and drove the enemy before them, killing and wounding many and capturing 3 prisoners. Up to this time the remainder of the brigade had [not] got into line, and the prisoners captured informed us that the enemy outnumbered us, and were reforming to advance, when in consequence the brigade was halted and temporary breast-works thrown up. Remained in this position till near dark, at which time we were ordered to advance, the Fifth in the center. On nearing the scene of action we were greeted with tremendous volleys of musketry, grape, canister, and shell. The firing continued until 8 p. m., when it ceased entirely. The men were compelled to lie down in line of battle, our brigade being the second line. It now became pitch dark and a drizzling rain set in, which continued during the greater part of the night. In this action the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry lost Col. John H. Patrick, who was mortally wounded with canister-shot, and died within one hour after receiving the wound. The regiment further lost 1 commissioned officer wounded, 9 enlisted men killed and 54 wounded. May 26, at 3 o'clock in the morning the line in front of us moved out without notifying us, leaving us thereby in the front. At 4 o'clock our regiment was advanced about fifty yards, and commenced to throw up breast-works, which by 8 a. m. was sufficient to protect the men from the enemy's small-arms. Intrenching tools were brought up, and the work strengthened to resist solid shot. Regiment remained all day in breast-works. Advanced a line of skirmishers some distance, who kept up a fire in reply to the enemy's sharpshooters, who were posted behind trees; casualties in the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry for this day were 5 men wounded. May 27, remained in breast-works all day till near evening, when the regiment was relieved by the Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and we were permitted to retire to a ravine about 100 yards in rear of our works to cook coffee, our men not having had an opportunity to do any cooking for forty-eight hours; casualties for the day, 1 man wounded. May 28, regiment in the ravine all day; in the evening we moved into the intrenchments again, relieving the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry; casualties during the day, 2 men wounded. May 29, regiment in the breast-works all day; a desultory fire was kept up. In the evening we were relieved by the Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. We retired to a second line of breast-works, about twenty-five yards in rear of the first, and remained during the night; no casualties during the day. May 30, regiment in second line of works all day; had 1 man severely wounded. May 31, regiment in same breast-works as day previous. In the evening we again occupied the front line, relieving the Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. During [the night] an advance line of works and abatis were constructed by details from nearly all the regiments, under the direction of Maj. H. E. Symmes, Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

June 1, the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was moved forward to the new works about 4 a. m., and by dint of hard working the breast-works at 10 a. m. were so far completed as to make them proof against solid shot. During this operation we had 1 man killed and 1 severely wounded. We were relieved at 12 m. by the Forty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of the Fifteenth Army Corps,

and retired about one mile to the rear, where we halted and cooked dinner, after which the regiment marched with the brigade and division to the extreme left of the line of battle, a distance of about three miles; went into camp for the night in the woods. June 2, moved this day at 12 m. and advanced about three miles through a terrible thunder-storm to the support of the Twenty-third Army Corps, who were skirmishing with the enemy; went into camp in the woods. June 3, in camp all day. June 4, in camp all day; drizzling rain. June 5, in camp all day, regiment having an inspection of arms and accouterments. June 6, regiment in camp all day. June 7, moved forward; marched till 3 p. m.; went into camp near a place called Acworth. June 8, regiment in camp near Acworth, Ga., all day. June 9, 10, and 11, regiment still in camp near Acworth. June 12, regiment still in camp near Acworth, Ga. The members of the regiment whose term of service had expired and was about to terminate were ordered to Chattanooga, to be mustered out, under charge of Lieut. Col. R. L. Kilpatrick and ten line officers. General Geary gave them a farewell address; was responded to by the men with three cheers for the general. June 13, regiment in camp near Acworth, Ga., all day, Maj. H. E. Symmes in command. June 14, regiment received marching orders. A detachment of the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, including one veteran company, whose term of service had not yet expired, were attached to our regiment. We moved forward to breast-works in front of Pine Knob, relieving part of the Fourth Army Corps. We were relieved in turn by the Fourth Army Corps within two hours, and retired in the rear of Knap's battery and encamped for the night. June 15, marched some three miles, drove in the enemy's pickets, and the brigade engaged the enemy, the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in reserve. During the night threw up breast-works. Maj. H. E. Symmes had his horse killed under him in this advance. June 16, regiment engaged in strengthening breast-works all day, the rebels keeping up a sharp fire nearly all day from their breast-works with musketry and artillery. The casualties for the day in the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry were 3 men severely wounded and 1 mortally. The detachment of the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry had 5 men wounded and 1 mortally. In the evening our regiment was ordered out on the skirmish line to relieve the Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was done successfully. June 17, at 3 o'clock in the morning the advanced skirmishers of the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry discovered that the rebels had evacuated their works. This information was given to Major Symmes, who immediately sent word to the brigade commander. At 5 a. m. our men were in the rebel works; remained there until breakfast had been cooked and eaten. The Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was then ordered to advance, which was done. We moved a short distance when we struck a road leading east in the direction of Marietta. Part of the regiment, deployed as skirmishers, advanced this way about one mile and a half; took some 5 rebel prisoners, when we came upon the right of the Fourth Army Corps. This caused a halt; we remained here some three hours, when we received orders to rejoin the brigade, which was done accordingly. We then advanced about three-quarters of a mile with the brigade and halted. In the evening we were ordered to the support of Bundy's battery, stationed about three-quarters of a mile to our right. Remained there all night. June 18, regiment in same

position as the evening previous, in support of Bundy's battery; casualties for the day, 2 men wounded in the detachment Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. June 19, the regiment was ordered to move forward with the brigade; entered the rebel breast-works about 10 a. m., they having left during the night. We advanced about a mile beyond the rebel works; formed in line amid a terrible rain-storm, and remained in that position during the balance of the day and night; no casualties. June 20, regiment in same position as the day previous. In the afternoon we were relieved by the Fourth Army Corps. Moved to the right about three miles. The Fifth was then ordered on picket for the night and deployed as skirmishers. June 21, the regiment was relieved from picket duty about 10 a. m. and ordered to build breast-works on the extreme left of the brigade, which was done accordingly. The regiment was engaged all day and part of the night in completing their works. June 22, the brigade moved forward about one mile and threw up works; the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry followed about two hours afterward, having been left in the old works in case the advance should be unsuccessful. Remained in support as a reserve till evening, when we entered the new works on the left of the brigade and remained during the night; casualties, 2 men wounded. June 23, regiment in breast-works all day; skirmish guard out; no casualties. June 24, regiment in breast-works all day; no casualties. June 25, regiment still in same breast-works; no casualties. June 26, regiment in same breast-works; received orders in the evening to be ready to move at 4 a. m. June 27, regiment ready to leave at 6 a. m.; regiment fell in, stacked arms in breast-works; were relieved by the First Division, Twentieth Army Corps; retired to the rear of breast-works about twenty-five yards; at 8 a. m. the regiment was ordered out to the reserve skirmish line and prepared to charge the rebel skirmish line, which was done about 9 a. m.: the charge was successful; took about 25 prisoners from the rebel skirmish pits; then commenced to throw up breast-works; the rebels shelled our position furiously, some eight shots striking the houses in our immediate neighborhood; toward evening tore down the two houses in neighborhood to secure position and strengthen the works; casualties for the day, 2 commissioned officers slightly wounded, 1 enlisted man killed and 26 wounded. June 28, regiment in the works erected on the 27th; remained all day; heavy skirmish firing from our works all day; in the afternoon the rebels opened on us with artillery; fired about ten shots at us, doing no damage; about dusk Maj. H. E. Symmes was severely wounded in the thigh of his right leg by a musket-ball; in the evening put out vedettes; no alarm during the night; 4 enlisted men wounded during the day. June 29, regiment in same position and works as on the 28th instant; in the evening put out vedettes; casualties during the day, 1 man killed and 4 wounded. June 30, regiment in same position and works as on the 28th; received orders to be ready to move in the evening; were relieved by the Seventy-sixth Indiana Volunteers, of the Fourth Army Corps, at 8 p. m.; marched all night to the right of the line; entire distance marched was about five miles; relieved the Sixth Tennessee Infantry, of the Twenty-third Army Corps, and occupied their breast-works, where we remained; no casualties.

July 1, all day in breast-works; toward evening put out skirmish guard; at 8 p. m. were ordered to pack up and leave; marched to

the rear to the second line of works, distant from the first about 800 yards; set the regiment immediately to work to strengthen the works; casualties during the day, 3 men slightly wounded and 1 severely. July 2, regiment remained all day in second line of works still at work strengthening them; no alarm during the day; casualties, 1 man slightly wounded by a stray shot. July 3, received marching orders early in the morning; moved about 6 a. m.; entered the enemy's intrenchments, they having vacated during the night; left the enemy's intrenchments and marched about three miles in a southeasterly direction in pursuit of the rebels and halted; skirmishing heard in advance of us; formed in line with the Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and rested for several hours; made dinner, after which detailed sixty-four men and five lieutenants to act as an advance guard; at 1.30 o'clock fell in and marched in a direction due south, frequently halting and resting; after having marched four miles halted and camped for the night within sight of the enemy; no casualties during the day. July 4, remained in position as on the evening of the 3d, advance guard still out; moved camp about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, taking ground to the left about 1,200 yards; advance guard relieved and rejoined the regiment about 6 o'clock in the evening; received orders to be ready to move on skirmish line, but remained quiet all night; no casualties during the day. July 5, were in the same position as on the evening of the 4th; received orders to be ready to move at a moment's notice; about 8 a. m. the regiment received detail as division wagon guard; wagons started about 2.30 p. m.; marched about four miles, halted at 8 p. m., and camped for the night. July 6, started again with wagon train about 9 a. m.; marched about one mile, halted, and made dinner, then camped near a creek; the wagon train parked and made camp. July 7, regiment in camp with wagon train all day. July 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, regiment remained in camp with the wagon train. In the evening of the 17th received marching orders; started with wagon train at 8 p. m. and marched all night. July 18, halted at 5.30 in the morning; men very sleepy; made breakfast and started again at 8 a. m. and halted in one hour and a half within half a mile of the Chattahoochee River; made camp and rested for the balance of the day. July 19, started with the wagon train early in the morning, marched all day till 4 p. m., when an order was received from Colonel Candy to rejoin the brigade without delay, which we could not do immediately on account of the men having no rations and being much fatigued. July 20, started for the brigade at 2 a. m.; after marching five miles reached the brigade at 9 a. m., after considerable trouble and difficulties; formed in line in the breast-works at 10.30 a. m., advanced about three-quarters of a mile from the first works, halted, and were ordered to erect breast-works; the Fifth had to change their line of works twice; third time remained; at 4 o'clock the rebels made an attack in force and flanked the extreme right of our brigade; the Sixty-sixth and Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers gave way and retreated in confusion; the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, assisted by the One hundred and ninth New York, held their ground under a severe fire; the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry assisted in taking two pieces of artillery belonging to Bundy's (Thirteenth New York) artillery from

the place vacated by our retreating forces and placing them in position to fire upon the rebel flank; the Sixtieth New York came up and erected a temporary breast-work facing the rebel flank; the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry remained in their old works for two hours without ammunition; the top of the flag-staff was shot away; we had 1 commissioned officer severely wounded, 2 men killed and 9 wounded; at dark we strengthened the works and remained all night; no alarm during the night. This action took place at Peach Tree Creek, Ga. July 21, remained in breast-works all day near Peach Tree Creek; toward evening there was severe skirmishing on the right of the line; we were not engaged; no casualties during the day. July 22, moved out of breast-works at 8.30 a. m., reached the rebel breast-works at 9 a. m., halted and rested for about one hour, then advanced to within one mile and a half of the city of Atlanta, formed in line on the right of the brigade and put up breast-works, but did not finish them; at 3 p. m. moved to the left of the brigade and occupied the breast-works of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers; remained in this position for the night. July 23, remained in breast-works all day; about 11 o'clock there was an alarm; skirmishers were driven back, but recovered their ground; during the day cannonading from both sides; no casualties. July 24, regiment in same breast-works all day; cannonading mostly by the rebels; in the evening heavy cannonading by the rebels, also heavy skirmishing; looked like an attack, but none was made; during the night sent out thirteen men to chop logs for new breast-works; no casualties. July 25, the entire regiment on fatigue, building new breast-works about 1,800 yards in advance of our old ones; no casualties. July 26, regiment in old breast-works all day; fatigue party out at work on new breast-works; no casualties. July 27, regiment moved into new breast-works at 7.30 a. m.; men at work strengthening the works and making large traverses; several rebel shells fired into the works, but no harm done; heavy skirmishing during the day, but no alarm during the day; no casualties. July 28, regiment in new breast-works before Atlanta all day; several alarms, but nothing serious; no casualties. July 29, in breast-works all day; no casualties; artillery bombarding the city. July 30, regiment in breast-works all day; heavy cannonading by the rebels firing on our skirmish line; casualties, 1 man wounded whilst out on skirmish line firing. July 31, regiment in breast-works all day; nothing unusual occurred during the day; no casualties.

August 1, regiment in breast-works all day; no alarms during the day or night; no casualties. August 2, regiment in breast-works all day; no alarms; casualties, 1 man killed while on duty as alarm guard. August 3, regiment in breast-works all day; one alarm during the day, caused by our pickets feeling their front; no casualties. August 4, regiment in breast-works all day; no alarm and no casualties. August 5, regiment in breast-works all day; two alarms during the day, caused by our skirmishers advancing; no casualties. August 6, regiment in breast-works all day; no alarms during the day; toward evening considerable cannonading from our side; no casualties. August 7, regiment in breast-works all day; received orders to be very vigilant; reported rumor of a midnight attack; no alarm nor attack occurred during the night; no casulties. August 8, regiment in breast-works all day; no alarm nor casualties. August 9, regiment in breast-works all day; heavy cannonading all

along the line by order of General Sherman ordering each piece to fire fifty rounds; no casualties. August 10, regiment in breast-works all day; no alarms nor casualties. August 11, regiment in breast-works all day; no alarms nor casualties. August 12, regiment in breast-works all day; no alarms nor casualties. August 13, regiment in breast-works all day; no alarms nor casualties; heavy cannonading from our side during the night. August 14, regiment in breast-works all day; no alarms except one in the night on the right of the Second Division, but it did not reach us; no casualties. August 15, regiment in breast-works all day; no alarms nor casualties. August 16, regiment in breast-works all day; received notice to use extra vigilance as the enemy were massing in our front, but no alarms occurred, and no casualties. August 17, regiment in breast-works all day; no alarms; were inspected during the day by the brigade acting assistant inspector-general; no casualties. August 18, early in the morning, heavy cannonading by the rebels, replied to by our artillery; regiment remained in breast-works all day; no further alarms during the day, and no casualties. August 19, regiment in breast-works all day; early in the morning heavy cannonading from our side; no casualties during the day. August 20, regiment in breast-works all day; no alarms nor casualties. August 21, regiment the same as on the 20th instant. August 22, 23, and 24, the regiment was in breast-works; no alarms of any kind occurred, nor any casualties. August 25, regiment in breast-works all day; in the evening received marching orders, [vacated] the breast-works about 9 p. m., marched one mile to the rear, near to General Geary's headquarters, halted and rested there till 12 o'clock at night; the retreat from the works was successful; no alarm occurred during the movement. August 26, started at 1 a. m., marched as far as the old rebel breast-works near Peach Tree Creek and had a short halt and rest; marched again all morning till we came in sight of the Chattahoochee River at Pace's Ferry, where we halted and made breakfast; started again and marched along the river in southerly direction toward the railroad bridge for about one mile; halted and took position on a ridge a quarter of a mile southeast of the river and threw up rifle-pits—from three to four men in each pit, and the pits from twelve to eighteen feet apart; the timber was cut down in our front. In the afternoon Major-General Slocum, our new corps commander, rode along the line; he was received by the men with cheers and waving of hats. August 27, regiment in rifle-pits near Chattahoochee River all day; the men at work strengthening works, cutting down timber, and clearing camp; no casualties. August 28, regiment in rifle-pits all day; part of the regiment at work chopping down trees; no casualties. August 29, regiment in rifle-pits all day; no casualties and no alarms. August 30, regiment in rifle-pits all day; no casualties and no alarms. August 31, regiment in rifle-pits; thirty men and one officer sent out under Colonel Flynn on a reconnaissance; small party out on fatigue; the regiment was inspected by the acting assistant inspector-general First Brigade, and also mustered for pay.

September 1, regiment in rifle-pits near Chattahoochee River all day; received 137 recruits from the State of Ohio; divided them among seven veteran companies; no alarms during the day or night; no casualties. September 2, regiment in rifle-pits; received orders at 3 p. m. to move at a moment's notice; moved at 4 p. m.; took ground to the left about 600 yards and occupied the rifle-pits for-

merly occupied by the Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; no alarm during the day or night and no casualties. September 3, regiment in the same position as on the 2d instant; no casualties. September 4, the regiment received marching orders at 7 a. m., and moved at 8 a. m.; reported to brigade headquarters; started from brigade headquarters about 9 o'clock; took the road toward the railroad bridge, from thence took the main road to Atlanta; about 1.30 o'clock, marched through the city, the brigade brass band playing and regimental colors flying; arrived at our destination about 4.30 o'clock, took position in the rebel breast-works on the westerly part of the city, and remained during the night. September 5, regiment quartered in the rebel shanties near the rebel breast-works; men at work putting up quarters and cleaning up camp. September 6, regiment in same position as on the 5th instant. September 7, regiment in the same position as on the 6th instant, drilling recruits, &c.

The foregoing report is hereby respectfully submitted.

ROBT. KIRKUP,
Captain, Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Lieut. A. H. W. CREIGH,
A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 211.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Samuel McClelland, Seventh Ohio Infantry, of operations May 8–June 9.

HDQRS. SEVENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,
Bivouac, near Mill Creek Gap, Ga., May 11, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the engagement on the 8th instant on Rocky Face Ridge, at Mill Creek Gap:

At about 2 p. m. the column, moving by the right flank under cover of the woods and just issuing to the open fields, was ordered into line. My command occupying the right, the line was formed in the rear of the Second Brigade. Orders were given to advance directly to the front, which was across open fields until the foot of the ridge was reached, the sides of which were rocky and very steep and covered with dense undergrowth of pine shrubs. No opposition was offered to our advance, when, at a temporary halt for rest at about two-thirds the way to the summit, we were removed from our position in the line by the left flank to a ridge or spur from the mountain side commanding the road leading to the summit. We were ordered into line in a position commanding this road and by order of General Geary there remained as a reserve. While lying in this position frequent shots from the enemy above us struck near my line, many passing just over it. At night-fall, our troops having been ordered to fall back, I was ordered to fall in the rear of the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and cover the retreat down the mountain. This order I obeyed by deploying a portion of my command as skirmishers 200 yards in the rear of my main force, which followed to the foot of the mountain. I was then ordered to report to General Geary in person, and received orders from him to take my

command and picket to the north of the camp, joining my right with the left of the One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania, they picketing to the east and between the camp and the ridge. My command during the engagement consisted of 11 commissioned officers and 228 enlisted men, among whom no casualties occurred.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. McCLELLAND,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Lieut. A. H. W. CREIGH,

A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 20th Army Corps.

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HDQRS. SEVENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,

Bivouac, near Cassville, Ga., May 21, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of my command since May 12, 1864, and participation in the late engagement near Resaca, Ga.:

At about 7 a. m. Thursday, May 12, 1864, my command moved from its position near Mill Creek Gap in a southerly direction, and at sundown arrived at Snake [Creek] Gap, where we bivouacked for the night. May 13, at about 12 m. moved forward in a southeasterly direction until about 5 p. m., when we came upon our outer lines, which were skirmishing with the enemy. The regiment was ordered to take a position on a hill, where it remained during the night and until 4 p. m. the next day, May 14, when my command was ordered to the extreme left of our line of battle. We arrived after dark, formed in line and threw out pickets in front; remained here until 10 a. m. May 15, when the regiment was ordered to the right to the support of the Third Division, then heavily engaged in resisting the charge of the enemy. The regiment in line of battle advanced to within a few paces of the crest of the hill, in front of which were two lines of battle, and rested upon the ground. While lying in this position 5 men of my regiment were struck with the enemy's balls. None were dangerously wounded. After lying here about an hour I was ordered to support the One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers. We moved to the immediate front and formed on the right of that regiment, the regiment being in a ravine. Forty men were sent to the crest of the hill in advance as sharpshooters, their position being protected by piles of rails, breast-works having been built and artillery got into position on a commanding hill a few paces in our rear. At about 10 p. m. the regiment was ordered to join the remainder of the brigade, then lying in a ravine to our right and near the road running east and west. Here arms were stacked and the men laid down to rest. I was aroused at about 11 p. m. by rapid discharges of musketry, and caused the regiment to fall in and be in readiness for any emergency. By order of General Geary three companies of my regiment were deployed on the crest of the hill to stop the retreat of stragglers from the front. The firing soon ceased, and the regiment rested undisturbed until daylight. At about 9 a. m. we were ordered to fall in, and moved off by the road toward the east, crossing the railroad a mile north of Resaca at noon; crossed Connesauga Creek at 5 p. m; arrived at Coosawattee Creek; found the cavalry had discovered a body of the enemy in a piece of woods on the opposite

bank. I was ordered to take my command a half mile to the left to support a section of artillery in position on commanding ground near the bank of the creek, our troops having crossed the creek without opposition. At 9 p. m. received orders to rejoin the brigade, then in camp on the opposite bank. May 17, again moved forward at about 12 m. After marching about eight miles halted for the night near Calhoun. May 18, fell in at 4 a. m., and after a very fatiguing march, principally across fields and over mountains, went into camp soon after sunset. May 19, moved off soon after sunrise in an easterly direction, scarcely any of the time being on a beaten path. At about 4 p. m., when approaching the town of Cassville, found that we were in the vicinity of the enemy. The regiment was ordered to take position behind some breast-works of rails hastily thrown up. After remaining here something like two hours my command was again moved forward about a mile and formed in line of battle on a retreating piece of ground in the rear of a piece of woods, where the regiment remains.

Respectfully submitted.

SAML. McCLELLAND,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Seventh Regt. Ohio Vol. Infty.

Lieut. A. H. W. CREIGH,
A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 20th Army Corps.

HDQRS. SEVENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Near Allatoona, Ga., June 9, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of my command since May 17, 1864, to the present date:

May 17, my command, then in camp on the south bank of the Coosawattee Creek, at about 11 a. m. moved forward in line a southerly direction, and at sundown halted for the night near Calhoun. May 18, moved on at 4 a. m., and after a very fatiguing march, most of the way over mountains and across fields, halted for the night just after sunset. May 19, moved forward in an easterly direction. Scarcely any of our line of march was in a beaten path or traveled road. At about 4 p. m., when approaching the town of Cassville, found the enemy in our immediate front. My command was ordered to take a position under cover of some hastily constructed breast-works, and after remaining there about two hours, was ordered forward about a mile, and then formed in line of battle in the rear of the One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers and on the left of the Fifth Ohio Volunteers. Here it remained until about 10 a. m. on the 21st instant, when it was removed about one mile to the rear in a piece of woods, where it remained until the morning of the 23d instant, when, with the division, it moved off, passing through Cassville and Cass Station, crossing the railroad and taking a southwesterly course; at about 4 p. m. crossed the Etowah River and halted for the night two miles beyond. May 24, at an early hour, the regiment was ordered forward, and at sunset was halted for the night on Hickory Ridge. May 25, received orders to take the advance of the brigade, which had the advance of the division and entire column; moved off at 7 a. m. At about a mile from camp, by order of General Geary, I deployed seven companies as skirmishers, three on the right and four on the left of the road. Owing to the density of the underbrush and rank growth of

weeds, which were very wet with rain, the advance of the skirmishers was very slow and toilsome. At about three miles from the previous night's camp, and when approaching Pumpkin Vine Creek, our advance was fired upon by the enemy's pickets, who were stationed at the bridge; the extreme right of my skirmishers was also fired upon by cavalry pickets from the opposite bank of the creek. The enemy had made an attempt to destroy the bridge by tearing up the planking and setting it on fire in several places. With some delay my command crossed and advanced to the hill on the opposite bank. After resting half an hour they again moved forward. Generals Hooker and Geary, with their staffs and body guard, were well up with, and at times in advance of, the skirmish line. At about 10 a. m., when about two miles beyond the creek, some of General Hooker's body guard, then in advance, were fired upon by the enemy. General Geary immediately ordered me to deploy my reserve to the right and left of the road and move forward on the enemy to relieve General Hooker's body guard, then being driven back. I did so, deploying my three remaining companies, consisting of about sixty-five men, who immediately engaged the enemy and held them at bay until the other regiments of the brigade were advanced in line of battle, pushing the enemy before them something like a mile. During this skirmish I had 1 man killed and 8 wounded. Here we were ordered to remain and throw up breast-works, which was done very hastily. At about 6 p. m. my command was ordered into line, the Fifth Ohio Volunteers on my right and Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteers on my left, and advanced to the support of the Second and Third Brigades. On getting within range of the enemy's fire while advancing, 3 men were killed and 15 were wounded. One shell from the enemy's guns exploded in the ranks, killing 2 men and wounding 6 others. My command lay in position in the front line until 11 o'clock on the 26th instant, when it was relieved by a regiment from the Fourth Corps, and retired to a ravine a hundred yards in the rear, where it remained until the evening of the 27th instant, when it was ordered to relieve the Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the first line of intrenchments. During the night and following day our skirmishers, stationed about fifty yards in advance of the breast-works, were constantly skirmishing with the enemy. At about 8 a. m. on the 28th instant the enemy opened upon us three pieces of artillery, but with no effect. The pieces were soon silenced by the Thirteenth New York Battery and our skirmishers in front. The regiment was relieved by the Fifth Ohio Volunteers, and retired to the ravine in the rear, where it remained until the evening of the 30th instant, when it was ordered to relieve the Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the first line of intrenchments. During the succeeding twenty-four hours our skirmishers were constantly firing, but nothing unusual occurred. One man of my command was severely wounded in the face by a musket-ball. May 31, at sunset, the regiment was relieved by the Fifth Ohio Volunteers, and retired to the second line of intrenchments.

June 1, at 12 m. my command was relieved by troops from the Fifteenth Army Corps, and was removed to the extreme left of our line of battle, where it bivouacked for the night. June 2, at 11 a. m. I received orders to move, and, with the division, moved forward toward the advanced line and halted at about a thousand yards in its rear. By orders formed in column by divisions, and here remained

until the morning of the 6th instant, when the regiment was moved in an easterly direction for about four miles, when it was halted, and I was ordered to stack arms and immediately set about building breast-works. My command was very actively engaged at this until sunset, when it was relieved by a detail from the One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and since that time has remained in camp upon the same ground.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. McCLELLAND,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Lieut. A. H. W. CREIGH,
A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 212.

Report of Capt. Myron T. Wright, Twenty-Ninth Ohio Infantry, of operations May 8–July 20.

HDQRS. TWENTY-NINTH REGT. OHIO VET. VOL. INFTY.,
Atlanta, Ga., September 8, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that the Twenty-ninth Regiment Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry occupied the extreme left of our battle line at Mill Creek Gap, Ga., in the action of the 8th day of May, 1864, at the foot of the mountain. Our right rested on the road leading up the hill; arrived at point nearest the enemy's line, our left was swung to the right so that our entire line rested parallel to and at the road, our left not more than 120 yards from the top of the hill. We could have held our position if supplies of ammunition could have reached us, but after stripping the cartridges from the dead and wounded, and exhausting them, we were ordered to fall back. I immediately deployed a line of skirmishers, and directed the killed and wounded to be moved off the field. The ammunition of the skirmishers being entirely expended the enemy became more bold. Their fire being directed on those engaged in carrying off the killed and wounded, obliged us to abandon some of our dead; the wounded were all brought off. After leaving the field the Twenty-ninth joined the brigade on the road a half mile south of the hospital; remained until 11 a. m. of the 9th; moved 500 paces south, constructed breast-works, and remained in this position until 7 a. m. of the 12th; marched about ten miles; encamped in Sugar Valley near Snake Creek Gap; rested until 2 p. m. 13th; marched two miles east; went into line of battle on side hill [in] position; Twenty-ninth second battalion in line of First Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Corps; fortified; lay in our trenches until 4 p. m. 14th; marched a distance of seven miles; took position on extreme left of our lines at 1.30 a. m. 15th; rested until 11 a. m; moved to the right; took position at the foot of a hill where the Second Division, Twentieth Corps, was engaging the enemy; assisted provost guard until 6 p. m; received orders to move to the right in support of Second Brigade; started; order was countermanded; at 8 received orders to move to the left in support of first line; did so, taking position ten paces immediately in rear of One hundred and Second New York and One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Vol-

unteers, left of Twenty-ninth forming obtuse angle to the rear; remained until 8 a. m 16th; marched twelve miles, fording Connesauga River; ferried across the Coosawattee at Bryant's Ford; went into camp in large field, Twenty-ninth on picket; remained until 11 a. m. 17th; marched in rear of division train seven miles, and camped near Adairsville, Ga. 19th, moved at 6.30 a. m.; supported skirmishers until 7 p. m.: two companies of Twenty-ninth deployed as skirmishers near Cassville; moved in line of battle to crest of hill west of Cassville, Twenty-ninth on right of Twentieth Corps; remained until 8 a. m 21st; moved one mile west for convenience of shade and water; remained here until 6 a m. 23d; marched about 7 miles; encamped near Etowah River in line of battle, Twenty-ninth on right of First Brigade. May 24, marched at 4.30 a. m; formed line of battle on Raccoon Ridge, Twenty-ninth on extreme left of second line; moved in columns of two battalions to ——— Creek; crossed; ascended Raccoon Mountain; moved along the ridge to Burnt Hickory; camped at 6.30, making a march of nine miles. 25th, marched at 7 a. m., First Brigade in advance; crossed Pumpkin Vine Creek; came on the enemy; double-quicked forward into line, Twenty-ninth on extreme left; was attacked on flank; formed crochet by swinging left wing to rear; repulsed the attack; went into position on ridge, Twenty-ninth second battalion from left of First Brigade; built breast-works; had some warm skirmishing; at 4.30 threw out a line of skirmishers to the front; immediately moved out in support in line of battle, with right resting on Dallas road; marched about a mile; halted for the arrival of brigade; Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, passed to right; at 6 joined brigade on left; moved forward and engaged the enemy, Twenty-ninth on extreme left of Twentieth Corps; fire very heavy; advance to rise of hill, Twenty-ninth two rods in advance of entire line; very dark; fire relaxed; at 8 p. m. threw out skirmishers; was told we had two lines in front; reconnoitered; found the enemy only 150 paces in front. Immediately commenced fortifying with bayonets and tin plates and what logs could be gathered; gathered logs from nearly the same ground with the enemy; succeeded in getting two picks and a spade from the Second Brigade; at light the enemy's sharpshooters fired briskly, but we had sufficient shelter, so that our loss was slight; our left was entirely exposed; received a detachment from Fourth Corps; deployed them as skirmishers on the left; remained here until 11 a. m 26th; was relieved by Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteers; moved to the right and rear 100 paces into a ravine under cover; remained until 7.30 p. m 28th; relieved One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers in front line, threw out skirmishers in front, connecting on right with One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers, on left with Fifth Ohio; strengthened our works; remained until 8 p. m.; Twenty-ninth was relieved by Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers; returned to ravine; few casualties; brought off our dead at night and buried them; remained in ravine until 9 p. m. 31st; entire regiment worked all night on fortifications.

At light June 1 returned to ravine; remained until 1.45 p. m.; marched to the left about six miles; went into column of battalions and camped for the night near Marietta Cross-Roads. June 2, at 11.30 moved to the front a mile and a half and halted; loaded, and moved to the right about 300 paces; went into column of divisions along and facing the Acworth road; Twenty-ninth third battalion of

First Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps; remained here until 5.30 a. m. 6th; marched about three miles; went into camp near crossing of Acworth and Big Shanty roads; remained here until 6.30 p. m.; moved to the left about 100 yards; occupied the works made by the Seventh Ohio and One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers; right of Twenty-ninth resting opposite southeast corner of Adams' house and left on Big Shanty road. 11 a. m. June 14 moved to the right a mile; took position on right of Third Brigade, Twenty-ninth on extreme right of First Brigade; at 11 a. m. June 15 moved one mile to the front; formed line of battle on ridge near Pine Knob, Twenty-ninth on left of First Brigade; stopped about two hours; moved to the front and right about 200 yards; went into position on ridge perpendicular to and left resting near enemy's line of works; threw out skirmishers on our left; at 5.30 p. m. moved to the left over the works; came by right flank into line of battle, Twenty-ninth on right of First Brigade; came upon the enemy's skirmish line; moved briskly forward, following the enemy's skirmishers closely; arrived near second line of enemy's works; fighting became very severe; continued so until 11 p. m.; severity of fight partially relaxing; commenced a line of breast-works; worked on the same until 7 a. m 16th; was relieved by Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteers; moved down a ravine to the right and rear to reserve line, connecting on left with Fifth Ohio; at dark moved to the left; occupied works of Fifth Ohio; repaired works until 12 m. At 3.30 a. m. 17th moved over the works to the front; moved slowly; often halting, waiting on the skirmishers; marched about two miles; went into position under cover of a hill in support of Thirteenth New York Battery, Twenty-ninth on left of brigade; remained until 8.30 a. m. 19th; moved to the right one mile; went into line on a ridge; threw up some works, Twenty-ninth on right of First Brigade. At 6 p. m. 20th moved to the right two miles; halted; Twenty-ninth on picket in front of Second Division. At 10 a. m. 21st was relieved; took position as fourth battalion in line of First Brigade on Big Shanty road; built strong works. At 10 a. m. 22d moved to the front one mile; took position on a hill in open field near Kenesaw Mountain; threw up heavy works, Twenty-ninth fourth battalion of First Brigade; had some fighting, but no casualties in Twenty-ninth; remained here. Nothing of importance transpired until 7 p. m. 27th of June, when we moved to the right and front 300 yards; Twenty-ninth supported Bundy's (Thirteenth New York) battery; moved to the left 500 yards, but could get no position, and returned to the brigade; took position on extreme left of First Brigade; threw up some works; remained until 9 p. m. 30th; moved three miles to the right; occupied works of a portion of the Twenty-third Corps; skirmish fire very brisk and continuous; some casualties in the Twenty-ninth.

At 8.30 p. m. July 1 moved to rear half a mile into reserve line. At 8 p. m. 2d Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry were sent as pickets to line occupied on the 1st of July. At 3 a. m. 3d found that the enemy had vacated their works in front; moved forward, occupied them, and waited the arrival of the rest of the division; at 6.30 moved forward, Twenty-ninth on extreme right of skirmish line; had considerable skirmishing, but no casualties; at 6.30 p. m. went into camp near Nickajack Creek. At 5 p. m. 4th moved to the left half

a mile; laid in line of battle over night, Twenty-ninth on left of First Brigade. At 7 a. m. 5th moved to front and right five miles; remained till 9 a. m. 6th; moved to front and right three-quarters of a mile; went into position on ridge in woods near Chattahoochee River, Twenty-ninth on right of First Brigade, perpendicular to main and in two lines; at 3.30 moved to the left and front about three miles; went into camp for the night. At 9 a. m. 7th moved to the left and front about three miles; went into position on ridge near Chattahoochee River, Twenty-ninth second line on left of First Brigade; nothing of note occurred; occasional skirmishing, but no casualties; remained here until 6 p. m. 17th; moved to the left four miles, crossed Chattahoochee River near Vining's Station; moved on three-quarters of a mile and went into camp for the night; 3.30 p. m. moved to the front three miles; halted for the night at cross-roads of Howell's Mill and Buck Head; put up some temporary works. At 6 a. m. 19th moved to right and front about four miles; crossed Peach Tree Creek and went into position on ridge in edge of woods; constructed a line of works; remained here until 10 a. m. 20th; moved to right and front about three-quarters of a mile; went into line of battle on a ridge, Twenty-ninth second battalion of First Brigade; commenced throwing up works, but were attacked in very heavy force before we had time to complete them. The regiment on our right being flanked and driven, the enemy came upon our flank and rear and we were forced to fall back in some disorder. After reaching the foot of the hill on which the line was located, the regiment was being reformed when it was ordered to go to the second line of works. On reaching there the Twenty-ninth was immediately deployed for the purpose of rallying all men who came back and forming them in line at the works. This was accomplished at 6 p. m. and the whole line was again moved forward to the battle line from which they had fallen back. Being slightly wounded during the action, after the regiment reformed the command was turned over at 6 p. m. 20th of July to Capt. Wilbur F. Stevens, who has been in command since.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MYRON T. WRIGHT,
Captain, Twenty-ninth Ohio Veteran Vol. Infantry.

Lieut. A. H. W. CREIGH,
A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 213.

Report of Capt. Wilbur F. Stevens, Twenty-ninth Ohio Infantry, of operations July 20-September 8.

HDQRS. TWENTY-NINTH REGT. OHIO VET. VOL. INFTY.,
Atlanta, Ga., September 8, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with special orders, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Twenty-ninth Regiment Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry during the present campaign from July 20, 1864:

The regiment was turned over to me by Captain Wright, he having received a slight wound. After reforming on the hill occupied

by us the night before. I was then ordered with the regiment back to our old position. Arriving there I was ordered to form line in rear of Sixtieth New York Volunteers, who lay in works as a support to said line. Here we remained until the morning of the 22d of July, nothing occurring worthy of note; when orders were received to march at 7 a. m., Twenty-ninth occupying the second battalion of First Brigade; marched to within one mile and a half northwest of Atlanta, where we established line and threw up heavy works, Twenty-ninth occupying third battalion of the brigade. During the day and night all quiet. 23d, some shelling by the enemy but no casualties. 24th, ordered to send detail in front to cut logs for advanced works; no casualties. 25th, new line of works laid out and detail made to complete the same. 26th, ordered to move at daylight, but order countermanded; moved over to new line of works about dark. 27th, placed abatis in front of works. 28th, heavy shelling from enemy; casualties in Twenty-ninth was 1 sergeant killed and 2 privates wounded. All quiet up to August 1. At daylight ordered to have men put on their accouterments and remain in works. On the 3d demonstration in front and left by enemy. All quiet up to 24th, when received orders to be ready to move. Tents struck at 8.30 p. m. Marched at 9 o'clock, regiment occupying the second battalion in line of march. Marched all night; took breakfast at 6.30 a. m. 25th near Pace's Ferry, Chattahoochee River. Resumed line of march at 7.30 a. m. Twenty-ninth ordered to take position about one mile and a half below Pace's Ferry, and about one mile above the railroad bridge, on a hill, placing the men in pits six paces apart and three men in a pit; nearly completed the pits. 26th, completed the pits and commenced slashing the timber in front. 29th, received orders about noon to form a new line in front and to the left of One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. Commenced works with a detail; were relieved by Sixty-sixth Ohio and moved regiment to new line. All quiet. 30th, completed works. 31st, detailed one commissioned officer, five noncommissioned, and twenty-five privates to report to Colonel Flynn, of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, with one day's rations. September 4, orders to be ready to move and join brigade as it passed by; marched at 9 a. m., Twenty-ninth fourth battalion of First Brigade; arrived in the city of Atlanta about 2 p. m.; marched through the city; took up position west of the city, occupying a line of works, right of regiment resting on fort.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

W. F. STEVENS,
Captain, Comdg. Twenty-ninth Ohio Vet. Vol. Infty.

Lieut. A. H. W. CREIGH,
A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 214.

Report of Capt. Thomas McConnell, Sixty-sixth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTY-SIXTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Atlanta, Ga., September 12, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to herewith transmit report of operations and movements of the

Sixty-sixth Regiment Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry during the campaign commencing May 3, 1864, and ending September 4, 1864.

May 3, 1864, broke camp at Bridgeport, Ala., and marched to Shellmound. May 4, marched to eastern foot of Lookout Mountain. May 5, marched to Post Oak Church, Ga. May 6, marched to Pea Vine Church, Ga. May 7, marched to Mickle's house, Ga. May 8, marched to Mill Creek Gap, where Captain McConnell with Companies A, F, and D were detached and ordered to report to General Butterfield, commanding Third Division. This regiment, together with the Fifth Ohio and One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, all under command of Colonel Patrick, of the Fifth Ohio, were ordered to support the artillery. After taking up position in rear of the artillery, I was ordered to report with my regiment to General Geary, commanding Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, who was at that time with the division up the hill and engaged with the enemy. After reporting to the general, I was ordered to take up a position in the rear and left of the First Brigade, to cover our left flank. Then the troops fell back. I was ordered to place my regiment on picket at the foot of the hill, and guard the approaches of our camp; no casualties to report. May 9, relieved from picket by a regiment from the Third Brigade, and joined the brigade. Worked all night throwing up works against any attack the enemy might make. May 10 and 11, still in camp. May 12, moved for Snake Creek Gap, which we reached at 3 p. m., and went into camp. May 13, marched for the forks of the Snake Creek Gap and Resaca road, Calhoun and Dalton road, and formed line to the right of, and right angles to, the last-named road and threw up intrenchments. May 14, 3 p. m., moved to the extreme left of the line, to a point on the Dalton and Resaca road. May 15, formed line on the right of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers and in the third line, and advanced on the enemy. After arriving close to the enemy, we were ordered to lie down in a ravine, where we remained until dark, when I was ordered to move in front of the temporary works and occupy a ridge running at right angles to crest fortified by the Third Brigade and fortify, which I did. Casualties, 3 men slightly wounded. May 16, the enemy having evacuated during the night and in full retreat toward the Etowah River, we followed, going into camp on the south side of the Coosawattee River, at McClure's Ford. May 17, marched to the forks of the Calhoun and Adairsville road. May 18, marched to north side of Gravelly Ridge. May 19, marched to near Cassville, Ga., and encamped until the 23d, when marched to south side of Etowah River. May 24, marched to Burnt Hickory, Ga. May 25, moved at daylight and crossed Pumpkin Vine Creek, when our advance met that of the enemy. We immediately formed in line, my right on the right of the brigade, throwing forward skirmishers, and advanced the line about half a mile, driving the enemy, when we were ordered to halt in a ravine. We lay here a short time, when we were ordered to fall back a short distance and occupy the crest in our rear; threw up temporary works, leaving Company A on the line of skirmishers under command of Colonel Flynn, of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. We lay here until 5 p. m., when we were ordered to advance and relieve the Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, that was then heavily engaged. We moved forward, with the One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers on our left and the Twenty-eighth

Pennsylvania Volunteers on our right. We advanced about one mile and found the Third Brigade, which we were ordered to relieve. Night coming on, we were ordered to halt in a ravine close to the enemy's line, under a galling fire. May 26, relieved the Fifth Ohio in front line of works, which we strengthened; ordered to keep up a fire all night to cover two pieces of artillery that the enemy had left in front of their line of works. May 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and June 1, remained in same position, skirmishing all the time.

June 2, moved to the extreme left and bivouacked for the night in rear of the Twenty-third Corps; remained here until June 6; marched to Acworth and Big Shanty road and went into camp. June 7, received orders to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Le Duc as guard for supply train to Cartersville and return. June 8 to 12, guard to supply train. June 13, returned to camp. June 14, marched to near Pine Knob. June 15, the enemy having fallen back and evacuated Pine Knob, we advanced with the rest of the brigade about one mile and formed line of battle, resting in line until 5 p. m., when we were ordered to advance this regiment in second line and to left of Fifth Ohio; after advancing a short distance encountered the enemy in force. We advanced, driving them within their works, which were found to be too strong to assault, and we were ordered to lie down in line under cover of a hill. After night the regiment was ordered to throw up works on the crest of the hill. June 16, relieved the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers and Twenty-ninth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry in front of the enemy, and skirmished with them all day. June 17, the enemy evacuated during the night, and we moved two miles and were held in reserve. June 18, moved forward about a mile and a half and threw up works. June 20, relieved by a regiment of the Fourth Corps and moved to the right and went on picket. June 21, threw up works in front of position; slight skirmishing. June 22, advanced about three-quarters of a mile and threw up works. June 23 to 26, remained in camp. June 27, ordered to advance with the rest of the brigade; advanced about one mile, driving the enemy; halted in the woods and fortified; after dark ordered to move forward and join the Fifth Ohio on the right. Remained here until June 29, 1864, when we were relieved by the Fourteenth Corps and moved to the right and relieved the Twenty-third Corps. June 30, in the trenches on the Marietta and Powder Springs road.

July 1, relieved by the One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers and moved to the right and rear, in second line of works. July 3, the enemy evacuated during the night; ordered to move forward, capturing a large number of his rear guard. Pushing him some four or five miles, he was found intrenching. After forming line we, with the rest of brigade, were thrown in reserve. July 4, remained in camp. July 5, advanced about five miles. July 7, moved camp, right resting on Nickajack Creek. July 8 to 17, remained in camp. July 17, marched to Pace's Ferry, Chattahoochee River, Ga., as guard to division ordnance train. July 18, crossed the river and joined the brigade. Marched to near the fork of Atlanta and Buck Head road and threw up works. July 19, advanced and crossed Peach Tree Creek; threw up works. July 20, advanced and commenced fortifying; about 4 p. m. were attacked in front and right flank, and receiving orders from Captain Elliott, assistant adjutant-general, Second Division, fell back to second line of works; reformed, and again advanced, and took up posi-

tion on the right of the brigade. July 21, remained in camp. July 22, advanced to within two miles of Atlanta and fortified. July 23 to August 25, remained in trenches. August 25, moved to Pace's Ferry, Chattahoochee River. September 4, marched to Atlanta and are now doing duty in the city.

THOS. McCONNELL.
Capt. Co. A, Sixty-sixth Ohio Vet. Vol. Infty., Comdg. Regt.
Lieut. A. H. W. CREIGH,
A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 215.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Eugene Powell, Sixty-sixth Ohio Infantry, of operations May 8 and 15 and May 25-June 13.

HDQRS. SIXTY-SIXTH OHIO VETERAN VOL. INFANTRY.
In the Field, Ga., May 17, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with instructions from headquarters First Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, I have the honor to report the part taken by this regiment in the action of Mill Creek Gap, May 8, 1864.

I was ordered by Col. J. H. Patrick, commanding detachment of First Brigade, to support two sections of a battery which had taken position in front of the gap. I soon after received orders to report to General Geary, commanding division, who was then attacking the enemy in the gap. I immediately reported to General Geary, who ordered me to take position covering the main road through the gap, to prevent a flank movement by the enemy; while in this position I received orders from Colonel Candy to return down the mountain and place my regiment on picket at its base. I have no casualties to report.

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. POWELL.
Lieut. Col. Sixty-sixth Ohio Vet. Vol. Infty., Comdg. Regt.
Lieut. A. H. W. CREIGH,
A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 20th Army Corps.

HDQRS. SIXTY-SIXTH OHIO VETERAN VOL. INFANTRY,
Cassville, Ga., May 22, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with instructions received this day from headquarters First Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, I have the honor to report the part taken by this regiment in the attack on the enemy's works near Resaca on the 15th instant.

This regiment moved forward to the attack in the second line of battle formed by the First Brigade, Second Division, being on the left of the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was halted soon after crossing the wagon road in front of a commanding height that the enemy held, on which they had an earth-work and four guns. During the evening I received orders from Colonel Candy to throw up a line of rifle-pits in an open field in advance of our main line of defense, this being done for the occupancy of a commanding

knoll directly in our front. I completed this work during the night, although fired upon by the enemy's pickets. I have to report but 2 men slightly wounded.

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, very respectfully,

E. POWELL,

Lieut. Col. Sixty-sixth Ohio Vet. Vol. Infty., Comdg. Regt.

Lieut. A. H. W. CREIGH,

A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 20th Army Corps.

HDQRS. SIXTY-SIXTH OHIO VETERAN VOL. INFANTRY,
In the Field, Ga., June 13, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the part taken by this regiment since the 25th ultimo.

This regiment was moving on the 25th ultimo, being third in line of march. Soon after passing Pumpkin Vine Creek, the head of the column being fired upon, I was ordered to form line of battle on the right of the road. I immediately formed line, and received orders to advance. I was the extreme right of the brigade. I soon met the enemy and was engaged and driven back. I then received orders to halt and throw up temporary breast-works and await orders. About 6 o'clock same evening I received orders to advance to the support of the First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, then engaged, my position in line of battle being second from the right of brigade. While advancing I received orders from Colonel Candy, commanding brigade, to advance and relieve the front line of battle of the First Division, Twentieth Army Corps. Although I advanced to the front, the darkness by this time was so intense that the order could not be carried out. I then waited where I was until morning; then received orders to take position in rear, under cover of a ridge, and wait orders. The casualties during the 25th were 3 killed and 9 wounded. On the afternoon of the 26th I received orders to relieve the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, then in the intrenchments on the left of the road. During my tour of duty I had 1 killed and 4 wounded. I was relieved by the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and ordered into a sheltered position behind a ridge, a short distance in rear of intrenchments. While here I had 2 officers and 1 man wounded. I relieved the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry on the evening of the 29th. During the night the enemy made quite a spirited attack on our lines, but was repulsed; lost 3 men wounded. Lost 1 man wounded on the 30th. I was relieved on the 30th by the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry and took a position in ravine in rear of intrenchments.

On June 1 I had 2 men wounded. I was ordered on the evening of the 1st to report with my regiment for fatigue duty and build breast-works about seventy-five yards in advance of those now held by the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. This work was so nearly completed that the infantry occupied it that morning. I received orders on the 2d instant to march to this place.

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EUGENE POWELL,

Lieut. Col. Sixty-sixth Ohio Vet. Vol. Infty., Comdg. Regt.

Lieut. A. H. W. CREIGH,

A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 216.

Report of Col. John Flynn, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. 28TH REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VET. VOLS.,
Atlanta, Ga., September 8, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with communication dated headquarters First Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, near Atlanta, Ga., August 11, 1864, I herewith transmit a condensed report of the part taken in the late arduous campaign by the regiment I have the honor to command. This brief record is a very imperfect expression of the patient endurance, the generous courage, and unfailing constancy of the officers and men engaged, but may serve as data for the future.

On the advance of the Army of the Cumberland, breaking up of the cantonments of the Twentieth Army Corps lying along the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, the Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Infantry left their camp at Bridgeport, Ala., on the 3d day of May, 1864. Crossing the Tennessee River, the regiment marched to Rossville, seven miles (Nickajack Cove). May 4, marched across Lookout Mountain and bivouacked on the east side of the mountain, having marched twenty-two miles. May 5, marched to Pea Vine Creek, eighteen miles. May 6, marched to Pea Vine Church, five miles. May 7, left Pea Vine Church and marched to near Gordon's Spring, a distance of fourteen miles. May 8, marched to Mill Creek Gap. At this place, called variously by the names of Dug Gap, Rocky Face Ridge, &c., the regiment encountered the enemy. A fierce and obstinate engagement ensued, beginning at near 2 o'clock and ending with the twilight, in which the regiment sustained a loss of 43 in killed, wounded, and missing. We retired to a position covering the gap and near the battle-ground, which we occupied until May 12, when we moved to the right, passing through Snake [Creek] Gap without incident, a distance of eight miles. May 13, marched to near the Coosa River, a distance of four miles, and built breast-works on an eminence commanding the road leading from Resaca to Rome, Ga. May 14, near the Coosa, and in the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, moved toward the left wing of the army near Resaca, and bivouacked in line of battle at 11 p. m. May 15, received orders at 12 m. and marched in rear of the Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. We marched between 500 and 600 yards, when we halted for about thirty minutes, when we again moved forward through a gap in a range of hills and formed line of battle about 300 yards from the enemy's breast-works, and, in connection with the Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, acted as provost guard, by order of Col. Charles Candy, commanding First Brigade. At 1 p. m. we marched by the left flank to the left of the Resaca road, and lay in line of battle till 7 p. m., when the right wing of the regiment moved forward to the breast-works, where we remained till daylight of May 16, when it was ascertained that the enemy had fled, at which time the regiment was ordered to be in readiness to move, and soon after took up the line of march with the brigade in full pursuit of the retreating enemy, pursuing to the Coosawattee River, a distance of ten miles. We camped for the night at 6 p. m. May 17, marched in pursuit of the enemy a distance of seven miles; encamped at 7 p. m. May 18, continued the pursuit to near Adairsville, a distance of sixteen miles, halting for the night at 8 p. m. May

19, marched to near Cassville, eight miles, where the forces rested until the morning of the 23d. Twenty days' rations were here put on the wagon train. May 23, marched twelve miles, to near Kingston, and encamped. May 24, [to] near Cartersville, having marched twelve miles in pursuit of the enemy. May 25, marched at 7 a. m., crossed Pumpkin Vine Creek, and after marching one and a half miles formed line of battle as skirmishers in rear of the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, the center advancing on the main road, at distance of twenty paces in rear of Colonel McClelland's command, for about fifteen minutes, when the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under orders, advanced to the front and engaged the enemy, whose skirmishers slowly gave way before us, retiring beyond the crest of the hills in our front, which we speedily occupied and held until ordered to rejoin the brigade, which was busily engaged in constructing breast-works. The Twenty-eighth was then deployed so as to protect the working parties, and a detail of sharpshooters, under Capt. F. B. M. Bonsal, Company H, sent forward, but encountered the enemy in such force as to render the position of the entire regiment untenable, when it was withdrawn in good order and took position on the right of the Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the works, and forming junction with the left of Major-General Butterfield's division, of the Twentieth Army Corps. In this action the regiment sustained a loss of 1 killed and 18 wounded, among whom was Capt. C. S. Hartley, of Company K. At about 7 o'clock the advance again began, but a violent storm and the intense darkness prevented the proposed assault of the enemy, and the regiment lay on its arms during the night. May 26, under fire all day, and at 6.30 p. m. relieved the One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry in the breast-works, where we remained until the night of the 27th. During this day we had 5 men wounded. In reserve until 8 p. m. of the 28th of May. May 29, marched to the left of the main road leading from Pumpkin Vine Creek, and took possession of the breast-works in the rear of the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, where we remained until 8 p. m. of the 29th. We here relieved the Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and sent out skirmishers in our immediate front. At 10 p. m., as the second relief of skirmishers was taking post, the enemy made a sudden dash upon us, but were promptly punished for their temerity by a vigorous repulse. May 30 and 31, still in the breast-works, when we were relieved by the One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.

June 1, at 11 a. m. we were relieved by a brigade of the Fifteenth Army Corps, and moved one mile to the rear and halted one hour for dinner, and then marched about five miles in the direction of Marietta, where we bivouacked for the night. June 2, received orders to move, and at 12 m. moved two miles and took up position in support of the Twenty-third Army Corps, where we remained until June 6, when we moved two miles to a position near Pine Knob. June 7, remained in camp until the 14th without incident. Reported death of the rebel General Polk. June 15, we advanced and occupied one line of the enemy's works, which he had vacated the night previous: at 5 p. m. we formed line of battle and charged the enemy, driving them into their works and holding a position within thirty-five yards of a lunette of four guns, but which were rendered useless by the vigor and persistence of our assault. This position we held during the night, and at 6 a. m. we were relieved

by the Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In this action the Twenty-eighth Regiment sustained a loss of 47 in killed, wounded, and missing. June 16, lay in reserve all day. June 17, during the night it was discovered that the enemy were leaving, and with the first light of day we occupied their works, the foe retreating toward Marietta. We pursued the enemy, driving him three and a half miles, the regiment being detached in support of the Thirteenth New York Battery. June 18, remained in camp near Kenesaw Mountain all day. June 19, advanced two miles, the enemy retreating toward Marietta; built breast-works in the evening. June 20, left camp at 5 p. m.; marched to the right a mile and a half; camped in the woods near Kenesaw Mountain. June 21, remaining in camp. June 22, left camp at 10 a. m., advanced one mile to an elevation on Kolb's farm and built breast-works; was not engaged until the 27th. June 27, the regiment participated in the battle for the possession of Kenesaw Mountain with but slight loss. We advanced our line to a point in front of our first position. The fire of the enemy's artillery, although accurate, was not to us destructive; remained till the night of the 30th, and was relieved by the Fourteenth Army Corps. June 30, left camp at 8 p. m., marched four miles to the right, relieving the Twenty-third Army Corps, and encamped in their works near daylight.

On the morning of July 1 left the first line of breast-works and returned to the second line, being relieved by the One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Infantry. July 2, regiment on picket until the morning of the 3d without incident. July 3, it was ascertained that the enemy had retreated. We advanced rapidly; deployed as skirmishers, capturing several prisoners. Having occupied their works long enough to make coffee, advanced once more and came up with the enemy. Our artillery opened on them. We halted and bivouacked for the night after a hard day's work. July 4, lay in camp all day. The enemy was found to have evacuated their position on the night of the 4th of July. July 5, early in the morning we marched into and through the enemy's works, and halted at about 4 p. m. The regiment went on picket and remained until relieved on the evening of the 6th by the Fifteenth Army Corps, and moved about four miles to the left, taking position on the right of the Fourth Army Corps. July 7, went into camp at about a mile and a half from the Chattahoochee River, where we remained until the 17th without any incident worthy of note. July 17, marched at 3 p. m., crossing the Chattahoochee River on pontoons about 9 p. m. and halted at near midnight, and on the 19th we marched forward again, crossing Peach Tree Creek about 6 p. m. Worked briskly during the night on our breast-works, which were used well in the stirring battle of the 20th. On this eventful day we occupied a hill or ridge about a mile in front of the main line and were engaged in strengthening our position, when, at about 3 p. m., the enemy appeared in heavy force in our front and a sanguinary battle immediately began, resulting in a temporary advantage to the enemy in his having achieved a position on our flank, from which we suffered considerable loss. But this lasted only for a brief space of time, our troops advancing and gallantly driving them back with terrible slaughter in their ranks. It is with regret that we have to record the fall of a gallant officer and accomplished gentleman, Lieut. Isaiah B. Robison, Company A, and Capt. F. B. M. Bonsal, severely, and Second Lieut. F. Mc-

Fall, slightly, wounded. Our loss in the regiment was 3 commissioned officers and 15 enlisted men killed, wounded, and missing. July 22, advanced on Atlanta, and formed part of the besieging force, carrying our lines up to within an easy range of the city, skirmishing and picketing until August 25, when the regiment was ordered to fall back to the Chattahoochee River, along which we remained on active duty until September 4, when we marched to Atlanta, and in common with the Twentieth Army Corps now occupy that city and its defenses.*

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN FLYNN,
Colonel Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Vet. Vols.

Lieut. A. H. W. CREIGH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 217.

Report of Col. Ario Pardee, jr., One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations May 1–August 4.

HDQRS. 147TH REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VET. VOL. INFTY.,
Atlanta, Ga., August 10, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken in the various engagements from the opening of the campaign until August 4, 1864:

In the action of Mill Creek Gap Sunday, May 8, 1864, the regiment was detailed to support McGill's (Pennsylvania) battery, and formed part of the command detached from the First Brigade, under Col. John H. Patrick, Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Its first position was in rear of the battery when posted on the rise of ground north and between the two branches of Mill Creek. When the battery took position at the base of Mill Creek ridge two companies, A and F, under command of Capt. Jacob P. Kreider, were placed on the left of the battery as skirmishers, extending to the left and rear of the field hospital, facing toward the road leading to Buzzard Roost. The remainder of the regiment was held as a support for the battery. When the troops were being withdrawn from the gap the regiment was deployed as skirmishers, by order of General Geary, along Mill Creek, with the main reserve of the regiment near the principal ford, for the purpose of covering the crossing of the troops, where we remained until the evening of May 9, when we were relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel Randall, One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers, and joined the brigade. There were no casualties in the regiment. At 10 p. m. May 9, orders were received to prepare for an attack, and the regiment was placed under arms and marched to a position on the left of the road leading from Mill Creek Gap to Snake Creek Gap, having on its left the One hundred and second New York Volunteers and on its right the Seventy-eighth New York Volunteers, being temporarily separated from the brigade, where a line of breast-works was thrown up. May 10 and 11 was spent in the above position. At 7 a. m.

*Nominal list of casualties accompanying this report shows 1 officer and 16 men killed, 8 officers and 173 men wounded, and 1 man missing; total, 199.

May 12 the regiment took up the line of march, passing through Snake Creek Gap to Sugar Valley, distant about seven miles from Resaca. At 9 a. m. May 13 we left the bivouac of the preceding night and marched to a point near Resaca and, with the brigade, formed in line covering the main road leading from Dalton to Resaca. The night was spent in constructing a line of works, connecting on the right with the Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and on the left with the One hundred and eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. In this position we remained until 4 p. m. of the 14th instant, when the regiment was assigned the right of the brigade and marched toward the left of the Fourth Corps. After reaching the position designated I was ordered to throw up a line of protecting works of logs, connecting on my right with those of the Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of the First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, and on my left with the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. A strong line of skirmishers was thrown forward, connecting with those of the regiments on my right and left. There was no picket-firing during the night. Early on the morning of the 15th I sent forward a few men for the purpose of ascertaining the position of the enemy. It was found that they (the enemy) had moved from our immediate front toward the right of the First Division, Twentieth Army Corps. At about 9.30 a. m. we marched from the position of the preceding night to the right of the First Division, Twentieth Army Corps. The regiment was on the right of the brigade. On reaching the ravine in rear and between the right of the First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, and left of the Fourth Corps, the brigade was formed in column of battalions in rear of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, and moved to the front. We crossed the Dalton road and marched to the top of the ridge fronting portions of the line of the enemy in an oblique direction, taking the fort as the basis of direction. Orders were soon after received to change direction by the right flank. This movement being executed, placed the battalion in a small ravine directly in front of the fort, with a portion of the One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteer Infantry in front of the right of my line and the Thirty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry in front of the left of the line. In this position the right of the regiment rested on the Dalton road while the left made a close connection with a regiment of the First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, believed to be the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania. The battalions being closed in mass they were set in motion by the commanding officer of the brigade, under the personal superintendence of the division commander, and ordered to take the fort at all hazards. I can only say that I did not see the fort and do not think my command was within 200 yards of it when I halted, being unable to pass over the numerous lines of troops in my front, of which I had no knowledge at the time of starting, without breaking my line and thus rendering it useless in the charge. Under orders communicated by Lieut. Samuel Goodman, acting assistant inspector-general, First Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, I withdrew my regiment under cover of the ridge over which we had just passed and there remained until ordered to relieve the Seventy-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, and One hundred and forty-first New York Volunteers, First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, posted in front and on the left of the line of our brigade and directly in front of the breast-works of the right of

the First Division, Twentieth Army Corps. While in this position we were considerably annoyed by the sharpshooters of the enemy and by a piece of artillery immediately in our front of the left of the regiment. The latter, after several discharges, was moved and did not trouble us afterward. In this position we remained until 9 p. m., when I was ordered with my command to rejoin the brigade. The list of casualties has already been handed to you and I am really happy to state that they were few in number. In conclusion, I beg leave to state that the regiment was not hotly engaged though constantly under the fire of the enemy, and that all orders were obeyed and movements executed with zeal and rapidity, which was truly gratifying and for which I desire, through you, to thank the officers and men of my regiment. Monday, 16th, at daylight, the enemy having retreated during the preceding night, pursuit was made. The line of march was on a circuitous road leading to Calhoun, leaving Resaca to our right. We crossed the Connesauga and Coosawattee Rivers and bivouacked for the night on the south bank of the latter stream. At 1 p. m. of the 17th the line of march was taken up and we marched about six miles to a point a short distance southeast of Calhoun. On the 18th the regiment, with the balance of the brigade and division, marched to the foot of the range of hills known as the Gravelly Plateau, distant from Cassville about five miles. On the 19th the regiment formed part of a reconnaissance in force which was made of this plateau in the direction of the main road leading from Resaca to Cassville. At 12 m. the line of march was changed to a more southerly direction, and a point about two miles north of Cassville was gained. At 5 p. m. a line of battle was formed and we marched into position on a range of hills, distant about three-quarters of a mile from the town. The brigade of General Harker, of the Fourth Army Corps, was on the right of the brigade; my regiment held the left of the brigade. In this position we remained until Monday, May 23, when the line of march was again taken up. The Etowah River was crossed this day and the regiment went into camp near Euharlee Creek. Tuesday, 24th, Burnt Hickory was reached and the regiment went into camp for the night. The position of my regiment in column of march on the 25th was in rear of the brigade, following the Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. When the skirmishers of the brigade met the enemy and the command was ordered into line this regiment was placed on the right of the road leading from Burnt Hickory to Dallas, having on its right the Sixty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and on its left the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Skirmishers were at once thrown forward, who rapidly crossed the ravine in our immediate front, followed closely by the regiment. The skirmishers soon after gaining the crest of the hill encountered the enemy, when a brisk fire was opened and kept up for some time, the enemy gradually falling back, followed by our skirmishers and the regiment. After having moved forward a distance of about 400 yards, the regiment, under the direction of the colonel commanding brigade, was ordered to retire to the crest of the hill over which we had passed and throw up a barricade of logs. The skirmishers from this regiment were recalled, the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers having been deployed as skirmishers in front of the brigade. The position of this regiment with reference to the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry remained as before, the works of this regiment connecting with that of the regiments on my right and left.

At about 2.30 p. m. the enemy advanced in force and drove the skirmishers behind the barricade. The skirmishers of the enemy advanced to within about 200 yards of our works and opened a scattering fire on us, which was kept up until about 3.30 p. m., when all firing ceased, the enemy having retired. At about 4.30 p. m. the First and Third Divisions, Twentieth Corps, moved through our lines to the front. At 5.30 p. m. the Third Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, advanced. Orders were soon after received to follow this brigade, keeping within supporting distance. The First and Third Divisions had, in the mean time, become hotly engaged. As we moved to the front in the direction of the action we were subjected to quite a severe fire of shot, shell, and grape, which wounded quite a number of my command. I followed the Third Brigade closely, regulating the movements of my regiment by it as well as the darkness would permit. When Colonel Cobham, commanding Third Brigade, formed his line I stationed my regiment in his rear, with its left resting nearly on the road from Burnt Hickory to Dallas, but was unable to make close connection with the regiments of our brigade on my right and left. I remained in this position until the morning of the 26th, when I moved forward to close a gap caused by the withdrawal of one of the regiments of the Third Brigade and reported my position to the colonel commanding brigade. On my right in this position was the One hundred and second Illinois Volunteers, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, and on my left was the One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who had been moved up to fill a gap in the line. I afterward connected with these two regiments with breast-works. I remained in this position until 7 p. m., when I was relieved by the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers and moved into a ravine in rear of the line of works, where we remained until the evening of the 27th instant, when I relieved the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, taking the same position as that occupied on the 26th. A brisk discharge of pieces during the night and the next day (28th) was kept up on my right and left, while on that portion of the line occupied by this regiment there was little firing. On this day the enemy opened a battery, throwing shot and shell briskly for a time, but did not injure any one of my regiment. At 7 p. m. I was relieved by the Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and moved to the rear, under cover of the ravine. In this position I remained until the evening of May 31, when I relieved the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, then occupying the breast-works.

June 1, a brisk fire was kept up in front of the entire line until 1.30 p. m., when I was relieved by the Forty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and One hundred and third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, of the Fifteenth Army Corps. After being relieved I joined the brigade, then halted near the barricade thrown up on the 25th of May. At 4 p. m. we marched toward the left of the army and went into camp near where the Burnt Hickory and Golgotha road crosses the Allatoona road. June 2, moved about a mile and a half to support of the Twenty-third Army Corps, then on the Acworth road, and halted for the night. In this position we remained until June 6, when we marched to the junction of the Allatoona and Sandtown road with the road leading from Dallas to Big Shanty, in which position we remained until 11 a. m. June 14, when we took up our line of march in the direction of Pine Knob, camping close by, a distance of about a mile and a half. June 15, at 8 a. m. the brigade

moved from the bivouac of the preceding night. The position occupied by the regiment to-day in line of march was on the right of the brigade. After reaching the foot of Pine Knob the regiment was detailed as skirmishers. Four companies, A, B, F, and G, were deployed as skirmishers; the remainder of the regiment was held as a reserve. The skirmishers were moved forward under the immediate supervision of Lieutenant-Colonel Craig, One hundred and forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and in a line perpendicular to the old line of rebel works which the enemy had evacuated the previous night. My instructions from General Geary were to move forward in this direction and gradually to swing around my right. I was also ordered to drive the enemy from a hill on the right of my line, in front of a point from which it was supposed the Twenty-third Army Corps was advancing. The enemy were easily driven from this hill. The left of the line met with stubborn resistance. I then ordered another company to strengthen the left, and pressed the right rapidly around, making a complete left wheel. This brought the whole line in front of the rebel line of skirmishers, who were strongly posted behind well-constructed barricades of logs and stones. I reported the situation to the general commanding division, and also requested, if it was the intention to press the enemy, to send me re-enforcements, as alone my regiment was not strong enough to dislodge the enemy from their position, and besides that the ammunition had nearly all been expended. I received in reply orders to hold the ground I then occupied, as soon the entire division would advance. At 4 p. m. the division reached us, when I received orders from General Geary to hold my position while the skirmishers of the Second and Third Brigades passed through the line, then recall my own skirmishers, and await further orders. At 5 p. m. I received orders from Colonel Candy, commanding brigade, to rejoin my brigade. I immediately moved the regiment by the left flank, and under the direction of Lieut. Samuel Goodman, acting assistant inspector-general of the brigade, took up position on the left of the Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. As there were no troops on my immediate left, I refused four companies of the left wing of my regiment and deployed one company as skirmishers to the left to guard the left flank. During this advance and while getting into position we were exposed to a hot fire of the enemy from their works, distant about 250 yards. So well protected were they that I could not return the fire to any advantage, and besides the stock of ammunition on hand was so small that I did not deem it prudent to fire except when execution could certainly be done. I therefore ordered the men to lie down in their places. In this position we remained until dark, when I was relieved by the Third Wisconsin Volunteers, First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, Colonel Hawley commanding. I withdrew the regiment about 200 yards and took up position for the night. During the night the whole regiment, by details, was placed on fatigue duty, assisting Major Symmes, commanding Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in constructing defenses. At daylight on the 16th I relieved the Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, then occupying a partially constructed earth-work. This was finished during the day under fire from the enemy of both artillery and musketry. At daylight on the 17th we moved forward and occupied the works from which the enemy had retreated during the night. The brigade being this day in reserve, the regiment did not take an active part in the action

which resulted in the evacuation of the works occupied by the enemy on the banks of Muddy Creek. Late in the afternoon my regiment, in conjunction with the Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, moved to the support of the Second Brigade, then holding a position near the rebel works, the above-mentioned creek and a deep ravine intervening between the lines. On the morning of the 19th, it having been found that the enemy had retreated the previous night, the regiment, with the brigade, took up the line of march, its position in line being on the right. After moving about two miles the enemy was found in position at Noyes' Creek. At this place, as usual, another line of works was constructed. The details from the regiment for the skirmish line at this place were heavy, each regiment skirmishing its own front. The firing from the skirmishers was heavy, the lines being in close proximity to each other. This day Lieutenant Parks, Company H, had charge of the skirmishers from my regiment, and praise is due him for the manner in which he conducted the work assigned him and the judgment shown in the selection of position for his skirmish pits.

On the 20th we remained in the position of the previous day until 5 p. m. Capt. Samuel F. McKee, Company H, in charge of the skirmishers of the regiment, was this day accidentally shot and mortally wounded by one of the men of his command. Death ended his sufferings the day following. His loss is a great one to the regiment and to the service. Always faithful and punctual in the discharge of his duties in the camp and in the field, he had gained the confidence and respect of his brother officers, who feel that they have lost in him a true friend and an officer deserving a more glorious fate. His meritorious conduct in this and previous campaigns entitled him to the high appreciation in which he was held by all who knew him. At 5 p. m., after having been relieved by the Third Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps, the brigade marched to a position between the First and Third Divisions on the Dallas and Marietta road, and the regiment with the balance of the brigade was placed on picket duty to fill up the gap between the divisions above mentioned. Tuesday, June 21, was spent in throwing up a line of works parallel to the above-mentioned road. Wednesday, June 22, my regiment, with the Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, this morning advanced about a mile to relieve the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers and the One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, then holding a hill near the Powder Springs road, taken from the enemy that morning. This position we occupied and held until Monday, June 27, when the regiment with the balance of the division moved forward a short distance in order to cover the right flank of an assaulting column, composed of portions of the Fourth and Fourteenth Army Corps. In this position we remained until the evening of June 30, when, after having been relieved by a regiment of Colonel Este's brigade, of the Fourteenth Army Corps, we marched on the Powder Springs road to the position held by the Twenty-fifth Michigan Volunteers, of the Twenty-third Army Corps, reaching this point at 3.30 a. m. July 1.

July 1, 1864, was spent in remodeling the works to protect the men from the severe fire of the enemy's skirmishers, and the better to resist an attack, if one was made. The balance of the brigade having been withdrawn to better works a short distance in the rear, my regiment was detailed to perform picket duty for the brigade. At 6 p. m. July 2 my regiment was relieved from picket duty by the Twenty-

eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers and the Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and I moved my regiment into the works formerly occupied by them. Sunday, July 3, the brigade moved at daylight in pursuit of the enemy, who had retreated the previous night. Companies A and F, under charge of Capt. Jacob P. Kreider, Company F, One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, were detailed as skirmishers from my regiment. In the afternoon of this day I was sent with my regiment to hold the junction of a road leading from Marietta to Atlanta with a road leading from Sandtown to Marietta, near White's Mill. Here I remained until the morning of July 4, when, in obedience to orders, I rejoined the brigade, then located on the road leading from Marietta to Turner's Ferry, where it crossed the north branch of Nickajack Creek. July 4, at 4 p. m. I relieved with my regiment the pickets of the First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, and made connection on my right with the Second Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, and on my left with those of the First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. During the night I advanced the picket-line to within 200 yards of the enemy's picket-line, as directed by the general commanding division. July 5, the enemy having retreated, pursuit was made early in the morning, following the road leading to Turner's Ferry. The enemy was found in position behind strong works, forming a tête-de-pont covering the ferries and fords from Turner's Ferry to Pace's Ferry, north of the railroad bridge. We went into position on a ridge on the north bank of the Nickajack Creek, confronting the enemy. Wednesday, July 6, we moved across Nickajack Creek, retracing our steps to the road leading from Sandtown to Marietta and bivouacked for the night, the Fifteenth Army Corps having taken up our position and relieved us. Thursday, July 7, we marched by a circuitous route to the right of the Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, the right of the brigade resting on Nickajack Creek near the position we had left the day previous. My regiment was the second in line, on the left of the Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In this position we remained until Sunday, July 17, when we marched across the Chattahoochee River at Pace's Ferry and went into position on Johnson's farm, about two miles and a half from the river, near Nancy's Creek, on a road leading to Buck Head. July 18, marched in the direction of Buck Head, crossing Nancy's Creek, and went into position near the junction of the Howell's Mill road and Buck Head and Pace's Ferry road. At this place a temporary line of works was thrown up during the night. July 19, the regiment crossed Peach Tree Creek north of Howell's Mill, and bivouacked on a small height on the south side of the creek, and spent the night in fortifying the position. At 8 a. m. July 20 the brigade moved forward, my regiment being second in line, the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry having the right of the brigade. After marching a short distance the brigade was halted and formed in line of battle. The halt was of short duration, however, and the brigade moved forward, the One hundred and forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers having the right. After crossing a deep ravine and ascending a hill the skirmish line was reached. I then, under direction of Colonel Candy, commanding brigade, formed line of battle and threw up a substantial barricade of rails. In my front was a small belt of woods, through which ran a road connecting the Howell's Mill road with the Buck Head road, and in front of this

road was a small stream, a branch of Emory's Creek; farther in advance, and directly in my front, was a large corn-field: to my right, and connecting with me, were the works of the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; on my left was an open field. We remained quietly in this position until 3 p. m. In the mean time Battery E, Pennsylvania Artillery, commonly known as Knap's battery, was placed in position. Four pieces were placed in the line of my regiment and two on the left. There was also placed in position Captain Bundy's (Thirteenth New York) battery. Four pieces of this battery were posted in the right wing of my regiment. The remainder of the battery was placed in position in the line of the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. On the right of the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry the remaining regiments of the brigade were placed in position on the crest of the ridge and parallel with the road previously mentioned. The skirmishers had during this time taken and were holding a height to the front and right of my regiment. The Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, Second Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, were ordered out to this hill to throw up a temporary work and occupy the position. They were soon driven from the hill, as also were the skirmishers, and the enemy in heavy force was seen following them rapidly and closely. At the same time the enemy made their appearance in the corn-field in large numbers, advancing rapidly and in excellent order. This column soon came within rifle range, when I directed fire from my regiment to be opened on them. The artillery opened at the same time. The lines of the enemy were broken and they were soon compelled to seek cover in the woods from which they had advanced in such good order a short time previous. The lines of battle of the enemy on my right had pressed forward with such vigor as to drive back all the regiments on my right. So slight was the effort to resist them that I was not aware that there was any severe fighting in that direction, but the disorganized masses of men as they rushed by the right of my line told a fearful tale. The men seemed to be panic-stricken, and I regret to say that there was manifested a lack of energy, coolness, and determination on the part of the officers which was truly deplorable. It was impossible to stop any organized body of men. Repeated efforts were made by myself and by Major Reynolds, chief of artillery, Twentieth Army Corps, to organize a sufficient number of men to form a short line perpendicular to my right in order to cover the limbers and caissons in the rear of my regiment. In justice to Capt. Robert Kirkup, Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, I should state that he was the only commanding officer of a regiment who manifested any determination to check the men in going to the rear, and who succeeded in rallying any portion of his regiment in the position desired. Under direction of Major Reynolds a section of Bundy's battery was turned on the advancing enemy. This, with the fire of musketry brought to bear from the right of my regiment and from the men who had been gathered together and stationed on my right, effectually held the enemy in check. At this time a portion of the enemy had gained the ravine in my rear, and there was some danger of their coming from that direction in such force as to seriously endanger the batteries. Finally aid was brought by Major Reynolds, who led the Sixtieth New York Volunteers and placed them in position on my right. The two pieces of artillery which had been abandoned on my right

were brought in by my direction by Capt. Jacob P. Kreider, Company F, One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, with volunteers from Companies A and F, One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and men from Bundy's battery. For this action Captain Kreider and the men with him are deserving of praise. These two pieces were placed in position, which, with the two already faced to the right, gave us an excellent and destructive fire on the enemy's flank and rear. The execution done by these pieces was made manifest after the fight was over. During the whole of this time the firing in my proper front was regularly and coolly given on the enemy, who seemed determined to break through the lines. At the opening of the action the Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, made connection on the left of my line, forming an obtuse angle with the works of my regiment. The fire from that portion of this line bearing on the corn-field, together with the fire from the artillery and from my regiment, rendered all attempts of the enemy to break through the lines futile and repelled each attempt with loss. Finding that all their efforts were unsuccessful and attended with such loss, the enemy, with the exception of a few sharpshooters, abandoned the field. The night was passed in comparative quiet, but the works were strengthened and preparations made to meet any attack that might be made. The losses in my regiment were very small, I am truly glad to say, and is attributed to the coolness and deliberation with which they delivered their fire, and to the protection afforded by the rail barricade, and last, not least, to the fact that they remained in their places. It seems invidious to particularize where all did their duty, but I cannot but compliment Lieut. Col. John Craig and Capt. Jacob P. Kreider for their coolness and cheering influence with the men at a time when, to judge from the mass of disorganized men rushing to the rear, one might conclude that destruction and defeat were inevitable. The day following the battle of Peach Tree Creek, July 21, was spent in burying the dead and gathering the arms and accouterments from the field of battle. Friday, July 22, we marched to near Atlanta and went into position on a range of hills to the left of the railroad, between the Marietta and Buck Head roads. Here we threw up a strong line of works. In this position we remained until Tuesday, July 26, when we advanced about 300 yards and occupied a new line of works. The position of the regiment was on the right of the brigade. During the time we remained in these works we were occasionally subjected to a severe shelling from the rebels, but with the exception of this and the usual picket-firing nothing of any importance transpired. Accompanying this report please find a report of casualties to and inclusive of August 4, 1864.* In conclusion I beg leave to thank the officers and men of the regiment for their uniform good conduct and the cheerfulness manifested in the discharge of their duties, which have been continuous and arduous during the entire campaign.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARIO PARDEE, JR.,
Colonel 147th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Comdg.

Lieut. A. H. W. CREIGH,
A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 20th Army Corps.

*Aggregates 9 men killed, 4 officers and 75 men wounded, and 4 men missing.

No. 218.

Report of Lieut. Col. John Craig, One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations August 5–September 8.

HDQRS. 147TH REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VOL. INFTY.,
Atlanta, Ga., September 10, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report, in compliance with instructions received, of the part taken by the One hundred and forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers from the 5th day of August, at which time I was placed in command, Colonel Pardee having taken command of the brigade:

We occupied a line of works near Atlanta, the right connected with the First Division (Sixty-first Ohio Volunteers) and the left with the Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, of this brigade. We remained in this position until the night of the 25th of August, occasionally being called under arms from the heavy skirmishing, both in front of the Fourth Corps and the First Division of this corps. On the 25th day of August we struck tents at 8.30 p. m. and moved very quietly from our works toward Pace's Ferry, Chattahoochee River, which place we reached at 5 a. m. on the 26th instant. After breakfast we moved down on the east side of the river, taking up a position about half way between Pace's Ferry and the railroad crossing. Two companies, B and G, took positions on commanding hills in front of the main line, throwing up works. The balance of the regiment was placed on the extreme right of the division and brigade, in the main line, where they constructed fortifications. On the morning of the 28th four more companies were ordered to the front, near the position occupied by Companies B and G. The principal part of the day was spent in cutting down timber. On the morning of the 29th the balance of the regiment was brought forward and put into line, where we put up a very strong line of works about 300 yards long, the Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteers joining us on the left. Here we remained until the morning of September 4, when orders were received to strike tents, as the brigade was ordered to Atlanta. We took up the line of march at 9.30 a. m., reaching the city at 1 p. m. Here we were put into a line of works built by the enemy on the west side of the city, which we occupy at present. Accompanying please find a report of casualties from August 4 to and inclusive of September 4, 1864.*

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN CRAIG,
Lieut. Col. 147th Regt. Pennsylvania Vols., Comdg.

Lieut. A. H. W. CREIGH,
A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 219.

Reports of Col. Adolphus Buschbeck, Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations May 4–22.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 20TH CORPS.
Near Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that my command broke camp in Lookout Valley, May 4, and marched at about 4 p. m.,

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 officer and 2 privates wounded.

crossing Lookout Mountain, and bivouacked about one mile from Rossville. On the morning of May 5 marched at 8 a. m., passing through Rossville Gap, moving on the La Fayette road, and camped on Harrison's farm. May 6, marched at 5 a. m. and went into camp near Pea Vine Church. May 7, marched at 5 a. m., crossing Taylor's Ridge, passed through Gordon's Spring, and bivouacked in line of battle on the Rome road near Buzzard Roost. May 8, broke camp at about 11 a. m., and, pursuant to orders, moved in the direction of Mill Creek Gap, Ga., a pass in the Chattoogata Mountain. The Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers being on picket, received orders to follow the division. The brigade moved about a mile in column, the One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers as advanced guard, when, coming to a fork in the road, the One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers and Seventy-third Pennsylvania Volunteers moved on the road to the left and the One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers, One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers, and Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, taking the road to the right, each column throwing out skirmishers well in advance, proceeded about three-quarters of a mile to a place where the roads formed a junction near the open ground, across which the road runs leading to the gap. At this point they were formed in line of battle in the following order: One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers on the right, Seventy-third Pennsylvania Volunteers on the left, Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers and One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers on the right and left center, the One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers deployed as skirmishers, covering the front of the brigade, the First Brigade following at supporting distance. The line then advanced in the direction of the gap (the Seventy-third Pennsylvania Volunteers moving on the roads *à cheval*) over very difficult ground, much obstructed by fences, a heavy underbrush, and the creek running at the base of the mountain. The ascent of the mountain was found very steep and arduous, requiring frequent halts to rest the men during the advance. The skirmish line of the One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers was strengthened by detachments from each regiment. The skirmishers were engaged in a desultory fire soon after beginning the assault, the enemy retiring until the line had reached to within 300 or 400 yards of the palisades of rock which form the ridge. Here the fire became general, engaging the whole line, the troops steadily advancing until the nature of the ground affording superior facilities for the ascent upon the extreme of the line the regiments diverged slightly to the right and left. The One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers and One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers shortly after charged up the palisades and succeeded in planting their colors on the crest of the mountain; but few only could climb at a time, and the enemy, massing their force at the several points of attack, soon dislodged the brave heroes who had actually gained the very summit. The side of the mountain being so precipitous it was impossible to reform there, and the One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers, Seventy-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers were obliged to retire some distance from the ground held by them previous to the charge. The ground occupied by the One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers being better adapted for reforming, this regiment fell back about 100 paces. After reforming, the One hundred and

fifty-fourth New York Volunteers, Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Seventy-third Pennsylvania Volunteers were moved to the support of the One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers; the One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers formed line to the left of that position. The Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers having reported, was assigned a position in the rear of the One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers. At this time orders were received to advance again, and, if possible, dislodge the enemy. For this purpose four companies of the Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers were thrown to the left of the One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers to extend its line. The nature of the ground, as before, prevented much regularity of movements, but the officers and men rushed forward impetuously, determined to carry the heights, and so far succeeded that the greater part of the advance gained the crest, but the enemy having every advantage of position poured in a fire so destructive that after a brief struggle the line was again forced back to its last position. Here the several regiments held the ground, keeping up an irregular fire until about 7 o'clock, when, in obedience to orders received from the division commander, the several regiments retired to the base of the mountain. During the action six regiments of the brigade only were engaged, the One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers having been detached two days previously as guard for the train. I cannot too highly recommend to you the heroic behavior of Lieut. Col. A. H. Jackson, One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers, who, although opposed by an overwhelming force of the enemy, held his position with firmness. Lieut. Col. E. Fourat's (Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers) coolness and bravery inspired the officers and men of his regiment to noble deeds. Colonel Lockman, Lieutenant-Colonel Allen, and Major Cresson did honor to their country. They were always to be found where the engagement was the hottest. Captain Davis, of your staff, did handsomely at the head of the re-enforcements he brought to my right. Cols. P. H. Jones and G. W. Mindil, although unwell, were with their commands and deserve great praise. High praise also is due to the officers of my staff—Capt. C. C. Brown, acting assistant adjutant-general; Captain Courtois, provost-marshal; Lieut. T. H. Lee, acting aide-de-camp, and Lieut. J. L. Harding, acting assistant inspector-general—in conveying my orders promptly to the very front of the skirmish line and exposing themselves regardless of danger to the fire of the enemy. It is with deep regret that I announce the death of Capt. Henry C. Bartlett and Lieut. Joseph L. Miller, Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers. They were killed while gallantly leading their men in the last assault. Capt. Edwin Forrest, One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers, is reported fatally wounded. Capt. James R. Sanford, Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, was severely wounded and has since had a leg amputated. All were officers of gallantry and merit, whose loss will be deeply felt in their several commands. Col. P. H. Jones and Capt. C. P. Vedder, One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers; Lieut. Moses Baldwin, One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers, and Lieut. Sidney R. Smith, Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, were slightly wounded, but I trust will soon be able to rejoin their commands. The casualties of regiments engaged are as follows: Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1 enlisted man killed and 5 enlisted men wounded; Seventy-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1 enlisted man killed, 30 enlisted men

wounded, and 10 enlisted men missing; One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers, 1 commissioned officer and 12 enlisted men wounded, and 1 enlisted man missing; One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers, 11 enlisted men killed, 1 commissioned officer and 23 enlisted men wounded; One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers, 8 enlisted men killed, 2 commissioned officers and 41 enlisted men wounded, and 7 enlisted men missing; Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, 2 commissioned officers killed, 2 commissioned officers and 25 enlisted men wounded, and 3 enlisted men missing; total, 2 officers and 25 enlisted men killed, 6 officers and 136 enlisted men wounded, 21 enlisted men missing.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully,

A. BUSCHBECK,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

Capt. THOMAS H. ELLIOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 20TH CORPS,
Near Cassville, Ga., May 22, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report:

After the battle of Mill Creek Gap, on the 8th instant, the command encamped at the foot of the mountain. The day following, the 9th instant, the brigade moved into the woods and encamped, remaining there the 10th and 11th instant, throwing up breast-works and doing picket duty. May 12, marched at 7 a. m. through Snake Creek Gap and bivouacked. May 13, moved forward in the direction of Resaca, and at night, about 9 o'clock, bivouacked behind breast-works on the left of the road, forming the left of the division. The brigade remained in this position until the next afternoon, when the regiments were disposed so as to occupy the whole of the breast-works previously held by the whole division, the other two brigades having moved to another position. Between 10 and 11 p. m. the brigade marched, and about 3 a. m. on the 15th instant took position in the rear of the division. At 10 a. m. the command moved forward against the enemy, who occupied a strong position on the crest of several hills, and well fortified by rifle-pits; about 1.30 p. m. formed in three lines of battle and moved forward, the Third Division in advance, driving the enemy from the first three lines of rifle-pits. The column halted and reformed at the base of the third hill. The One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers, Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers, and One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers forming the first line. The One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers, Seventy-third and Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, held the line of works immediately in rear of the first column. The four regiments mentioned above received orders direct from Major-General Hooker to advance and take a battery in their front. Colonel Lockman, One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers, being the senior officer in command, took command of that portion of the brigade. The detachment moved forward over a line of breast-works from which the enemy had been driven, and over the works and down the slope. The men charged up the hill under a severe enfilading fire, some of the men entering the battery. I respectfully refer you to the report of Colonel Lockman for further information in regard to the movements of these four regiments.

Colonel Cobham, commanding Third Brigade, having been placed in command of the line by order of General Hooker, these regiments remained with him until late in the evening. The One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers and Twenty-seventh and Seventy-third Pennsylvania Volunteers remained in their position until about 9 p. m., when they were sent out to relieve troops in front and to assist in removing the four pieces of artillery which had been commanded by our troops since the assault. The regiments remained chiefly engaged at this work and throwing up rifle-pits until the desired object had been attained, when the whole brigade took position in the line of breast-works held previously, they having been relieved by other troops. Officers commanding regiments of this brigade—Col. J. T. Lockman, One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers; Lieut. Col. A. Riedt, Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers; Lieut. Col. A. H. Jackson, One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers; Lieut. Col. E. Fourat, Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers; Maj. C. C. Cresson, Seventy-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers; Maj. L. D. Warner, One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers, and Capt. F. L. Gimber, One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers—behaved with coolness and bravery, and all officers and men sustained their previous reputations for gallantry and soldierly qualities. It is with sorrow that I announce the death of Lieut. Col. Edward F. Lloyd, One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers, who fell mortally wounded while gallantly leading his men to the assault on the battery. Capt. N. K. Bray, Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, was wounded in the thigh, and Lieut. Charles A. Ahreets, acting adjutant One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers, was slightly wounded in the head, and has since returned to his regiment. Losses in the regiments are as follows: Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, 4 enlisted men slightly wounded, 1 enlisted man missing; Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, 2 enlisted men killed, 1 commissioned officer and 24 men wounded, 1 missing; One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers, 4 enlisted men wounded; One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers, 1 commissioned officer killed, 12 enlisted men wounded and 1 missing; One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1 enlisted man killed and 7 wounded; Seventy-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, 5 wounded; One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers, 1 commissioned officer and 11 enlisted men wounded. May 16, the enemy having retreated during the night, the brigade moved at 8 a. m., fording the Oostenaula River. The One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers was here detached to proceed to Fields' Ferry to procure boats. The Coosawattee River was crossed in boats at Bryant's Ferry, the command bivouacking on Bryant's farm. May 17, marched at 1 p. m. and encamped on Peters' farm, near the forks of the Calhoun and Adairsville roads. May 18, moved at 5 a. m., halting for the First Division to pass, and bivouacked on the Kingston road. May 19, moved at 6.15 a. m. in the direction of Cassville, crossing Two-Run Creek, and went into camp about two miles from that place, where the brigade is now encamped.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

A. BUSCHBECK,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

Capt. THOMAS H. ELLIOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 220.

Report of Col. John T. Lockman, One hundred and nineteenth New York Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations May 22–June 7.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 20TH CORPS,
In the Field, near Allatoona Creek, Ga., June 12, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report pursuant to orders from headquarters Second Division, Twentieth Corps:

I assumed command of the Second Brigade on the 22d of May, 1864. May 23, the brigade moved at 6 a. m. toward and across the Etowah River and bivouacked. May 24, marched at 6 a. m. in the direction of Burnt Hickory, passing through that place and went into camp about one mile beyond. May 25, marched at 6.15 a. m. toward and across Pumpkin Vine Creek; had proceeded about one mile and a half in the direction of Dallas when the advance of our division was suddenly attacked. The brigade was formed in support of the First Brigade at right angles with the road leading to Dallas—the One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers and One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers right of road, Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers in support; Seventy-third Pennsylvania Volunteers and One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers left of the road, One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers in support. Remained in this position for one hour. The Third Brigade came up and formed on left of road and parallel thereto. The brigade then formed in continuation of line of the Third Brigade. At 6 p. m. formed line of battle at right angles with the road, four regiments on right and two on left of road, and moved forward to the attack, the Third Brigade in advance, First Brigade forming second line, Second Brigade third line. After moving in line about one mile and a half, the last half mile under a severe fire of musketry and canister, it became so dark that it was impossible to proceed farther. The line was therefore halted, retaining the position gained. May 26, at daylight the Third Brigade moved to the right of the position held by them during the night, leaving a gap which I filled with the One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who built breast-works and held the position until a change in the line was made, which, when completed, brought the Third Brigade on the right, Second Brigade in the center, and the First Brigade on the left. This position was held during the 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st instant.

At noon on June 1 were relieved by Colonel Walcutt's brigade, of the Fifteenth Corps, and then moved to the left about four miles and went into camp. June 2, at 11.30 a. m. moved two miles farther to the left, in rear of the Twenty-third Corps. Remained in this position during the 3d, 4th, and 5th instant. June 6, marched at 6 a. m. in the direction of Big Shanty, crossing Allatoona Creek, and went into camp near that place, about three and a half miles from Acworth, where the brigade remained June 7, 1864. From the night of May 25 until noon of June 1 this command was constantly under fire. I cannot speak in too high terms of the gallant conduct of both officers and men during this time. Hardly a night passed but that they were under arms and at all times required to be on the alert, besides performing heavy fatigue duty in throwing up breast-works

and strengthening their position in front of the First Brigade. I regret to announce the death of Capt. Charles J. Field, Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, who died from the effects of wounds received May 28. He was an officer of great promise, and his loss will be deeply felt by his command. Lieuts. C. L. Barnhart and D. P. Horton, One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers, and Lieut. Robert Moore, One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers, were slightly wounded.

The casualties in the brigade were as follows: Seventy-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, 14 enlisted men wounded; One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers, 2 commissioned officers and 9 enlisted men wounded; Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, 1 commissioned officer and 5 enlisted men killed, 27 enlisted men wounded; One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, 2 enlisted men killed and 16 enlisted men wounded; One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers, 5 enlisted men wounded; One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers, 1 commissioned officer and 8 enlisted men wounded, 1 enlisted man missing; total, 1 commissioned officer and 7 enlisted men killed, 3 commissioned officers and 79 enlisted men wounded, 1 enlisted man missing.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. LOCKMAN,
Colonel 119th New York Volunteers, Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. THOMAS H. ELLIOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 221.

Report of Col. Patrick H. Jones, One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations June 7–August 1.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 20TH CORPS,
Before Atlanta, Ga., August 1, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit, for the information of the brigadier-general commanding, the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the present campaign from the 7th day of June until the date hereof:

On the 7th day of June, 1864, I assumed command and found the brigade in position, forming the center of the division, upon the road leading southwest from Acworth, and about four miles distant, on a plantation known as Widow Hull's farm, in the folfollowing order from left to right: One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers, One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Seventy-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers, and One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers, in one line, intrenched, the Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers in reserve. This position was maintained until the 14th, when the brigade moved into position in front of Pine Mountain, and in rear of works erected by the Fourth Army Corps, where we bivouacked for the night. The enemy having evacuated his position on Pine Mountain on the night of the 14th, I was ordered to advance with the brigade and take position about a mile and a half in advance and to the right of Pine

Mountain, to detach a regiment, thence deploy it forward half a mile to observe the movements of the enemy. The One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson, was detached accordingly, taking orders from the division commander, and remained absent from the command until midnight, when Colonel Jackson returned and reported to me with his regiment. In the mean time Brigadier-General Geary, commanding the division, sent orders to me to report to him with the brigade, and sent Capt. W. T. Forbes, of his staff, to conduct me. Upon arriving at the position indicated, I was ordered to form in line of battle, uniting my right with the left of the Third Brigade, and to advance in line with it upon the enemy's position across a ravine in our front. The brigade was formed in two lines—the One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers, and Seventy-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers in the first line; the Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers forming the second line or reserve, the One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers deployed to cover its front. At 2 p. m. I received the order to advance. The brigade accordingly advanced across the ravine and over the crest of the hill beyond, where it was halted to await the arrival of the Third Brigade and the crossing of the First Brigade at a point higher up the ravine to our left, our skirmishers driving in the light troops of the enemy, but meeting with no serious resistance as we crossed. As soon as the crossing was effected the entire division advanced upon Pine Knob, the Second Brigade in the center. Sharp and continued skirmishing now took place between our skirmishers and those of the enemy. The enemy, however, retired, keeping up a running fire with us until we reached a point within about 200 yards of the rebel works, when the main body became engaged, and the action really began. It was now night. The infantry of the enemy retired to the cover of their works and opened a murderous fire upon us, artillery participating. Farther advance against such works and over abatis and other obstructions in their front was impossible, and we hastily threw up such works to screen ourselves as the nature of the ground and the means at our disposal admitted. Thus far the One hundred and nineteenth and One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers and the Seventy-third and One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers bore the brunt of the action, but at midnight the One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers arrived, whereupon that regiment and the Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers were ordered to relieve the first line. The regiments were thus alternately relieved, each adding to the strength and efficiency of our intrenchments during its tour in the front line, until the evacuation of that position by the enemy and our subsequent pursuit of him. The position of the enemy was well chosen for defensive purposes. A succession of small ridges extending toward us from the rebel works exposed those occupying them to a raking fire, while the depressions between were equally swept by the artillery or musketry from the works upon the knob. But the place must necessarily be held, and to advance against abatis and other obstructions in our front, against the fire of musketry and artillery of superior numbers, well posted and intrenched, was impossible, and no eligible positions farther to the rear and well covered were near enough to render our own fire effective. So we were compelled to remain upon the ground where we halted on the night

of the 15th. The position occupied by the One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers was greatly exposed. The natural inaptness of this part of the line for defense could not be overcome by any artificial means that we could then avail ourselves of, and the loss of this regiment was very severe. Indeed, the losses of all the regiments in the brigade attest how exposed was the position, and how stubbornly and gallantly it was maintained, and reflects great credit upon the officers and men of the command. Capt. F. L. Gimber, commanding the One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, was severely wounded in the early part of the engagement while gallantly directing the movements of his regiment, but continued with his command until borne down by loss of blood and physical exhaustion. Maj. C. C. Cresson, Seventy-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, was painfully wounded during the action, but continued in command of his regiment during the two days in which it was under fire. Capt. Allanson Crosby, One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers, was mortally wounded and died on the 7th of July. Lieut. William H. Cochrane, Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, was killed instantly while directing a working party in front of the works. These were gallant and exemplary officers, brave and intelligent in the discharge of their duties, prompt to yield or enforce obedience. The army sustains in their death a heavy loss. To their friends I tender my most heartfelt sympathy, and to their respective States the assurance that the commissions of these officers were not unworthily bestowed. They have each sacrificed to the common cause a noble and devoted officer, and added luster to the name of the American soldier. A complete list of the casualties in the brigade is attached hereto, marked Schedule A,* making a part of this report. To Capt. W. H. Lambert, acting aide-de-camp, and Capt. W. T. Forbes, acting assistant inspector-general, of the division staff, I tender my thanks for the brave and intelligent manner in which they delivered to me the orders and instructions of the division commander, and remained with me during their execution, while the brigade was under the severest fire, and respectfully commend them to the general commanding the division. At daybreak on the 17th, the enemy having evacuated his works in our front, the brigade was put under arms by an order given personally by the division commander, and at sunrise we occupied the works of the enemy. About 9 a. m. the brigade was again put under arms, and moved forward in column with the division on the ——— road. After marching about three miles the advance guard of the division encountered the cavalry covering the rear of the enemy, his main force having intrenched itself on a range of hills on the southwest bank of Mud Creek. The division now formed line of battle, the Second Brigade on the left of the division, and advanced in line toward the position of the enemy. A strong skirmish line of the enemy was developed, giving way gradually, however, before our more vigorous advance, and falling back upon the main body. Arriving on the northwest bank of the creek, under the immediate orders of the general commanding division, I took position on a range corresponding to position held by the enemy in the following order from left to right: One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers, One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers, Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, One hundred

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 officer and 38 men killed, 12 officers and 167 men wounded; total, 218.

and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers, Seventy-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, and One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, the left uniting with a brigade of the Third Division, the right with the Third Brigade of the Second Division. Skirmishers were deployed near the bank of the creek and intrenchments hastily erected. The banks and ridges on either side of the stream were of equal height, and the men greatly exposed to the fire of the enemy. During the night, by direction of the division commander, I ordered the brigade to the crest of the hill, and took a more eligible position for offensive purposes, and intrenched it securely, two regiments of the First Brigade, ordered to our support, occupying our late position. Continual skirmishing occurred between the pickets, in which many valuable officers and men were disabled.

On the morning of the 18th, suspecting that the enemy had evacuated his position, a line of skirmishers from the One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers was advanced, and the general commanding division, being informed of this change, immediately came to the brigade and ordered the advance of a regiment in support of the skirmishers. The enemy having really abandoned the works, the balance of the One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers were sent in support under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson, the other regiments of the brigade moving with the division along the ——— road to a point about three miles farther in advance, when the division went into position upon the right of the First Division. The Second Brigade encamped in column as reserve and support to Knap's battery, where we remained in bivouac during the night. On the following morning the brigade was ordered to relieve the Third Brigade, in position on the right of the division on the Marietta road, and join the division, which had preceded us the preceding day. Here we remained during the night of the 21st, having intrenched upon our arrival. On the morning of the 22d we moved forward on a range of hills about a mile and a half to our front and to a place known as Gur's farm, and near the Kenesaw range of mountains. During our advance slight skirmishing took place between our skirmishers and those of the enemy. The division here went into position, at that time forming the center of the corps. A space, however, between our division and the First was vacant, or covered only by the skirmishers arriving before the main body. I was ordered to place the brigade in this gap, the left resting on the Third Brigade, the right extending to a little knoll, upon which Wheeler's battery was posted. While the brigade was en route to the indicated position the enemy furiously attacked General Williams, advancing in force, driving in his pickets, and engaging the main body. The pickets of the First Division being thus driven in, exposed the flank of ours. But the fury of the rebel charge spent itself on General Williams, and was bloodily repulsed. Simultaneous with the attack upon General Williams' main line the brigade arrived at its destination, and one-half of the command stood to arms during the fight while the other carried loose timber, rails, &c., erecting a slight cover for our front, which was subsequently strengthened. The enemy did not attack our main line, but assaulted the pickets very fiercely. They, however, held their line, although the pickets of the First Division were driven in, and their flank exposed to an enfilading fire. After the repulse of the rebels connection was again formed between the pickets of the respective divisions. The losses in the brigade were confined to the skirmish

line, and they were slight, the skirmishers being well protected by the buildings and fences of the plantation. In this position the brigade remained until the 27th. On the night of the 26th I was informed by the general commanding division that on the following morning the Fourth Corps would assault the position of the enemy on Kenesaw Mountain, and that the Second Division was to participate by moving simultaneously upon the enemy in its own front, and to the right of the position of the Fourth Corps, and I was told I must hold the command in readiness to advance from the position occupied by the Third Brigade at 8 o'clock of the following morning, that being the time designated for the combined movement. Accordingly, at 8 a. m. of the 27th I reported with the brigade to Brigadier-General Geary at the place indicated. The division was formed in three lines, the Second Brigade comprising the first, the One hundred and thirty-fourth and One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers on the left and right flanks, respectively. The order was given to advance and dislodge the enemy from the woods in front, and continue to advance through that belt of timber, and nearly to the open field beyond, and there await further orders. The brigade advanced as ordered, clearing the woods of the enemy. So rapid and well executed was the movement many of the enemy were captured in their pits, and we reached the open plain beyond with trifling loss to ourselves, the enemy suffering severely, particularly in prisoners. The command was now halted here and intrenched. The First Brigade moved up to our left, the Third Brigade to our right, forming a sort of semi-circle convex toward the enemy. This formation was necessitated by the repulse of the Fourth Army Corps, the command being much in advance of it on the left, while the First Division did not move forward from its position on our right. We remained in this position until the 30th, when we were relieved by a brigade of the Fourteenth Army Corps and moved about four miles to the right and across the Sandtown road, where we relieved a brigade of Cox's division, of the Twenty-third Army Corps, taking up their line of works for the night and throwing out a regiment, the One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers, Col. J. T. Lockman, to a post of observation, also intrenched, and nearly a mile in front of main line of works. Here we remained, strengthening and extending our works, until the morning of the 3d of July, when the enemy evacuated his position in our front and we were again started in pursuit, halting that night near Brown's Mill, on ——— Creek. Line was here formed, but the force in our front was deemed so insignificant that no intrenchments were thrown up. We again moved on the 5th of July, taking position eventually about three miles north of the Chattahoochee River and near Pace's* Ferry, where we remained until the 17th of July. On the 17th of July the brigade was ordered to march at 4 p. m., and moving to the left crossed the Chattahoochee River at Pace's Ferry, and moving to the south of the ferry about two miles encamped for the night. On the 18th crossed Nancy's Creek, and on the 19th Peach Tree Creek, and, following the Third Brigade, moved up to the crest of a ridge on the south bank of the creek, intrenched the position, and remained there until the following morning. On the morning of the 20th the brigade was ordered to move about a mile farther in the direction of Atlanta and take position in rear of the First Brigade, already posted on a ridge or elevation of ground

*In Colonel Mindil's report this appears as Turner's.

which afterward became the principal site of the engagement of that day. The brigade was conducted by Lieut. H. F. Sherwood, of the division staff. Upon arriving there I reported with the brigade to General Geary, who then directed me to form in double line at supporting distance from the First Brigade, the left to rest near the open field afterward occupied by the Third Division during the operations of the day. The ground was cut by a dry ravine running through the position of the brigade from front to rear, so that when the line was formed, as directed, both banks were occupied. The brigade was formed in the following order: On the left of the first line the Seventy-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, the One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers in the center, and the One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers on the right; second line, the Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers on the left, the One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers in the center, and the One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers on the right. There was slight skirmishing during the forenoon in front of the division, attracting no particular attention. About 2 p. m. I received orders from the division commander to send the largest regiment of the brigade to a knoll in front of the First Brigade, and about 1,000 yards distant, to drive in the skirmishers of the enemy and establish itself upon the knoll and intrench the position. I accordingly ordered the Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers forward and accompanied it myself to the place indicated. The skirmishers of the division drove the skirmishers of the enemy to a morass or boggy stream at the foot of the knoll designated. After crossing this stream the Thirty-third cleared the woods in its line of march until reaching the crest of the knoll. The general commanding the division arrived upon the ground soon after and designated the line to be occupied by that regiment. The regiment immediately commenced its works. About a quarter of an hour after its arrival and assuming position the enemy advanced in strong force, his line extending far to the right and left of the regiment, the dense woods and undergrowth concealing the strength and extent of the enemy's line, and preventing the regiment from realizing in time the danger which threatened it. When within easy range the Thirty-third opened fire, but, powerless to resist the advance of the enemy, fell back toward the main body. It preceded the enemy but a few yards. The engagement now became general. The enemy striking the First Brigade, but finding no troops on its immediate right or left to oppose him, swung his left forward, taking the regiments of the Second Brigade, in position on the right of the ravine, in front and flank, and sweeping them on in his impetuous advance until, encountering the division of General Williams, just moving into position upon our right, his farther advance was stayed. The regiments of the Second Brigade rallied and formed line again to the left of the First Division, and connected with the other troops of the Second. This position was indicated by Major-General Hooker. I was ordered by him to occupy and intrench this line, and sent notice of this order to the general commanding the division. The regiments occupying this part of the line were posted as follows: The Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers on the right and joining the First Division, the One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers, One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers, and One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers to its left, the latter uniting its left with the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania

Veteran Volunteers. The readiness and alacrity with which these regiments reformed their line under heavy fire and turned upon the enemy, after having been swept from their original position as presenting but an insignificant obstacle to the advance of the rebel hosts, does credit to their discipline and steady valor. In the mean time the regiments of the brigade occupying the left of the ravine, the One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers and Seventy-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, changed their front to the right, so as to confront the enemy sweeping past their flank and moving on the First Division, their left uniting with the First Brigade. The batteries of the division, Captain Bundy's (Thirteenth New York Independent), and Knap's (Pennsylvania) battery, also occupied this position, causing great havoc in the rebel line as it assaulted ours, and by the steady valor of the gunners, under the intelligent direction of the officers, greatly influenced the fortunes of the day. At the close of the day the enemy, being bloodily repulsed, withdrew his main line behind the hill in our front to the position from which he had moved upon us. That night and the following morning details from the brigade were sent out to pick up our wounded and bury the dead in our front. In this position we remained during the day of the 21st and until the morning of the 22d, when we moved forward upon Atlanta, taking position upon an eminence within about two miles of the city, and throwing forward skirmishers half a mile farther to the front. On the 25th our skirmishers were advanced still farther toward the city, and the entire division advanced to a more commanding position and near the main works of the enemy, strong earth-works having been previously constructed by this as well as the other brigades of the division. The casualties on the 20th instant in this brigade were, [27] enlisted men killed, [8] commissioned officers and [50] enlisted men wounded, and [6] commissioned officers and [73] enlisted men missing. A complete list is attached, marked Schedule B.

At the date of this report the brigade still occupies the position to which it moved on the 25th. This report, compiled from rough notes and memoranda of my own simply, and in the absence of the sub-reports of regimental commanders, I am conscious is very defective. Many instances of conspicuous gallantry and deserving conduct remain without mention; indeed, many gallant affairs pertaining only to a part of the command are necessarily passed over in silence, while the affair of Mud Creek, June 18 and 19, amounting almost to a general fight, and the advance of the brigade upon the rebels' position at the foot of Kenesaw Mountain, on the 27th, and the subsequent two days upon which this command held that position, are only casually mentioned as connecting the narrative of this eventful campaign. The uniform gallantry of the brigade almost precludes the singling out of any officer or enlisted man for special mention where all behaved so admirably. The Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, at the commencement of the campaign comparatively new to field service, acquitted itself with all the steady and tenacious bravery peculiar to the veterans of the State, and reflects great credit upon the accomplished officer who disciplined and trained it. It is worthy of the brave and veteran soldier who led it over so many well-contested fields, and of full participation in the honors pertaining to the White Star Division. To the regimental commanders—Lieut. Col. E. Fourat, Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers; Maj. C. C. Cresson,

Seventy-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers; Captains Gimber and Dunn, of the One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers; Col. J. T. Lockman, One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers; Lieut. Col. A. H. Jackson, One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers; Lieut. Col. D. B. Allen, One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers, and Maj. L. D. Warner, One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers—who so nobly and intelligently executed all orders conveyed to them through me, and their hearty co-operation with me in the execution of every duty devolving upon us, gives them especial claim to my gratitude and respect as officers and men. To the officers of the brigade staff I am much indebted for their cheerful performance of all the duties pertaining to them. I commend them for their gallant conduct in action and the intelligent discharge of their administrative duties.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. H. JONES,
Colonel 154th New York Vols., Comdg. Second Brigade.

Capt. W. T. FORBES,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Div., 20th Army Corps.

B.

Report of casualties in Second Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Corps, July 20, 1864.

Regiment.	Killed.		Severely wounded.		Slightly wounded.		Missing.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
73d Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers	.....	2	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
109th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers	.....	3	.....	4	2	3	1	2
134th New York Volunteers	.....	5	.....	5	1	7	1	25
154th New York Volunteers	.....	1	.....	5	1	.....	.....	1
119th New York Volunteers	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	7
33d New Jersey Volunteers	.....	16	2	17	.....	.....	4	38
Total	.....	27	3	40	5	10	6	73

P. H. JONES,
Colonel 154th New York Volunteers, Comdg. Brigade.

No. 222.

Report of Col. George W. Mindil, Thirty-third New Jersey Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 20TH CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 7, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that this brigade broke camp in Lookout Valley, Tenn., May 4, 1864, and marched about 4 p. m., crossing Lookout Mountain, and bivouacked for the night about one mile from Rossville. On the morning of May 5 marched at 8 o'clock, passing through Rossville Gap, moving on the La Fayette

road, and encamped at Harrison's farm. May 6, resumed the march at 5 a. m. and halted near Pea Vine Church. May 7, marched at 5 a. m., crossing Taylor's Ridge, passed through Gordon's Spring, and bivouacked in the line of battle on the Rome road, near Buzzard Roost. May 8, broke camp at about 11 a. m., and, pursuant to orders, moved in the direction of Mill Creek Gap, a pass in the Chattoogata Mountain. The Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers being on picket, received orders to follow the division. The brigade moved about one mile in column, the One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers being the advance guard and deployed as skirmishers. When coming to a fork in the road, the One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers and Seventy-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers moved to the left, and the One hundred and nineteenth and One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers and Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers taking the road to the right. Each column, well protected by skirmishers, proceeded about three-quarters of a mile on these separate roads, until they again united in the open field across which the path led to the mountain gap. At this point the brigade formed in line of battle in the following order: The One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers on the right, the Seventy-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers and One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers on the right and left center, the One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers deployed as skirmishers, covering the front, the First Brigade following at supporting distance. The line was advanced in the direction of the gap, the Seventy-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers on the road ahead, over very difficult ground, much obstructed by fences, with a heavy growth of underbrush, and a creek running near the base of the mountain. The ascent was found very steep and arduous, requiring frequent halts to rest the men during the advance. The skirmish line of the One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers was now strengthened by detachments from each regiment. The skirmishers soon became engaged in a desultory fire, the enemy retreating before them until the line had reached to within 300 or 400 yards of the palisades of rock which formed the crest of the ridge. The main body continued steadily to advance until the nature of the ground, affording superior facilities for the ascent upon the extremes of the line, the regiments diverged slightly to the right and left. The One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers and Seventy-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, charging up through the palisades, succeeded in planting their colors on the crest of the mountain: but as few only could climb at a time, and the enemy massing their force at the several points of attack, and having all advantage of position and fire, soon dislodged those who had gained the summit. The sides of the mountain being very precipitous, it was impossible to reform near the top, and the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Seventy-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, and One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers, after the repulse, were obliged to retire some distance from the ground held by them previous to the charge for new formation. In the mean time the One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers had been extended to the right, so as to cover the exposed flank in that direction, and had not as yet become engaged. After reforming, the One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers, Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Vol-

unteers, and Seventy-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers were moved to the slope half way down the mountain, the One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers forming line to the left of that position. Here new orders were awaited, either for the renewal of the assault or a withdrawal to the valley below. The Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers was assigned to a position with the One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers, and, as orders were received about this time to advance again and, if possible, dislodge the enemy, Col. George W. Mindil was ordered to make disposition for a second assault, but to the right of the former attack. For this purpose four companies of the Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers were moved to the left of the One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers, these forces constituting the charging line. Skirmishers in heavy force preceded the attacking column, while others were deployed at right angles to the line on its exposed flank, the balance of the Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, about 200 strong, being retained as a reserve. These latter were to establish the success and render it more complete if the crest should be carried; or, in case of failure, serving as a second line and a support, could prevent disaster by checking too rapid a retrograde movement. The officers and men rushed forward impetuously, determined to carry the heights, and so far succeeded that a greater portion of the advance gained the crest. But the enemy, having been concentrating since the first assault, and having every natural advantage of position, poured in a fire so destructive that, after a brief struggle, the line was forced back to a position some thirty paces in rear, where it was rallied and reformed on the reserve. Here the two regiments held their ground, keeping up an irregular fire, until about 7 p. m., when, in obedience to orders from the division commander, they were withdrawn to the base of the mountain. During the action six regiments of the brigade were engaged, the One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers having been detached two days previously as guard for the train. It is with deep regret I announce in connection with this engagement the death of Capt. Henry C. Bartlett and First Lieut. Joseph L. Miller, Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers. They were killed while gallantly leading their men in the last assault. No better officers honored our service. None did more for the cause. Capt. Edwin Forrest, One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers, was fatally wounded, and died shortly after in hospital at Chattanooga. Capt. James R. Sanford, Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, was severely wounded, and has since had a leg amputated. All were officers of gallantry and merit, whose loss is deeply felt in the brigade.

After the battle the command encamped at the foot of the mountain, and on the 9th of May were moved in the woods and encamped, remaining there on the 10th and 11th instant, throwing up breast-works and performing picket duty. May 12, marched at 7 a. m. through Snake Creek Gap and encamped. May 13, moved forward in the direction of Resaca, and at night, about 9 o'clock, bivouacked behind breast-works on the left of the road, forming the left of the division. The brigade remained in this position until the next afternoon, when the regiments were disposed so as to occupy the whole of the breast-works previously held by the entire division, the other two brigades having moved elsewhere. Between 10 and 11 p. m.

the brigade moved forward and was assigned a position in rear of the division. At 10 a. m. the command was ordered to proceed against the enemy, who occupied a strong position on the crest of several hills in well-constructed and formidable rifle-pits. About 1.30 p. m. formed in three lines of battle and continued to advance, the Third Division leading; soon drove the enemy from their first three lines of works, after which the column halted and reformed at the base of the third hill—the One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers, Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers, and One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers forming the first line; the One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers, Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Seventy-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers holding the line of works immediately in rear. The four regiments mentioned above received orders direct from Major-General Hooker to advance and take a battery in their front. Col. J. T. Lockman, One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers, being the senior officer, assumed command of that portion of the brigade. The detachment moved forward over a line of breast-works from which the enemy had been driven, and over the works and down the slope. The men charged up the hill under a severe enfilading fire, the Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers planting their colors on the counterscarp of the ditch, and in connection with the other regiments driving the rebel gunners from their works, and by an unceasing fire prevented their return, thus rendering useless the artillery there in position. I respectfully refer you to the report of Col. J. T. Lockman for further information in regard to the movements of these four regiments. Colonel Cobham, commanding Third Brigade, having been placed in command of the line by order of Major-General Hooker, these regiments remained with him till late in the evening. The One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers, Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Seventy-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers remained in their previous position till about 9 p. m., when they were sent out to relieve troops in the front and to assist in removing four pieces of artillery which had been commanded by our troops since the assault. The regiments remained chiefly engaged at this work and throwing up rifle-pits until the desired object had been obtained, when the whole brigade took position in the line of breast-works held previously, they having been relieved by other troops. It is with deep sorrow that I announce the death of Lieut. Col. Edward F. Lloyd, One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers, who fell mortally wounded at the head of his command.

May 16, the enemy having retreated during the night, the brigade moved at 8 a. m., fording the Coosawattee River. The One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers were here detached to proceed to Field's Ferry to procure boats to enable the brigade to cross the Coosawattee River, which being done, the command crossed at Bryant's Ferry, bivouacking at Bryant's farm. May 17, marched at 1 p. m. and encamped at Peters' farm at the forks of the Calhoun and Adairsville roads. May 18, moved at 5 a. m., halting for the First Division to pass, and bivouacked on the Kingston road. May 19, moved at 6.15 a. m. in the direction of Cassville, Ga., crossing Two-Run Creek, and went into camp about two miles from that place, where the brigade remained on the 20th, 21st, and 22d instant. Here the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers,

whose term of service had expired, left the brigade for the North for the purpose of being mustered out, and Col. J. T. Lockman assumed command of the brigade.*

* * * * * * *

In accordance with paragraph I, Special Orders, No. 36, headquarters Second Division, Twentieth Corps, August 8, 1864, I assumed command of the brigade. I found it in position in heavy works confronting the fortifications of the enemy, and only a few hundred yards from them. Nothing of interest transpired. Being constantly under fire of the enemy's pickets, casualties were of daily occurrence. On the evening of the 25th instant, about 9 o'clock, the brigade, in connection with the division, silently left its position in the works before Atlanta, and by a rapid and well-conducted march reached Pace's Ferry by daylight next morning. Pickets were at once thrown out, and the brigade being assigned its position, at once proceeded to render it secure by constructing works and by slashing the heavy timber in its front. About 6 o'clock in the evening, and before the works were in condition to afford much protection, the enemy appeared in front, but a few well-directed volleys from the Seventy-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers and a shell or two from Bundy satisfied their curiosity, and they soon after retired. From the 25th of August to the 2d of September the brigade was constantly and actively employed in rendering its position impregnable by the construction of additional works and abatis, when, on the afternoon of the 2d instant, I received orders from the general commanding division to march my brigade without delay to Atlanta, the city having been evacuated and in possession of a reconnoitering force from the division commanded by Colonel Walker. In connection with a section of Bundy's battery, and under the direction of the general commanding the division, the brigade was marched via Howard's Mill to Atlanta. The bridge over Peach Tree Creek being destroyed, a short halt was necessary during its reconstruction by the brigade pioneers. In about forty-five minutes it was completed, the march was resumed, and with drums beating and colors flying the Second Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Corps, at about 6.30 p. m., was the first organization to enter the works and city of Atlanta. Although the reconnoitering parties of the Second and Third Divisions were established in the city some hours previous, yet this was the first brigade, the first regular permanent organization, to take possession. Pickets were at once thrown out for the night on every avenue leading south and southwest to guard against surprise, and every precaution was taken to resist attack. In the morning the brigade, by order of Major-General Slocum, was moved to occupy the rebel works on the Flat Shoal road, and remained in that position until, by order of the general commanding the division, it entered its present camp on the McDonough road, about one mile from the city.

Thus ends in complete victory a most glorious campaign. Four months of continual marching, with almost constant fighting, and the objective point has been gained. The troops of the brigade have done well, have endured hardships and experienced sufferings without complaint, and under the most trying circumstances have ever been eager to contest the foe. We mourn the loss of many

*This report from May 23 to June 7 is identical with Lockman's report, see p. 207; and from June 7 to July 25 is identical with Jones' report (with exception indicated in foot-note p. 212), see pp. 208–214.

noble comrades, brave soldiers who have fallen in defense of their country's flag. The names of the honored dead shall live in history and in the hearts of their surviving comrades; in the hearts of those who have shared with them the dangers and toils of the field, and who never will fail to remember associations formed in the hour of danger, and they will be securely stored and highly treasured. Sympathizing deeply with the sick and wounded in hospitals, it is consoling to know that a grateful Government will provide for their necessities. As for the present force of the command, it consists of tried heroes; of men who have withstood all hardships, have endured all fatigue, and who have bravely fought in half a dozen desperate engagements. Their spirit is splendid and their health good. A month's rest, with a full supply of clothing, is all that is needed to prepare them for the vigorous fall campaign that is promised us.

Officers and men all have performed their duty, and I have no one, therefore, to specially commend above another. As we have fought and acted in the past so shall we strive to do in the future; and feeling assured that we have gained the confidence of the division commander, we trust that in days to come, when new battles are to be fought, and new victories won, he may ever feel sure of his Second Brigade, and not hesitate to call upon it in any emergency.

Accompanying this report please find a tabular list of the casualties for this campaign. I refer you to regimental reports for nominal ones.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MINDIL,
Colonel Thirty-third New Jersey Vols., Comdg. Brig.

Capt. W. T. FORBES,
Acting Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Div., Twentieth Corps.

Report of killed, wounded, and missing during the campaign from May 4 to September 2, 1864, in Second Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps.

Regiment.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
73d Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers	2	3	2	99	.....	6	112
109th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers	.....	20	6	68	1	3	98
119th New York Volunteers	1	13	4	69	.....	2	89
134th New York Volunteers	.....	20	4	69	1	13	107
154th New York Volunteers	.....	14	6	86	.....	7	113
33d New Jersey Volunteers	3	39	8	147	3	39	239
Total	6	109	30	538	5	70	758

GEO. W. MINDIL,
Colonel Thirty-third New Jersey Vols., Comdg. Brig.

No. 223.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Enos Fourat, Thirty-third New Jersey Infantry, of operations May 9–July 22.

HDQRS. THIRTY-THIRD NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,
Near Cassville, Ga., May 21, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements and actions in which my regiment participated, commencing May 9 and ending May 15, 1864:

After the action at Rocky Face Ridge, on Sunday, the 8th, we were withdrawn to the foot of the hill, encamping in the woods. We remained there during the 9th and 10th, on the last day the regiment being on picket. On the morning of the 11th I received orders from the general commanding division, through you, to proceed at once with my command to the trace two and a half miles north of my camp and relieve Colonel Ross' regiments, of General Butterfield's division. My orders were to hold the trace. Not knowing the road or country over which I was to pass, I proceeded cautiously with skirmishers and flankers well out, Lieutenant Kolomb, topographical engineer piloting me. I arrived at the trace about 10 a. m. and at once posted my line and relieved Colonel Ross, who had two regiments of about 450 each under his command, my own regiment numbering some 450 only. No demonstrations were made by the enemy on our front until toward evening, when they threw a few shells at our reserves without inflicting any damage. I was relieved about 10 a. m. on the 12th by a detachment of cavalry belonging to General McCook's division, and marched to join the division, which I effected in the afternoon, just beyond Snake [Creek] Gap. On the 13th we moved forward a short distance, and finally encamped for the night behind breast-works. On the 14th we started about 10 p. m. and moved on till about 3 a. m. on the 15th; then halted and rested until daylight. About 12.30 o'clock of this day we were drawn up in line of battle, the One hundred and nineteenth New York and One hundred and thirty-fourth New York being in line on our front. The enemy opened on us with grape, and the order was given to move forward. We did so, and soon came within range of their infantry fire. Halting for a time by order of brigade commander, the line was reformed, and Colonel Lockman, One hundred and nineteenth New York, being placed in command of that portion of the brigade on the advance, we were ordered to charge forward and take the works and battery in our front at all hazards. The men rose and rushed on with yells and cheers to the very summit of the hill, under a scorching fire from the enemy, and drove them from their guns to the works in the rear. The One hundred and thirty-fourth New York was now upon our right. On our left at first we formed no connection, but afterward connected with the One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania, and still later with the Thirty-third Massachusetts, of General Butterfield's division. The enemy retired from his guns, but the fort was still covered by their fire, and neither party could hold possession. We were then ordered to lie down and hold the ground already won. We did so and remained in position till dark, when Colonel Cobham, of the Third Brigade, was by order of General Hooker placed in command of the forces on the hill. Colonel Cobham considering that he had sufficient force to hold the hill in his own brigade, relieved my regi-

ment. Just as I was drawing them off, heavy firing commenced in our front, and we were retained to assist in removing the guns from the fort. About 12 midnight Colonel Cobham ordered a fatigue detail from my regiment to haul the cannon from the fort down the hill. This was done, contrary to our expectation, without drawing any fire from the enemy. About 1 a. m. on the 16th we were finally relieved and retired to the foot of the hill for rest. I lost in the action, one of my very best officers, Captain Bray, wounded through the thigh, 2 enlisted men killed, 24 wounded, and 1 missing.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ENOS FOURAT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. C. C. BROWN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRTY-THIRD NEW JERSEY VOL. INFTY.,
In the Field, near Acworth, Ga., June 9, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of my regiment from May 17 to June 7, 1864:

Breaking our camp a mile south of the Coosawattee River, I moved in a southeasterly direction nearly twelve miles, camping that night on the Peters plantation, near the junction of the Adairsville and Calhoun roads. The following day our course lay over the Adairsville road; we accomplished twelve more miles. The evening of the 19th we halted for the night one mile north of Cassville. The 20th, 21st, and 22d of May were spent resting and refitting for a continuance of the campaign. On the 23d we again resumed the march, crossing the Etowah River near the road bridge; late in the afternoon camped a mile to the south of it. The next day we reached Burnt Hickory, and daylight of the 25th found us again on the march toward Dallas. Up to this date no enemy had been seen. About noon of this day severe skirmish firing was heard ahead. Double-quicking at once, we were soon in supporting distance of the troops engaged. My regiment was formed in column of divisions and held as a reserve to support the line in front, consisting of the One hundred and thirty-fourth and One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers. After remaining in this order until 2 p. m. we were moved to the left of the brigade, formed in line of battle, connecting on the right with the One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers, on the left with nothing. A slight breast-work of logs was thrown up in front, and a chain of skirmishers posted well in advance. About 5 p. m. we were moved some distance to the right and then directly forward again through the woods. After advancing nearly three-quarters of a mile, bayonets were fixed. We were now in the second line, the Fifth and Seventh Ohio Volunteers preceding us. The enemy opened on the lines with both musketry and artillery. With cheers the men rushed on, the foe falling back from every point. Only by the intervention of darkness were they saved from rout. We received orders to lie down and remain in position till morning. Firing mean time ceased, but at the first peep of day on the 26th began again. We were relieved about noon by troops from the Fourth Corps, and moved to the right of the road behind a knoll, distant about 100 yards from our advanced earth-works, in which

position we were well protected from the constant skirmish fire. On the morning* of the 27th, by order from the brigade commander, Colonel Lockman, with the left wing of my regiment I relieved the [Fifth Ohio], who were in the advance works, and threw out one company as skirmishers. On the 28th I relieved the left wing by the right, and was that afternoon myself relieved by the One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Captain Gimber commanding. That afternoon the enemy sent shell and canister at us, but no damage was inflicted upon my regiment. On the 29th I threw up a line of works on the knoll before mentioned to protect myself in case of a renewed artillery fire. On the night of this day an attack was made upon our lines; a furious fire was poured in, but no man of my regiment was injured. On the 30th the regiment was again put in the advance works and skirmishers again thrown out. Skirmish firing still continued as it had done during the past seven days. Indeed, it was upon the skirmish line that most of my casualties took place.

June 1, I was relieved by a portion of General Logan's command, and with the brigade moved six miles to the left, marching in a northeasterly direction. The following day, June 2, moved some two miles in the same direction, camping. We remained there until the morning of the 6th of June. Then breaking camp we marched five miles farther toward Acworth, and camping, have remained there up to the present date. During the action and skirmishing in front of Dallas both officers and men deserve praise for their gallantry and for the prompt manner in which they performed the heavy labor and endured the excessive hardships forced upon them by the circumstances. To Captain O'Connor, who acted as major in the absence of that officer, my thanks are due for the efficient aid he rendered me. It is with the most sincere sorrow that I report the loss of one of my best and bravest captains, Charles J. Field, of Company E. Ever foremost in time of danger, while posting a line of skirmishers on the 28th of May he received a wound in the right thigh, which afterward proved a fatal one. The regiment mourns the loss of one not easily replaced. My total loss is 1 officer killed, 5 men killed and 27 wounded. The names have already been forwarded to your office.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ENOS FOURAT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. C. C. BROWN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRTY-THIRD NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,
Near Kenesaw Mountain, June 21, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that my regiment has again been engaged, having participated severely in the action of Pine Knob on the 15th and 16th instant.

The conduct of the command was excellent; the line advanced under a withering fire without a waver as steadily as if it were only a battalion drill. No body of men could have done better, and well

*O'Connor's report says "afternoon"; see p. 228.

did they sustain the proud name New Jersey's soldiers have always borne. With deep regret I announce to you the death of Lieutenant Cochrane, Company K, a most gallant and dashing young officer. Brave, cool, ready, talented in no small degree, a bright career was opening up before him. He had for gallantry on previous fields been recommended for promotion to his Excellency the Governor. On the day upon which he was buried his commission as captain was received. Thus one by one our officers are falling. In this action I lost 1 officer and 13 men killed, 2 officers and 47 men wounded. Among the latter my adjutant slightly—now returned to duty—and Captain Courtois, Company D, slight contusion of the shoulder. I send herewith a list of the casualties.* I have also to report that First Lieut. John J. Toffey, Company G, has been honorably discharged the service for disability resulting from wounds received at Mission Ridge in November last, that he may accept a position in the Veteran Reserve Corps. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of commission as first lieutenant, Company E, for William Wilson, jr.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ENOS FOURAT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. ROBERT F. STOCKTON, Jr.,
Adjutant-General, New Jersey.

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HDQRS. THIRTY-THIRD NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., July 23, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward to you the inclosed official list of casualties† in my regiment during the action of the 20th instant, and also a report of the movements of the command since the 21st of June, the date of my last letter.

On the 22d of June we moved out nearly two miles, driving in the enemy's skirmishers. We were placed in support of a battery on the extreme left of the division, in the attack made by the rebel General Hood on General Williams' division, posted upon our right. That afternoon our skirmishers were driven back and several men wounded; the regiment did not become engaged. On the 27th, the day of Kenesaw battle, we charged a piece of woods, driving the enemy from it without loss and intrenching ourselves in the face of their batteries. July 1, were withdrawn from this position and transferred two miles to the right. On the 3d, finding that the enemy had retired, we pushed on in pursuit, overtaking them after a chase of five miles. On the 5th we again pushed on until we came within sight of the enemy's position on the banks of the Chattahoochee. Up to the 17th we remained in camp preparing for a continuance of the campaign. The 17th we crossed the river at Pace's Ferry, and on the 19th Peach Tree Creek, some distance to the left of the Marietta and Atlanta turnpike, again intrenching strongly. On the 20th I was ordered by General Geary to take my regiment alone to a hill at least 500 yards in advance of our division and corps to fortify it and

* Omitted.

†Aggregating 16 men killed, 2 officers and 17 men wounded, and 4 officers and 38 men missing.

prepare it for the erection of a battery. The position was an isolated one, the ground intersected in all directions by deep ravines. I advanced to the hill as ordered, threw out the skirmish line well to the front and both flanks. General Geary was with me, and from the feeble opposition made to our skirmishers and the statements of prisoners he was led to believe that no large force of the enemy was in close proximity. Scarcely had I made dispositions to build my works before the enemy, advancing in mass through the woods, drove back the skirmishers instantly and rushed down upon us with loud yells, pouring in volley after volley. We were without shelter, but my men kept their ground defiantly and returned the fire with vim. Almost immediately another overwhelming force came down upon our right flank. I threw two companies around to protect that flank. They were too weak, and down they came upon us on the double-quick; at the same time still another column came out upon our left flank. Under these circumstances, with such an overwhelming force against us and on three sides of us, with such a withering fire from front, right, and left, and the enemy rapidly gaining our rear, to stand longer was madness, and I reluctantly gave the order to retire fighting. As the men rose and commenced to retire, with a yell of exultation the enemy rushed upon us with his dense masses and pressed so close that he ordered the surrender of our colors. With this order we could not comply. The fire was terrific; the air was literally full of deadly missiles; men dropped upon all sides; none expected to escape. The bearer of our State colors fell; 1 of the color guard was killed and 1 or 2 missing. The enemy were too close upon us to recover the colors; it was simply impossible, and it is with feelings of the deepest sorrow I am compelled to report that our State colors fell into the hands of the enemy, at the same time we feel it to be no fault of ours. We fought as long as we could; we received the first impetus of an attack to repel which it took the entire force of the corps. The most desperate bravery and heroic valor could not balance those tremendous odds. Our brigade commander, Colonel Jones, and our division commander, General Geary, both expressed themselves as more than satisfied at my success in saving as many men as I did and in keeping even one color. General Hooker, who before this has complimented the regiment for its gallantry in action, was pleased to say to me, "Colonel, it is no disgrace to lose your colors under such circumstances; I only wonder that a man of you escaped capture." The command feels sad over the loss of their beautiful flag, but feels glad that with all no taint of cowardice can be attached to it. No regiment was more proud of their blue banner than the Thirty-third and none ever fought better to preserve it; it was an impossibility. The regiment was rallied again behind the second line of breast-works, and advanced again that evening, but the enemy was gone, discomfited. On the 22d we advanced about three miles, passing through a line of the enemy's works to our present position within cannon shot of the city of Atlanta.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ENOS FOURAT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. ROBERT F. STOCKTON, Jr.,
Adjutant-General, New Jersey.

No. 224.

Report of Capt. Thomas O'Connor, Thirty-third New Jersey Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT NEW JERSEY VOLS.,
Atlanta, Ga., September 7, 1864.

On the 4th of May the regiment broke camp in Lookout Valley, Tenn., and with 526 men and 24 commissioned officers, under command of Col. George W. Mindil, marched over the mountain and down the valley beyond on the Rossville road. The next morning we were overtaken by the rest of the division and continued the march, going on picket on the night of the 7th five miles beyond Gordon's Springs. No signs of the enemy were visible. Received orders on the 8th instant to withdraw regiment from picket and follow the division, which had taken up its line of march. The road being narrow and much blocked up with ambulances, artillery, &c., and hearing heavy skirmishing in advance, the regiment was passed on to the front to strengthen and take part with the division engaged at Mill Creek Gap. The order was to move up the mountain and report to the brigade commander. Knapsacks were unslung and piled, and the regiment commenced to advance, but did not go far before another aide of the general commanding gave orders to keep well to the right, to advance in line of battle up the mountain, endeavor to carry the crest, and then, by changing front to the left, take the enemy in the flank and drive him toward our troops operating on the left. The line advanced steadily under a moderately heavy skirmish fire, with skirmishers on the front and right flank, the enemy retreating before them. Steep, perpendicular rocks and inaccessible cliffs debarred our way, but the regiment was obliqued to the left, and with a rush succeeded in carrying the first tier of palisades. Here the line was reformed, forming a connection with Colonel Jackson's regiment, the One hundred and thirty-fourth New York. Another order from the general commanding came to carry the point of the mountain, and from brigade commander for Col. George W. Mindil to assume command. Dispositions were at once made for the attack, and two large companies of the Thirty-third Regiment New Jersey Volunteers thrown out as skirmishers, one of them upon the flank. The storming party consisted of the One hundred and thirty-fourth New York and four companies of the Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, the balance of the Thirty-third to act as circumstances required, either to check the enemy's pursuit in case of failure or to profit by success and push forward. The order was given to advance, when, with a yell and rush, we charged up the side of the upper mountain. The enemy, at least two regiments strong, well screened and protected, met us with terrific volleys, but the brave men swerved not, and with shouts of defiance went to the top, only to halt again, however, under a steep, perpendicular palisade. A portion of the regiment on the left even clambered to the top of the hill and confronted on the highest level the breast-works of the enemy, but too few only could climb up at a time, and the enemy, in large force, soon dislodged these brave heroes, who had actually gained the very summit. Seeing that it was impossible to hold the top the line was withdrawn about thirty paces and reformed, the enemy not daring to follow. We still held within fifty paces of the crest, when,

toward dusk, by order of General Geary, the skirmish line was called in and the command withdrawn, the enemy following almost to the foot of the mountain. Colonel Mindil having become prostrated by sickness reluctantly retired to Chattanooga, and Lieut. Col. Enos Fourat assumed command. After the action of Mill Creek Gap, May 8, 1864, we were withdrawn to the foot of the hill and encamped in the woods. We remained there the 9th and 10th, on the last day going on picket. Orders were received on the 11th from the general commanding division to proceed at once with the command to the trace. Not knowing the road or country over which we had to pass the command proceeded cautiously with skirmishers and flankers well out, Lieutenant Kolomb, topographical engineer, brigade headquarters, piloting us. We arrived at the trace about 10 a. m. and relieved Colonel Ross, who had two regiments of General Butterfield's division under his command, of 450 men each, while my own numbered 450 only. No demonstrations were made on the front by the enemy till toward evening, when they threw a few shell at our reserves, doing no damage. We were relieved on the 12th at 10 o'clock in the morning by a detachment of cavalry belonging to General McCook's division, and marched to join the division. This was effected in the afternoon just beyond Snake [Creek] Gap. On the 13th we moved forward a short distance and finally encamped for the night behind breast-works. On the 14th we started at 10 p. m. and marched until daylight of the 15th, halted and rested a few hours on the 15th, and about noon were formed in line of battle at Resaca, the One hundred and nineteenth and One hundred and thirty-fourth New York in line on our front. The enemy opened on us with canister, and being ordered to advance we soon came within range of their infantry fire, when the order was received to charge and carry the works on our front at all hazards. The men rushed forward with yells and cheers to the very summit of the hill and drove the enemy from their guns to their works in the rear. The One hundred and thirty-fourth was now upon our right and our left was without connection, the One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania joining us on the left afterward. The enemy, though driven from his guns, still covered them with his fire from works in the rear, and neither party could gain possession of them. After dark Colonel Cobham, of the Third Brigade, having been placed in command by General Hooker, and considering his own men sufficient to hold the hill, relieved us. While withdrawing heavy firing commenced on our front, and we were retained to assist in removing the guns from the fort. In this, contrary to expectation, we succeeded without opposition, and about 1 a. m. of the 16th we were finally relieved and the command retired to the foot of the hill for rest.

At daybreak it was known the enemy had withdrawn and we started in pursuit, crossing the railroad above Resaca, and later in the day both the Coosawattee and Connesauga Rivers, wading the first and crossing the other in flat-boats, and camping near its southern bank without overtaking the enemy. Continued the march on the 17th, marching ten or twelve miles in a southerly direction, encamping for the night on Peters' plantation, near the junction of the Calhoun and Adairsville road, and on the 19th stopped a mile north of Cassville. The 20th, 21st, and 22d were spent in resting and refitting. On the 23d we again resumed the march, crossing the Etowah River near the road bridge, then burnt, late in the after-

noon, and camped a mile south of it. Proceeded in a southerly direction on the 24th, until we reached Burnt Hickory, on the Dallas road, at dark. Daylight of the 25th found us again upon the road. Up to this time no enemy had been seen. About noon of this day, shortly after crossing Pumpkin Vine Creek, brisk skirmishing was heard on our front. Double-quicking at once, we were soon in supporting distance of the line in our front. The regiment was formed in column of companies and held as a reserve to support the line in front, consisting of the One hundred and thirty-fourth and One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers. At 2 p. m. we were moved to the left of the brigade and formed in line of battle, the One hundred and fifty-fourth New York on our right, nothing on our left. A work of logs was hastily thrown up in our front and skirmishers were posted well out in advance. At 5 p. m. we were moved to the right, and then forward again through the woods, still keeping to the left of the Dallas road. After advancing some distance the order came to fix bayonets and charge. The Fifth and Seventh Ohio, of the First Brigade, was in front of us, but our left was open. The men advanced steadily, the enemy opening with shot, shell, and musketry. They were driven back upon every side until darkness put an end to the pursuit. We remained in line all night and at daybreak commenced skirmishing. Troops of the Fourth Corps relieved us about noon, and we retired behind a knoll in rear of our brigade, where we were protected from the fire of the enemy. On the afternoon* of the 27th the Fifth Ohio was relieved by our left wing; they were in the advanced breast-works at the time. One company of the Thirty-third was thrown out as skirmishers. On the 28th the left wing was relieved by the right, and on the 29th the regiment was relieved by the One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. On the 28th the enemy used canister and shell without doing any harm to the command. On the 29th works were thrown up as protection in the event of renewal of artillery fire. An attack was made in the night, but no casualties occurred in the regiment. On the 30th we were again placed in the advanced works, firing upon the skirmish line, still continuing as it had done since the 25th.

June 1, we were relieved by a portion of General Logan's command, and, with the brigade, we moved six miles in a northeasterly direction to the left. June 3, moved two miles farther in the same direction, through a severe rain-storm, and camped for the night. 6th, moved six miles in the same direction still and halted near Lost Mountain. Remained in the same camp on the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th, heavy rains falling continuously. At this period symptoms of scurvy and general debility, resulting from exposure, became quite apparent, and sickness generally prevailed to a great extent, but the men were in good spirits and bore their hardships cheerfully. On the 14th we moved three miles nearer the mountain, halted for the night, and on the 15th became engaged at Pine Knob. The regiment constituted the second line of the brigade and moved out in splendid style, driving the enemy before them. About 5 p. m. we became hotly engaged. The regiment went as steadily and firmly as if upon battalion drill, not a break in the whole line, nor a single skulker from the post of danger. The enemy delivered a terrific fire, but with cheers the men rushed on, driving them into their works. Darkness screened the enemy's

* Fourat's report says "morning"; see p. 223.

position and prevented farther advance on our part. At night we threw up a hasty line of works, under the fire of the rebel infantry and within 100 yards of his works. At daybreak of the 16th heavy skirmishing began, and the force on the right, consisting of the Seventy-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, being forced back, our flank was exposed, and the rebels, improving the advantage, threatened to overwhelm the whole line. At this juncture two companies of the Thirty-third were sent out, and drove the enemy's skirmishers back, and thus saved the integrity of the line. The skirmishing continued the whole day, and from the exposed position of the regiment the loss was heavy. That evening the enemy evacuated again, and early on the morning of the 17th we entered his works. The scarred head logs and new-made graves attested that our fire had been very destructive. We continued the pursuit and overtook him three miles from his deserted works. Driving in his skirmishers, we established a line within 200 yards of his main line, and held the position until the morning of the 19th. Rain fell heavy and frequent and the roads were almost impassable to infantry. The enemy again retreated. Immediately upon learning of the evacuation we started in pursuit, overtaking him at a distance of a mile. On the 20th we relieved a portion of the First Brigade of our division, and on the 21st were relieved by General Harker's brigade, of the Fourth Corps, and moved three miles to the right. On the 22d we again advanced, driving the enemy's skirmishers before us nearly a mile, and throwing up a line of breast-works about two miles southwest of Kenesaw Mountain and to the left of the Marietta pike. During an attack in the afternoon upon General Williams' division we suffered a slight loss on the skirmish line. We remained in the same position till the 27th, when, with the brigade, we were ordered to a position in front of the First Brigade, formed in line, and ordered to charge a piece of woods on the front, in which the enemy was supposed to be. With fixed bayonets and upon the double-quick we charged and occupied the designated position, capturing many of the enemy who were holding it. Under a shell fire we constructed our works, and held them until 7 p. m. on the 30th, when, being relieved by the Fourteenth Corps, we moved to the right of the Marietta pike, relieving troops of the Twenty-third Corps.

July 2, finding the enemy had again retreated, we started in pursuit, keeping to the right of the railroad, and captured numbers of prisoners and deserters from him. After a pursuit of five miles we overtook their rear guard, strongly fortified on a main road. On the 4th, at 5 p. m., the regiment was ordered to take a house from which the enemy's sharpshooters greatly annoyed our artillerists. We moved out, advanced to the position, but found that the advance of the Fourteenth Corps already held it, and the regiment was thrown out in the advance to maintain the position. That evening the enemy once more fell back, and again we entered his works, built, as usual, in the best and strongest manner, and almost impregnable to direct assault. We pursued him to the banks of the Chattahoochee River. The men were now worn out with such constant marching, skirmishing, and fighting; more symptoms of scurvy were manifest; clothing was ragged and almost useless. Thus the rest that followed from the 5th to the 17th was a most welcome one. The commissary issued a full supply of vegetables; the health of the men improved with great rapidity, and when, upon

the 17th, they crossed the Chattahoochee River at Pace's Ferry the men were as well and as determined as on the day we started. On the 18th we moved out on the Buck Head road, and on the 19th crossed Peach Tree Creek, intrenching ourselves strongly upon the opposite side. On the 20th we were ordered by General Geary to advance alone to prepare and fortify a hill about 500 yards in advance of the division or corps for the use of a battery. The position was an isolated one and the ground intersected in all directions by deep ravines. We advanced to the hill as ordered, and threw out a skirmish line well to the front and on both flanks. General Geary was with us, and from the feeble opposition offered to our skirmishers, and the statements of prisoners, he was led to believe that no large force of the enemy was in close proximity. Scarcely had dispositions been made to erect works, however, when advancing in mass the enemy came pouring in upon us from the woods, drove in our skirmishers, and showered volley after volley into us. We were without shelter. The men kept their positions notwithstanding, retiring only when it was necessary to retire, and returned the enemy's fire with deliberation and vim. About this time an overwhelming force came down upon our right flank and forced back the two companies sent out to protect it. The rebel horde came down upon us on the double-quick. At the same time another column came out on our left flank. Under these circumstances, with such an overwhelming force against us and with such a withering cross-fire from front, right, and left, the enemy rapidly gaining our rear, to stand longer was madness, and the order was reluctantly given to retire fighting. As the men rose and commenced to retire the enemy, with a yell of exultation, rushed upon us in dense masses, calling to us at the same time to surrender our colors. With this order we could not, had no wish to, did not comply. The fire was terrific; the air was filled with deadly missiles; men dropped upon all sides; escape seemed impossible. At this moment, most unfortunately, the bearer of our State colors fell, a portion of the guard was wounded, and 1 or 2 of them were missing. The enemy in large force was close upon us, and to save the colors was impossible; the State colors fell into the hands of the enemy; in the deepest sorrow we report it. The loss was not occasioned by any fault of our own; we fought as long as we could; fought like soldiers, and received the first impetus of an attack which to repel required the force of a corps. The most desperate bravery and heroic valor could not balance the overpowering odds against us, and Colonel Jones, brigade commander, and General Geary, division commander, expressed themselves as more than satisfied with our doings, and the saving of the national colors. General Hooker, who before this had complimented the regiment for its gallantry in action, was pleased to say to Lieut. Col. Enos Fourat, "Colonel, it is no disgrace to lose your colors under such circumstances. I only wonder that a man of you escaped capture." The regiment was rallied again behind the second line of breast-works, and advanced again that evening, but the enemy was gone, discomfited. On the 22d we advanced about three miles, passing through a line of the enemy's works to a position within cannon shot of the city of Atlanta. We remained in this position, receiving occasional shells from the enemy, till the 27th, when we took another position nearer the city. On the night of the 25th of August we left this position and fell back to Pace's Ferry, on the Chattahoochee River, and fortified our-

selves very strongly. Held this position until the 2d of September, when we closed a long and severe, but brilliant, campaign by a triumphal entrance into the fallen city of Atlanta.

To officers and men I must accord the highest praise. All did their work well and cheerfully. Subjoined is a list of casualties during the campaign.

Respectfully submitted.

THOS. O'CONNOR,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Recapitulation of casualties during the campaign.

Action.	Date.	Killed.		Wounded		Missing.		Total		Aggregate
		Officers.	Men	Officers	Men	Officers.	Men	Officers	Men.	
Mill Creek Gap	May 8	2	4	1	24		2	3	30	33
Resaca	May 15		2	1	24		1	1	27	28
New Hope Church	May 25 to 30		4	1	28		1	1	33	34
Pine Knob	June 15 and 16	1	13	1	42		1	2	56	58
Peach Tree Creek	July 20		15	3	17	3	33	6	65	71
Skirmishes	During campaign		1	1	12		1	1	14	15
Total		3	39	8	147	3	39	14	225	239

No. 225.

Report of Col. John T. Lockman, One hundred and nineteenth New York Infantry.

May 4, agreeable to orders, broke camp in Lookout Valley and marched about five miles and bivouacked near Chattanooga Creek at night-fall. May 5, regiment detailed as train guard. Marched about twelve miles and bivouacked at midnight. May 6, moved at 5 a. m. and marched about eight miles and bivouacked near Pea Vine Church. May 7, moved at 4.30 a. m. and marched fifteen miles; bivouacked in Dogwood Valley. May 8, pursuant to orders, we left camp at 11 a. m. and took the road leading to Dug Gap. My regiment was assigned the advance. The usual precautionary measures were taken, and when about one and a half miles distant from the gap, a strong line of skirmishers was sent out to the right of the road. As we approached the gap, some of my men engaged the rebel cavalry near Mr. Hall's house, and secured 1 horse, the enemy making good their escape through the thick undergrowth which lined both sides of the road. The brigade was formed in line of battle to the right of the junction of the roads which led to the Dug Gap road, and orders were sent me to deploy my whole regiment and skirmish as necessity required, and to cover the front of the brigade. I skirmished on a line parallel to the road leading to the gap, and in crossing Mill Creek the skirmish line inclined to the left, parallel with the road, and the brigade line to the right. As soon as I discovered the position of the two lines, I hastened to the brigade commander in person and reported. The brigade commander directed me to push on, and, if possible, carry the gap with my line. I returned to make the disposition, and when the brigade moved forward I pushed with a small party up the road, and received the first fire of the enemy, which wounded the leading skirmisher.

The firing soon became general. The part assigned to my line was carried out in so far as we kept up the line and pushed as far as the palisades, where the whole brigade line and the support of the First Brigade concentrated in a short time. The ascent was difficult and very fatiguing. The men were compelled to pause for rest, and while so doing an unaccountable panic seized the line in advance, and soon the whole mass retreated in confusion, except some brave spirits who maintained the position they had gained and called loudly to those in retreat to return. No effort could induce or drive the men back to the point abandoned, which, as near as I could judge, was about sixty yards from the crest. I got my command together and held the point on the right and left, on the road which we had reached in the first advance. Another advance was ordered, when we gained about 100 feet in the ascent, and being unsupported on either flank, I held the point gained and went to the Fifth Ohio, which was then forming in rear of my line, for one company of the regiment to fill up a gap between the brigade line and my own. Colonel Kilpatrick, commanding the regiment, informed me that he would be glad to do so, but the line was about being ordered back, which was done in good order. My regiment was again assigned the advance, and I was afterward directed to take charge of the Seventy-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and with my own regiment protected the division hospital. The casualties of my regiment on this day are 13 wounded and 1 missing. May 9, on guard at division hospital. At 11.30 p. m. was ordered to report to brigade headquarters with my regiment. After reporting was ordered to build rifle-pits near division headquarters, on the left of One hundred and fifty-fourth New York line, in continuation thereof. May 10, finished rifle-pits at 4 a. m.; men much fatigued, having all been on picket and guard duty the night after the action, thus making nearly forty-eight hours' duty. May 11, all day in the rifle-pits. Nothing important occurred. May 12, received marching orders. Regiment moved at 7 a. m. and marched to Sugar Valley, and bivouacked for the night outside the intrenchments erected by General McPherson's command. May 13, orders to move at 6 a. m. Did not get fairly off until 1 p. m., and then moved through Sugar Valley to vicinity of Resaca, where we formed line, artillery and musketry firing in our front. At 7 p. m. we occupied rifle-pits vacated by Third Division, Twentieth Corps. Nothing of importance during the night. May 14, all day in rifle-pits. At 6 p. m. First and Third Brigades moved to the left of the Fourth Corps, our brigade occupying the line vacated by our division. At 10 p. m. we were ordered to join division; marched until 4 a. m. May 15, when we halted and rested until 5 a. m.; moved to the crest of a hill on the extreme left of the line. At 8 a. m. joined the column, and at 1.30 p. m. was in line with rest of brigade, my regiment being the last of supporting column. The Third Division having the advance, we all moved forward, the enemy being driven from their first three lines of rifle-pits, all of which were built on the crest of three difficult hills. After the second line was taken my regiment got in the advance of the others of our brigade, except the Thirty-third New Jersey and One hundred and thirty-fourth New York. At the base of the third hill our men were allowed to rest a few moments, when Colonel Fessenden, of Hooker's staff, came with a verbal order from General Hooker for the three regiments to advance, and that the senior officer assume command of the same. I immediately assumed com-

mand of the above-mentioned regiments, Thirty-third New Jersey and One hundred and thirty-fourth New York, and, with my own, moved up the side of the hill on which we had rested, inclining to the right, as directed by Colonel Fessenden, over a line of men lying behind the breast-works from which the enemy had been driven, and over the works and down the slope to a thickly wooded ravine, where, being informed that a line of the Third Brigade, Second Division, was in my immediate front, I moved the regiments to the left and formed a charge—One hundred and nineteenth, Lieut. Col. E. F. Lloyd, on the right, Thirty-third New Jersey, Lieutenant-Colonel Fourat, on the left, One hundred and thirty-fourth, Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson, on the left center. While here Colonel Fessenden brought an order from General Hooker to take the line at all hazards, and showed me a note from Colonel Cobham, who was in part possession of same, requiring more troops. I ordered the line forward, and we pushed up the hill under a terrific musketry fire, and reached that portion of the line where Colonel Cobham's troops were lying, some of the men entering the rebel battery. At this moment Lieut. Col. E. F. Lloyd fell mortally wounded, and several men near him were struck. I ordered the line to lie down, and learned from Colonel Cobham that all that was required was to hold the hill. The battery having been secured, and he having been placed in command of the whole line, by order of General Hooker, I became subject to his orders. We remained in possession, and at 9 p. m., fresh troops having been sent out, by direction of Colonel Cobham, I withdrew the three regiments to the foot of the hill. The rest of the brigade was sent out, and I requested Colonel Cobham to permit the three regiments to return to camp, which was granted. Two regiments, One hundred and thirty-fourth and One hundred and nineteenth New York, had moved off, and Thirty-third New Jersey was about to follow, when an attack was made by the enemy. Colonel Cobham requested them to remain, which they did, and assisted in bringing off the captured guns. In conclusion, I must remark that the action of Lieut. Col. E. F. Lloyd deserves the highest praise. He sealed with his life the last gallant act of the soldier and patriot, never wavering, but pushing forward to the post of greatest danger, where he fell mortally wounded and died in a few hours. May 16, the enemy having retreated during the night of the 15th and morning of the 16th, we received orders at 5 a. m. to move in pursuit. We marched out with the brigade, taking the road to the left of the railroad. At 11.30 a. m. we forded the river at ——— Ferry, the water breast high. At 6 p. m. we crossed the Coosawattee River at Bryant's Ferry and bivouacked for the night. May 17, moved suddenly, at 11.30 a. m., and marched to vicinity of Calhoun and bivouacked. May 18, moved to vicinity of Adairsville and bivouacked. May 19, moved at 5 a. m. and marched toward Cassville. When near the place we formed a line; the One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania were deployed as skirmishers, with my regiment as support. After moving about one and a half miles met Fourth Corps skirmishers, and acted in concert with them. The line moved forward in the direction of the firing, but was delayed by a wide and deep creek; after bridging and crossing the same, darkness closed the work of the day. May 20, camped near Cassville, and rested in camp during May 20, 21, and 22. May 23, Colonel Lockman being ordered to assume command of Second Brigade, Capt. C. H. Odell, Company I, was, in accordance to seniority of rank, placed in com-

mand of his regiment. Took up our line of march again, after three days' rest, in the position assigned us in the brigade, and bivouacked about 7.30 p. m. May 24, detached as wagon guard Second Division ammunition train, and after guarding the train into camp, at 8 p. m. received orders to rejoin the brigade and camp for the night. May 25, the advance regiment of the brigade; nothing unusual occurred until about 10 a. m. when near the Pumpkin Vine Creek, when our advance was fired upon by the enemy's cavalry. The whole column being halted to repair the bridge over the creek, my regiment was detailed to picket the hills on the immediate right and covering the flank of the brigade, to guard against a surprise. The bridge being completed, my regiment was withdrawn and marched in its position. After marching about three miles it was discovered the enemy was in heavy force in our front, and we were immediately deployed into line of battle on the right side of the road, and ordered to throw up breast-works, more especially to protect our right flank, but in compliance with orders, our position, in connection with that of brigade, was changed to the left of the road, our front parallel to and facing from it. I was then ordered to send out a scouting party, for which purpose I ordered a sergeant and twelve men. They failed to discover any enemy, and about 6 p. m. was ordered to recall them. About 7 p. m. the whole brigade was deployed on the right side of the road; in this position we advanced, One hundred and thirty-fourth on my left and my regiment on the right of the brigade. I advanced, complying with the various orders received from time to time, in as well closed a line as the unevenness of the ground, the many obstructions, and the increasing darkness would allow, and pushed on under the heavy fire of canister and shell from the enemy, and passing over two lines of battle, which were lying upon the ground, until ordered to halt upon the hill, where we afterward intrenched ourselves. In this position we rested on our arms for the night. May 26, receiving orders to build breast-works, I proceeded to construct them in continuation of the One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers on my left. This was the second line of our defenses. This position I occupied until about 8 p. m. on the 28th instant, when I was ordered to relieve the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers from the front line of works, which I accordingly did. The One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania was on my right and the One hundred and thirty-fourth New York on my left. May 29, still occupying the same relative position. Capt. C. H. Odell, commanding, being taken sick, went to the rear, and Capt. C. H. Southworth assumed command. Very heavy skirmishing all day, and about 11 o'clock in the night the enemy made several ineffectual demonstrations along our line, more particularly on our left, and were repulsed each time. My command saved their fire for close engagements, but as the enemy failed to approach near, there were but few shots fired. May 30, relieved from my position by the Seventy-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, I again occupied the second line of breast-works. May 31, still in same position; agreeable to orders, sent out fatigue parties to build an advanced breast-work.

June 1 and 2, still in same position; about 11 a. m., our corps being relieved by the Fifteenth Corps, we moved up toward the left and bivouacked in the woods for the night. June 3, moved about two miles farther toward the left and remained in that position until the morning of June 7; changed position again, moving still farther to the left, and about 2 p. m. halted in the woods and

threw up breast-works, agreeable to orders received, and remained in this position until June 8, when Colonel Lockman again assumed command of the regiment. June 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, in the same position taken up by the regiment on the 7th of June. Moved at 1 p. m., and took position in rear of our division. On the 15th of June orders to move were received at 11 a. m.; while en route to the position assigned our brigade, I was detailed as division field officer of the day, and the command of the regiment devolved upon Capt. C. H. Southworth, senior officer. About 3 p. m., line having been formed, we moved forward and drove in the enemy's skirmishers. At 5 p. m. another advance was made, and the enemy was driven to his works. I rejoined the regiment at 8 p. m. and ordered the men to build a breast-work of logs, which was commenced at once, the men working zealously. A few spades and picks were procured, and a slight work was finished before daylight of the 16th of June, when we discovered that we were less than 250 yards from the enemy's works, which were of formidable strength, and from which they fired upon my men with deadly effect. The troops on the right of my regiment having been withdrawn during the night, it left the right flank of my regiment exposed to an enfilading fire of the enemy's skirmishers and main line. I sent out a party to drive them off, but out of 7 who started but 1 escaped, the others being either killed or wounded. I then requested Colonel Ireland to advance his line of skirmishers on a line with my men, which he did promptly, and by a united effort the line of the enemy's skirmishers was thrown back. The Thirty-third New Jersey rendered me very efficient assistance, and, in a measure, the success of the movement is due to them. The enemy still kept up a fire from their main works, and from the formation of the ground it enfiladed my line, and all the troops being withdrawn made a fair mark of the regiment. I requested to be withdrawn, but was informed by Colonel Jones, commanding brigade, that he had received positive orders to hold our position at all hazards, and that he had ordered the rest of the brigade to assist. The Thirty-third New Jersey and my command were posted. We held the position during the day, and at 9 p. m. were relieved by the One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers, Colonel Jackson. My loss this day was 26 killed and wounded, and for 15th and 16th of June, 40* out of 134, the number the regiment went into action with. The rebels retreated during the night of the 16th, and morning of the 17th a general advance was made, and the rebel line found strongly intrenched about three miles from the position evacuated by them the previous night. We built breast-works and occupied them during the 18th, our artillery firing with good effect upon the enemy's works. June 19, the rebels having falling back during the night of the 18th, we pursued and found them strongly intrenched about three miles from their former position. June 20, brigade in reserve until 11 a. m., when we relieved Third Brigade; my regiment was assigned the left of the line. Orders received to be ready to move, as we were to be relieved by the Fourth Corps. June 21, Fourth Corps relieved us at 8 a. m.; moved about two miles to the right, our brigade being next the First Division on the right, Third Brigade of our division left, my regiment connecting with Third Brigade on left and One hundred and fifty-fourth New York on the right, intrenched. June 22, advanced our line about one mile. The

*Or 10 men killed, 1 officer and 29 men wounded.

enemy attacked First Division, but was repulsed. Our line was only lightly assailed by the enemy's skirmishers, who were easily driven back. June 23, 24, 25, and 26, still in same position. June 27, line formed at 6 a. m., brigade in advance of the division, One hundred and fifty-fourth New York on the right of the line, my regiment second; Seventy-third Pennsylvania was on my left. Our brigade advanced about a mile, driving the enemy's pickets, and, capturing a number of them, held the ground and built intrenchments. June 28 and 29, in same position. June 30, 8 p. m. our division moved to the right; relieved a division of Twenty-third Corps. My regiment was assigned to an out-work, which I occupied.

July 1, still in advance work, a post of observation; enemy made no demonstration. July 2, still in out-works; was relieved at 7 p. m., and returned to main line of works, and was placed in reserve. July 3, the enemy retreated during the night; our division moved out and occupied their works. We began to pursue about 6 a. m., and came up with and found them strongly posted and intrenched about nine miles from the Chattahoochee River. July 4, opposite the enemy; no works built by our division; desultory picket-firing. July 5, enemy retreated during the night; moved in pursuit at daylight; came up with them at 4 p. m., posted on the north bank of the Chattahoochee River. July 6, moved at 3 p. m., our division said to be in reserve. July 7, moved at 8 a. m., took position on right of Third Division, my regiment having left of line, One hundred and fifty-fourth on my right. July 7, 8, 9, in same position. July 10, rebels fell back across the Chattahoochee River; regiment in old position. July 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, in same position. July 17, orders to move; marched at 4 p. m.; crossed the Chattahoochee River at Pace's Ferry and bivouacked at 11.30 p. m. near Nancy's Creek. July 18, moved at 8 a. m., my regiment in the advance; crossed Nancy's Creek and moved in line to within a mile of Buck Head; no enemy seen intrenched. July 19, moved at 6 a. m., Third Brigade in advance; crossed Peach Tree Creek after a slight skirmish; intrenched. July 20, moved out of our works at 6 a. m. and occupied an advanced position. At 11 a. m. were ordered to support First Brigade; my regiment was detached to skirmish. The Third Division being near the point I was required for, and their skirmishers occupying it, I was not required, and returned to the brigade. About 2 p. m. was ordered to support Thirty-third New Jersey, who had been sent to occupy a hill some distance in advance of our line. Had just reached the works of First Brigade, when I was ordered back by General Geary, as the enemy was advancing in force. I moved with my regiment about 100 yards to the right, when our whole line was attacked by the enemy, who having penetrated a gap between the lines of First and Second Divisions, threw the right into some confusion. Order was speedily restored and the enemy repulsed. When the enemy appeared on the flank I took position with my regiment at right angles with the works; the Sixtieth New York came in and took position on the right of my regiment. I afterward changed to the right of Seventy-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the three regiments, Sixtieth New York, Seventy-third Pennsylvania, and One hundred and nineteenth New York, built works at right angles to the former works. To Captain Bundy's battery the highest credit is due. By his courageous fighting of the battery the result attained is mainly due. July 21, still in same position at Peach Tree Creek. July 22, the enemy retreated during the night; we pursued at 6 a. m. and drove their skirmishers to

their works; about two miles from Atlanta took position and intrenched. July 23, 24, and 25, engaged building an advance line of works, regiment furnishing details for that purpose. July 26, works finished; Seventy-third Pennsylvania moved out to occupy; my regiment followed. One hundred and fifty-fourth New York following me; strengthened our works during the night. July 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31, still in works.

August 1 to 24, still occupying works; nothing of note occurred. August 25, orders to move received; regiment left the works at 8.45 p. m., and moved with division column to Pace's Ferry. My regiment was moved one-half mile farther to the right on the afternoon of the 29th, and began fortifying. August 30 and 31, engaged felling trees and strengthening intrenchments.

September 1, still in same position. September 2, ordered to move at 1 p. m.; moved out of camp; at 2 p. m. was en route for the city of Atlanta. To my regiment was assigned the honor of entering the city at the head of the brigade column. At 8 p. m. we halted and bivouacked on Peters street, in rear of the City Hall.

I cannot close this report without paying a tribute to the men who have pressed on under all circumstances, working steadily to accomplish the end for which the campaign was inaugurated; they have labored faithfully through a campaign lasting quite four months without murmuring or evincing the slightest discontent. Their patriotism and endurance are deserving of the highest encomiums of praise. To my officers I have but one acknowledgment to make for their zealous and hearty co-operation and faithful discharge of all duties assigned to them. My command numbered on 4th of May, 1864, 183 effective men. The number killed, wounded, and missing during the campaign was 89. I respectfully submit herewith a return of the killed, wounded, and missing.*

I have the honor to remain, your very obedient servant,

JOHN T. LOCKMAN,
Colonel, Comdg. 119th New York Volunteers.

No. 226.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Allan H. Jackson, One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Infantry, of operations May 8–June 7.

HEADQUARTERS 134TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
In the Field, at Mill Creek, Ga., May 9, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers in the engagement of Mill Creek Gap, on the 8th instant:

In pursuance of orders, the One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers, on arriving near the base of the mountain known as Rocky Face Ridge, took position in line of battle on the right of the brigade, fronting in direction of Mill Creek (or Dug) Gap. The regiment soon after advanced with the brigade in line in direction of the gap, moving on the right of the road leading up the mountain. Frequent obstructions were encountered in the line of march, arising from the creek at the foot of the mountain, one or two ravines, and a close growth of underbrush temporarily retarding progress. Passing these, the regiment advanced with all possible

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 officer and 13 men killed, 4 officers and 69 men wounded, and 2 men missing; total, 89.

rapidity up the ascent, which soon became so toilsome that frequent halts were rendered necessary. Additional strength being required on the skirmish line, the right company, under command of Captain Forrest, was deployed forward for this purpose. This line became slightly engaged when half way up the mountain. The enemy fell back to the crest of the ridge and from this point opened a sharp fire as the regiment passed through the palisades of rock running parallel with and about 300 yards from the ridge. After advancing over half this distance, I discovered what seemed a less precipitous approach at a short distance on the right, and accordingly moved the regiment by the flank about 100 yards in that direction, and then directed a charge against the ridge. Both officers and men responded with alacrity and determination, pressing forward with cheers, until a considerable portion of the regiment had gained the crest of rock on which the enemy held his position. Here a brief struggle ensued, which resulted in our being forced back by our adversary's superior strength and position. The line was reformed with little difficulty about 100 yards below the point of assault. From this position a desultory fire was maintained until the Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers advanced to our support. At the same time orders were received to advance again, with the assistance of that regiment, and carry the original point of assault, if possible. The line of the One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiment was accordingly strengthened by four companies of the Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, the remainder of such regiment supporting, and the charge ordered. From the nature of the ground no regularity of advance could be maintained. All pushed forward determinedly, and most of the advance line a second time gained the crest. The enemy's strength, however, had greatly increased, by concentrating from the right and left, since the former assault, and the fire proved so destructive that it became plainly impossible to carry the ridge at this point. The men were again forced back to their old position. Soon after, at about 7 p. m., in obedience to orders from brigade headquarters, the regiment withdrew from the enemy's fire to the base of the mountain. The casualties of the regiment during the engagement are as follows: Eleven enlisted men killed, 1 officer and 24 enlisted men wounded. Among the killed are First Sergt. George R. Payne, Company E, Corpl. A. L. Walters, Company G, and Corpl. D. Frederick, Company H, non-commissioned officers of the regiment of more than ordinary merit, whose loss is a severe one to the regiment at large. Captain Forrest is pronounced mortally wounded. A braver officer never led his men in action. I feel it impossible to speak in too high terms of praise of all officers of my command during the engagement. The example afforded the men by their individual gallantry more than removed the difficulty arising from their diminished number. Captain Forrest, with Lieutenants Ahreets, Taylor, Porter, Smith, and Joslin only, were present, Lieutenant Sheldon having been detached with one company of the regiment on picket, by orders from headquarters of division. I am especially indebted to Lieut. Charles A. Ahreets, my acting adjutant, for much valuable assistance during the day. Assistant Surgeon Murphy remained with the regiment during the action and was frequently exposed while removing the wounded from the field.

ALLAN H. JACKSON,
Lieutenant Colonel, Comdg. 134th New York Vols.

Capt. C. C. BROWN,
A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 20th Army Corps.

HDQRS. 134TH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
In the Field, near Cassville, Ga., May 21, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of movements of the One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers, with part taken in action by such regiment since the 8th instant, made in compliance with circular from headquarters of division, bearing this date:

The One hundred and thirty-fourth bivouacked during the night following the action of Mill Creek Gap in front of division headquarters. On the morning of the 9th instant camp was made in the woods lying from 300 to 400 yards to the left of this position, where the regiment remained until 3 p. m., at which time it was ordered on picket duty near the base of Rocky Face Ridge, relieving the One hundred and nineteenth New York, Seventy-third Pennsylvania, and Seventh Ohio Volunteers. The regiment remained on picket in this position until 6 o'clock on the evening of the 10th instant, when it was relieved by the Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, and returned to camp of the day previous. The following morning, the 11th, it was again ordered on picket, relieving the Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, where it remained until 6 a. m. of the 12th instant, at which time it was relieved by a portion of the cavalry command of Brigadier-General McCook. The regiment shortly after being relieved took up the line of march in the direction of Snake Creek Gap, acting as rear guard of the division. Passing the gap the division train was parked in the vicinity of that belonging to the Third Division, and the regiment rejoined its brigade, going in camp about 9 o'clock the same evening. At 8 o'clock the following morning (the 13th) the regiment took position with its brigade and moved toward Resaca, from which direction heavy firing soon became heard as we advanced. About 5 p. m. a halt was ordered, and the regiment rested in line of battle for the space of an hour, and then took position behind a line of breast-works facing to the left from the line of direction of the day's march. We remained in this position until 6 o'clock in the evening of the 14th instant, when the regiment took position as a reserve in rear of the brigade, the line of which had been extended so as to cover the ground lately occupied by the First and Third Brigades, gone farther to the front. At midnight we moved with the brigade about four miles, rejoining the balance of the divison at 2 o'clock in the morning. Here the regiment bivouacked for the remainder of the night. At 6 o'clock the following morning (the 15th) the regiment took a temporary position with the brigade in line of battle to the left of the Third Brigade, and about one-fourth of a mile from the last night's camp, remaining here for the space of an hour. The regiment took up the line of march, with the brigade, in direction of the ground occupied by the Third Division, moving by the flank until reaching the first line of breast-works, in advance of which the Third Division had already engaged the enemy. The order of march placing my regiment next in rear of the Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, it directly after advanced in this order in line of battle over the breast-works toward the sound of firing. Having moved in this direction about 500 yards in front and to the left of the point of passing the breast-works, a halt was ordered under cover of a hill, near the position where Major-General Hooker was then standing. Here the regiment was allowed a rest of twenty or thirty minutes, at the expiration of which time an or-

der was communicated to me, through Colonel Fessenden, of General Hooker's staff, directing my regiment with the One hundred and nineteenth New York, One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania, and Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, which regiments were then lying most convenient for receiving the order to charge a battery of the enemy planted about 500 yards in front, and re-enforce Colonel Cobham, of the Third Brigade, Second Division, who already had position closely adjacent to the battery, but required assistance. Colonel Lockman, of the One hundred and nineteenth New York, being ranking officer, was placed in command of the regiments designated, and the charge ordered immediately after. This was executed in fine style, the men springing forward on the run until reaching the advanced line of Colonel Cobham's command, which was found already in virtual possession of the battery, though unable to remove the guns, the enemy holding a strong position intrenched in the immediate rear of the battery, which it covered so effectually as to prevent its occupation by our forces without first effecting their dislodgment. My regiment having been halted was immediately disposed in line on the left of the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, of Colonel Cobham's command, and in advance of the regiments designated above as forming the command of Colonel Lockman. Lieutenant Taylor, of the One hundred and thirty-fourth, was immediately dispatched to Brigadier-General Geary for the purpose of communicating the position of affairs and procuring further instructions. He returned soon after with instructions to hold the battery and make no farther advance until ordered. Orders from Major-General Hooker received soon after placed Colonel Cobham in command of all the troops on the hill in the vicinity of the battery. The One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers remained in position, returning the enemy's fire as occasion offered until night closed in, when the number of troops on the hill being largely increased, the regiment was relieved by order of Colonel Cobham, and retired to the foot of the hill by his direction. The men, much exhausted by their exertions during the day, rested here for the space of half an hour, when I received a communication from Colonel Cobham, through Colonel Lockman, of the One hundred and nineteenth New York, directing the withdrawal of my regiment for the night within our line of breast-works; the regiment then accordingly passed to the rear. Some confusion was created on my left when near the breast-works by a number of fugitives from regiments on the hill retreating under the panic of a night attack. Order being speedily restored, the regiment shortly after, by direction of the colonel commanding brigade, went in camp for the night a short distance in the rear of General Geary's headquarters. The casualties of the One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers during the day's engagement were 1 commissioned officer and 11 enlisted men wounded; none killed or missing. First Lieut. Charles A. Ahreets, acting adjutant of the regiment, received a severe scalp wound from a bullet during the charge, which disabled him from further service for the day. I cannot speak of this young officer in too high terms of praise. His gallantry deserves especial mention, while the conduct of all present was meritorious in a high degree. Although his wound still remains painful and troublesome, he is now with his regiment and again on duty. The enemy having withdrawn during the night of the 15th instant, my regiment accompanied the brigade in pursuit the following morning, passing the Oostenaula River about 10 a. m. the 16th, continuing the march to-

ward the Coosawattee River, which we crossed at Bryant's Ferry in boats about 5 p. m. Passing on one mile and a half, the regiment went in camp for the night. May 17, the day following, we marched at 1 p. m.: the regiment having the lead and acting as advance guard to the division; halted near Calhoun at Peters' farm about 6 p. m., where we encamped for the night. On the 18th marched at 5 a. m., encamping the same night on the Kingston road. Marched the following morning at 6.30 a. m. toward Cassville; crossed Two-Run Creek; moving beyond about two miles, the regiment went in camp with the brigade, where it now remains.

I have the honor to be, captain, your most obedient servant,

ALLAN H. JACKSON,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. 134th Regiment New York Vols.

Capt. C. C. BROWN,
A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 20th Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS 134TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
In the Field, near Acworth, Ga., June 9, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of movements and part taken in action by the One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers from May 19 ultimo to June 7 instant:

Pursuant to orders on the morning of the 19th May, the regiment left its place of bivouac of the night previous near ——— and moved with the brigade on a road leading through the woods in direction of Cassville; crossed Two-Run Creek about 6 p. m., and went in camp on left of brigade, one mile and a half from Cassville. Remained in camp the 20th, 21st, and 22d days of May following. May 23, broke camp at 5 a. m. and moved with the brigade toward the Etowah River, crossed the same on pontoon bridge about 4 p. m., and bivouacked in the woods at a distance of one mile from the river. May 24, abandoned bivouac of night previous at 5 a. m., and moved with brigade on road leading to Burnt Hickory; crossed Burnt Hickory Ridge and went into camp on rising ground about four miles distant from Pumpkin Vine Creek. May 25, moved with the brigade at 5 a. m. in same direction pursued the day previous. The enemy being discovered near the bridge crossing Pumpkin Vine Creek, which bridge they had succeeded in partially burning, a halt of half an hour was made until the same could be repaired, the One hundred and thirty-fourth and One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers being ordered to throw out skirmishers to the left and right of the road during the time thus occupied; crossed the bridge about 11 a. m., following the road in direction of Dallas. The enemy being found in force after proceeding about two miles from the creek, the regiment formed line of battle across the road, the One hundred and thirty-fourth in position second in line from the right of the brigade. This disposition being soon after changed, the One hundred and thirty-fourth formed line with the brigade on the left of the road, throwing out skirmishers to cover its front. This position was held without the regiment participating in the engagement going on to the right until 5 p. m., when, an advance being ordered, the regiment filed across the road, forming in line with the same position first taken; moved forward in direction of the firing, which at this time had become general, a distance of about

half a mile, the regiment being, during the last half of the advance, under fire of the enemy; halted under orders thirty yards in rear of the Third Brigade, which had the advance line. Night closing in, the regiment constructed a temporary breast-work of loose timber in their front, and rested in line for the night. May 26, completed the fortification commenced the night previous, and continued to hold the same position through this and the 27th day of May following. May 28, at 1 p. m. the regiment left its position of the two days previous, and advanced to the first line of works, relieving the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers; threw out skirmishers from thirty to fifty yards in front. Remained in this position during the night; also during the day and night of the 29th of May following. About midnight of the 29th the enemy advanced a strong line beyond their works, with the evident intention of assailing our position. Being met, however, by a fierce discharge of grape and canister from the batteries on our left and a warm musketry fire from our works, the enemy were speedily repulsed and forced to retire within their works. May 30, relieved from the first line of works at 8 a. m. by the One hundred and fifty-fourth New York and retired to the third line, occupying the position evacuated by the regiment relieving; remained in this position until 12 m. of June 1. The corps being at this time relieved by the Fifteenth Army Corps, the One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers left the ground occupied by it for the past seven days and moved with the brigade in the direction of Acworth; bivouacked for the night on the road leading to such place.

June 2, moved with the brigade at 10 a. m., pursuing the direction of the day previous; went into camp to the rear of and left of the Twenty-third Army Corps; occupied this position the 3d, 4th, and 5th days of June following. June 6, moved with the brigade at 6 a. m. on the road leading to Marietta; halted at 2 p. m. and constructed a breast-work on the left of the road; went in camp to its rear, where the regiment still remains. The casualties of the regiment during the above period were 5 enlisted men wounded, none killed or missing. These casualties occurred during the advance made on the night of the 25th.

I have the honor to be, captain, your obedient servant,

ALLAN H. JACKSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. 134th New York Vols.

Capt. C. C. BROWN,
A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 227.

Report of Capt. Otis Guffin, One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 134TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 7, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit the following report of movements and part taken in action by the One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers, from May 4, 1864, for the approval of the brigade commander:

The One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers broke camp at Lookout Valley, Tenn., at 2 p. m. on May 4, 1864, and marched

over Lookout Mountain, halting at dark about six miles from the old camp, and bivouacked for the night. On the morning of the 5th marched at 8 a. m. and halted and bivouacked for the night at 7 p. m. Marched at daylight on the 6th, and went into camp at 6 p. m. On the 7th marched at 5 a. m.; passed Gordon's Mills, and crossed Taylor's Ridge and went into camp for the night at 8. p. m. Marched at 11 a. m. on the 8th toward Dug Gap. Arriving within about half a mile of the mountain, skirmishers were thrown out, and the One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers formed line of battle and advanced to the base of the mountain. Resting there for a few minutes, the regiment again pushed forward. Frequent halts were necessary on account of the difficulties of the ascent. Arriving near the crest of the mountain, in accordance with orders received from brigade commander, the One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers charged the enemy. Both officers and men responded with alacrity, pressing forward with cheers, and gained the crest, but the enemy being strongly intrenched, and in large numbers, the regiment was forced to retire. Forming again within about 100 yards of the crest, the One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers again charged and reached the crest, but were again forced back to the ledge of rocks near the crest. Halting there for a short time, and being re-enforced by four companies of the Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, in accordance with orders, another assault was made, but the enemy having received re-enforcements it was found impossible to take the position. The regiment then fell back to the ledge of rocks, and a desultory fire was kept up until 7 p. m., when, in accordance with orders from the brigade commander, the One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers withdrew, under fire from Knap's (Pennsylvania) battery, to the foot of the mountain, and soon after went into camp for the night. At 7 a. m. on the 9th the regiment went on picket, and remained there until 5 p. m. of the 10th, when they were relieved by the Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, and joined the brigade and went into camp. On the 11th the regiment went on picket, relieving the Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, and remained there until 3 p. m. of the 12th, when they were relieved by a portion of General McCook's cavalry command. Joined the brigade and marched at 4 p. m.; passed through Snake Creek Gap, and halted at 8 p. m. and bivouacked for the night. On the morning of the 13th moved forward and occupied a line of works until 11 p. m. of the 14th, at which time we moved to the left, and took position in earth-works. At 11 a. m. of the 15th the One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers moved forward from the works and advanced in line, passing over three lines of battle, charged the enemy, and took position on a small ridge and fortified. Were relieved at dark, and retired to second line of works, where we remained for the night. On the 16th marched at daylight; crossed the Oostenaula River, and bivouacked for the night at Bryant's Ferry. Marched at 1 p. m. on the 17th; halted for the night at 7 p. m. On the morning of the 18th marched at 4 a. m.; halted at 9 p. m. and went into camp for the night. Marched at daylight on the 19th; halted at 7 p. m. and went into camp near Cassville, Ga. Remained in camp the 20th, 21st, and 22d. Marched at 7 a. m. on the 23d; crossed the Etowah River and camped for the night at 6 p. m. On the 24th marched at daylight; halted for the night at 7 p. m. Marched at 7 a. m. of the

25th; crossed Pumpkin Vine Creek about 1 p. m.: formed and advanced with the brigade; met the enemy and charged them under a heavy fire of grape and canister; gained a position and fortified, and held the works until the 29th, when we advanced during the night, and threw up works. On the 30th the regiment was relieved by the One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers, and retired to the second line of works. On June 1 the One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers was relieved by a portion of the Fifteenth Army Corps, and marched to the left, and went into camp in the woods, in the rear of the Twenty-third Corps. Remained in camp the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th. On the 6th moved forward and threw out skirmishers; found the enemy in earth-works; the regiment fortified and remained in works until the 14th, at which time the One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers went on picket. Relieved from picket and advanced and fortified. Remained in works on the 15th. On the 16th advanced in front of works and fortified during the night. On the morning of the 17th, the enemy having retreated, the One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers, deployed as skirmishers for the brigade, advanced and found the enemy strongly intrenched; halted and threw up works and remained in them until the 19th, when we advanced as skirmishers; halted and fortified. Were relieved on the 20th by the Third Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Corps. On the 21st were relieved by a part of the Fourth Corps; moved to the right and erected works. Skirmished with the enemy on the 22d and threw up works during the night. Strengthened the works on the 23d and held them during the 24th, 25th, and 26th. On the 27th were ordered to advance on the enemy near Kenesaw Mountain; charged under a heavy fire from the enemy; gained a position and fortified. Remained in works on the 28th, 29th, and 30th. Were relieved by a portion of the Fourteenth Corps on July 1; moved to the right and relieved part of the Twenty-third Corps. On the 2d the regiment was employed in strengthening the works, and on the 3d, the enemy having retreated, the One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers advanced as skirmishers; halted at 6 p. m. and went into camp for the night. Remained in camp on the 4th. Marched at 7 a. m. on the 5th; bivouacked for the night near Marietta, Ga. Marched at 8 a. m. on the 6th and halted at 5 p. m. for the night. Moved to the right on the 7th and went into camp near Nickajack Creek. Remained in camp until 5 p. m. of the 17th, when the regiment moved to the left and crossed the Chattahoochee River at Pace's Ferry, and halted at 11 p. m. and bivouacked for the night. On the 18th advanced in line through woods; halted at 6 p. m. and threw up earth-works; bivouacked for the night. Advanced on the 19th and crossed Peach Tree Creek; skirmished with the enemy; fortified during the night. On the 20th moved forward from works and took position with the brigade. At about 3 p. m. the enemy made several desperate assaults on our lines and the regiment was forced to retire a short distance; the enemy were repulsed and fell back; during the night the regiment fortified and bivouacked on the field. Remained in works on the 21st, and on the 22d advanced with the brigade and threw up earth-works near Atlanta, Ga. Remained in fortifications on the 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th and erected new earth-works on the 27th, and advanced and occupied them. The One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers remained in

works near the city until 9 p. m. of the 25th, when, in accordance with orders, the regiment fell back to the Chattahoochee River and threw up fortifications near Pace's Ferry and occupied them until 3 p. m. of September 2, 1864, when the One hundred and thirty-fourth marched with the brigade and entered the city of Atlanta at 8 p. m., where the regiment still remains.*

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

OTIS GUFFIN,
Captain Company F, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. T. H. LEE,
A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 228.

Report of Lieut. Col. Daniel B. Allen, One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Infantry, of operations May 8.

HDQRS. 154TH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Near Dug Gap, Ga., May 9, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of my command during the engagement which took place at Dug Gap yesterday:

The regiment formed in line of battle at the foot of the mountain, with the One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers and Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers on our right, and the Seventy-third Pennsylvania Volunteers on our left, and advanced up the mountain on the right of the road leading through Dug Gap. When we had reached a point about half way up the mountain the regiments on our right became separated from us, which occasioned the necessity of extending our line to the right, which greatly weakened it. We advanced steadily up the mountain and gained a position under a ledge of rocks at the crest. Here we halted a few moments for rest before making a charge upon the strong position in our front, and were constantly exposed to a severe enfilading fire from a position the enemy held on our right flank. I immediately ordered a bayonet charge, which was executed with the greatest heroism, and our colors were planted for an instant upon the crest, but the superior strength of the enemy as regards position and numbers, both in front and on our right flank, rendered the greatest valor unavailing, and we were compelled to fall back with heavy loss. I then reformed my command and took up a position more to the right and on the left of the line which the One hundred and thirty-fourth New York and Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers had formed after being separated from us in our ascent of the mountain. Here we remained until dark, when I received orders to withdraw to the foot of the mountain. During the march previous to reaching the foot of the mountain three companies had been detached as skirmishers, and were not with the command at the time of the assault upon the crest of the mountain, and escaped with slight loss. Our loss, confined almost entirely to the remaining seven companies, consisting of about 135 men, was 8 killed, 42

* Nominal list of casualties accompanying this report shows 20 killed, 73 wounded, and 13 missing.

wounded, and 14 missing. I cannot too highly commend the bravery displayed by both officers and men. During the action Colonel Jones was disabled, whence the command and the duty of making this report devolves upon me.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAN. B. ALLEN.

Lieut. Col. 154th New York Vols., Comdg. Regiment.

Col. A. BUSCHBECK,

Commanding Second Brigade.

No. 229.

Report of Maj. Lewis D. Warner, One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 154TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Atlanta, Ga., September 8, 1864.

COLONEL: In obedience to instructions of circular of the 6th instant, I have the honor to transmit the following report of the part taken by the regiment now under my command in the various movements of the Army of Georgia, from May 4 to September 2, 1864:

May 4, broke camp at 4 p. m., crossed the northeast slope of Lookout Mountain, and encamped in the valley of Chattanooga Creek; the regiment under the command of Col. P. H. Jones. May 5, marched at 8 a. m.; passed through Rossville Gap and encamped near Burr Oak Church; the regiment, being detailed as rear guard to the train, did not arrive at its encampment until near midnight. May 6, marched early and encamped near Pea Vine Church. May 7, marched early, passing Taylor's Mill, and crossing Taylor's Ridge at Gordon's Springs Gap, and after marching six or seven miles toward Dalton encamped in line of battle in a thick wood. May 8, at 11 a. m. received orders to fall in at once and proceed on a reconnaissance; after proceeding about four miles we emerged from the woods in front of Rocky Face Ridge near Dug Gap, and it was understood that an assault was to be made upon the mountain, which was in possession of the enemy. The line of battle of the Second Brigade was formed as follows: The One hundred and thirty-fourth New York on the right, then the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania, One hundred and fifty-fourth New York, and Seventy-third Pennsylvania, the One hundred and nineteenth New York in front as skirmishers. The Thirty-third New Jersey had not arrived upon the ground; the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania was designated as the battalion of direction. These dispositions being made and the skirmish line re-enforced by a detachment from each regiment, Company G of the One hundred and fifty-fourth being thus deployed (the First Brigade, I understand, was upon our left), the advance was sounded and we crossed the open fields, which were intersected by several fences and a considerable creek, and over two ranges of foot-hills and found ourselves at the base of the main hill before we met with any resistance. Here, however, we were met by a brisk fire of the enemy, who, firing from behind the rocks which crowned the summit of the ridge, could,

without exposing themselves, deliberately pick off our men as they toiled up the almost inaccessible side of the hill. After a short halt to recover somewhat their breath and divest themselves of superfluous garments, the One hundred and fifty-fourth, with the Seventy-third Pennsylvania on their left, moved straight up the hill, unchecked by the fearful shower of balls to which they were exposed. At length they reached the foot of the palisades which crown the summit, and under their partial cover halted to rest a moment ere they attempted the fearful exploit of mounting to the summit. Meanwhile the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania and One hundred and thirty-fourth New York, on their right, had obliqued to the right, keeping partially covered by a false ridge which ran obliquely up the mountain, and a wide space was thus opened on our right and we were subjected to a flank fire much more deadly than that in front. At length the order was given to charge the precipice in our front, and most of our men succeeded in gaining a footing upon the top of the cliff. Our colors were firmly planted upon the summit, when the color bearer was shot through the head and instantly killed. Two others in succession shared the same fate as they attempted to seize the sacred emblem. The third was more fortunate and saved the colors. Our occupation of the crest was but momentary. Seeing the hopelessness (with the force that was there) of holding the position, Colonel Jones ordered a retreat, and the regiment fell back to the foot of the hill, having suffered a loss of 8 men killed, 42 wounded, and 6 missing, as per schedule hereunto annexed.* After getting our men together again, and helping off as far as we could our wounded, we reformed our lines and remained on the side of the mountain a little to the right of the point of our ascent until dark, when, in obedience to orders from Colonel Buschbeck, we withdrew, and at 10 p. m. bivouacked near the point of our first formation of the line of battle. Colonel Jones was so seriously injured by a fall from the cliffs that he was sent to the rear, and the command devolved upon Lieut. Col. D. B. Allen. May 9, did not march, but merely changed camp to a more suitable location. In the evening we were moved back and placed in position in front of division headquarters, which we intrenched during the night, and where we remained until the morning of the 12th. May 12, marched to Snake Creek Gap, through which we passed, and bivouacked near its eastern terminus. May 13, were under arms at daylight, but owing to the number of troops upon the road we did not move until nearly 8 a. m., and then but a short distance, when we were obliged to halt by the roadside for the passage of other troops; marched toward Resaca about two miles, then turned to the left and took position behind some hastily constructed defenses, facing toward Dalton. May 14, remained in position until about 11 p. m., when we fell in and marched by our left to the west and north, and at 4 a. m. of the 15th halted and enjoyed a short rest. May 15, did not move until about 10 a. m., when we marched to our right a short distance, then formed a line of battle and advanced to drive the enemy from a range of hills in our front. In this we were successful, the enemy retiring before us until nearly night, when they made a stand behind a strong line of works upon a hill higher than the rest. Our brigade was considerably scattered in consequence of the great number of troops who were forced to ma-

* The schedules herein mentioned are nominal lists (omitted).

neuver upon a limited space of ground and in a dense wood. At dark the One hundred and fifty-fourth, with the Seventy-third and Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania as a support, was directed to relieve a portion of the front line (the right), which was in front of a redoubt containing four pieces of artillery, from which the enemy had been driven, but which our boys were unable to remove. Our instructions were, after getting into position, to dig a road into the redoubt and take out the guns. We accordingly moved to the top of the hill and took position, the One hundred and fifty-fourth in front, the Twenty-seventh and Seventy-third in rear. After procuring the necessary tools a portion of the men were set at work digging a road into the front of the redoubt, while another portion was occupied in bringing up rails from below and erecting a breast-work along our front. While engaged in this work the enemy, who were but a few yards in our front, but who since our arrival had remained quiet, suddenly opened a brisk fire upon our men, who not expecting an attack were somewhat surprised, and the two regiments in our rear fell back to the foot of the hill, as did a portion of the One hundred and fifty-fourth, principally those who were using the shovels or carrying the rails. The balance remained in their position, and I had formed those who fell back into line, and was about to return with them to the redoubt when Colonel Buschbeck ordered the remainder to be withdrawn, and we bivouacked at the foot of the hill. It was not cowardice which caused these men to thus abandon their position. They were moved to the front after dark, and could obtain but a limited view of the position, or that of the enemy, the whole hill being covered with a dense forest. Our loss this day was 4 men wounded, as per Schedule B. May 16, the enemy having evacuated their works during the night, we were early on the march in pursuit, crossed the railroad and moved to the left of Resaca; crossed the north branch of the Oostenaula River by wading, and about 3 p. m. halted near the south branch of the same stream. Lieutenant-Colonel Allen having been taken sick this day the command of the regiment devolved upon me. Here I, with nearly my whole command, was detailed to go up the river to Field's Ferry, some three or four miles, and bring down two ferry-boats, for the purpose of constructing a bridge for the passage of the troops and trains. On arriving at the ferry it was found to be above a very high dam, and it was agreed that it could not be got over with safety. I was therefore directed by Colonel Asmussen to remain with my detachment and superintend the transportation of such troops and trains as he might send to this ferry. In obedience to this order, I remained at the ferry through the night. May 17, was relieved at 6 a. m. and started to join the brigade, which had crossed below; arrived in camp at 10.30 a. m., and at 1 p. m. fell in and marched to Calhoun, where we bivouacked for the night. May 18, marched early and encamped near the village of Adairsville. May 19, the regiment was detailed to guard the ammunition train, which remained here nearly all day, starting out just before sunset, and about 10 p. m. parked one mile from Cassville, and the regiment bivouacked near by and one mile from the brigade; remained here until the morning of May 23, when the regiment left camp at 3.30 a. m. and joined the brigade, which was to march at 4, but did not leave camp until 6; passed through Cassville and Cass Station, and directed our course toward the Etowah River, which we crossed on a pontoon bridge, and bivouacked near its southern bank. May 24, marched at 6 a. m. May

25, marched at 6.45 a. m.; crossed Pumpkin Vine Creek at 10 a. m.; about 12 m. came to a halt, as our advance had encountered the enemy. The One hundred and fifty-fourth was first formed on the left of the road, by division in mass, facing to the front, and then deployed facing to the left, and directed to erect a barricade in front of their position. A short time before sunset, line of battle was formed, the One hundred and fifty-fourth on the left of, and their right resting on, the road, the Thirty-third New Jersey on our left, One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania on our right. In this formation we advanced near two miles, driving the enemy steadily before us, until darkness put an end to the conflict, and our troops all lay upon their arms all night, ready to repel any attack which the enemy might make. May 26, the enemy having erected during the night a strong line of works about 200 yards in front of our position, we were directed at daylight to erect works to protect our front, and the One hundred and fifty-fourth went to work with the troops of the first line, and erected a line of works to cover the front of the first line, and then we erected a barricade in front of our own position, which was the second line, though but a few yards in rear of the first line. Here we remained through the day. May 27, remained in the same position as yesterday, which is the extreme left of the Twentieth and connects with the Fourth on our left; heavy skirmishing all day. Our artillery was in position this morning and opened on the enemy. May 28, this morning the enemy opened with artillery, which, however, did but little damage; remained in position here until near night, when the regiment was moved to the right, and nearly all detailed to carry timber to build an advance line of works, which labor was continued through the night. May 29, the men were relieved at daylight and at once went to work and erected a work in front of their own position, where we remained through the day. May 30, this morning the One hundred and fifty-fourth relieved the One hundred and thirty-fourth in the front and threw out skirmishers to cover our front. At dark I directed my skirmishers to dig pits to shelter themselves from the enemy's fire, which had not been done previously on this part of the line. I also directed them not to fire unless they saw something to fire at, and the result was the most quiet night since we have been in our present position. May 31, at 7 a. m. we were relieved by the Thirty-third New Jersey and fell back to the position previously occupied by that regiment, which was in rear of brigade headquarters.

June 1, at 9 a. m. fifty men were detailed to cut material for abatis. At 12 m. we were relieved by troops from the Fifteenth Corps, and moved to the left. After marching about six miles we bivouacked for the night, and the One hundred and fifty-fourth was detailed to picket the division front. It was near 10 p. m. ere the picket was posted, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Fourat, division officer of the day. Our loss since May 15 has been 2 officers and 10 men wounded, as per Schedule C. June 2, at 11 a. m. received orders to withdraw the picket and join the brigade preparatory to a move. Marched about four miles and again encamped, where we remained until June 6. June 6, marched at 5.30 a. m., the One hundred and fifty-fourth leading the division; advanced about four miles and took position facing the south, which we at once proceeded to fortify, the Second Brigade in one line, the One hundred and nineteenth New York on the right and the Seventy-third Pennsylvania on the left of the One hundred and fifty-fourth.

Remained here until the 14th, without anything of importance transpiring. June 14, about 10 a. m. was ordered to fall in for picket. Marched out on the Acworth road about one mile; posted the picket, which was, however, hardly done, when I received orders to return to camp at once, which was done as soon as possible, and then the brigade moved out on the Marietta road about two miles and bivouacked near Pine Knob, which was occupied by the enemy. June 15, marched about 11 a. m. to the left of the position which the enemy evacuated last night. After moving about one mile by the flank the brigade was formed in line of battle, and the One hundred and fifty-fourth deployed as skirmishers here to cover its front. In this order we advanced about half a mile, when, on reaching the crest of the high hill, we were met by a heavy fire from the enemy's skirmishers, who were securely posted behind a strong line of detached pits not more than 250 yards in our front. Our boys each sprang to a tree, and returned the fire with spirit. In advancing up the hill, my line of skirmishers became separated somewhat from the Third Brigade, which was on our left, and the First, which was on the right, had crowded too far to the left, and I was ordered to move my men by the flank to the left, which, in their present position, was a perilous move, as they had no protection, except that afforded by the trees. The order, however, was carried out, but with the loss of several men. After keeping up a brisk fire upon the enemy for about an hour they were driven from their defenses and our boys at once, with loud cheers, commenced the pursuit, which was kept up for about a mile, when we were brought to a halt by a heavy fire from a strong line of works, with abatis and heavy slashing in front, and where the enemy were in force. Such was the ardor and enthusiasm of our men, however, that many of them penetrated the slashing to the very foot of the abatis, from whence, after dark, they withdrew. Our lines, following closely behind the skirmishers, soon formed in front of the works, and a heavy fire was kept up far into the night. As fast as the skirmishers could be got in I formed my regiment in rear of the first line, where we rested until near midnight, when we were ordered to the right to fill a space to the left of the First Brigade. Here we worked hard erecting breast-works until after daylight of the 16th, and were then marched back to our original position, where we remained during the day without defenses to protect us from the balls of the enemy. At dark we were ordered to the right to relieve the Seventy-third, and occupied nearly the whole night in building breast-works to protect us in this position. I also caused my skirmishers to take advantage of the darkness and fortify their positions, which were much exposed to the enemy's musketry. Our loss during these two days was 4 men killed and 2 officers and 19 men wounded, as per Schedule D. June 17, the enemy having evacuated their works during the night, we were early on the move; crossed the deserted works, and, after moving by the flank for one mile and a half, again found ourselves in the neighborhood of the enemy, who held a fortified position on a range of hills some distance in our front; formed line of battle, brigade in two lines, One hundred and fifty-fourth on the right of the second line. In this order advanced about one mile, most of the distance through an almost impenetrable jungle. After emerging from this into an open field the brigade was placed in position in single line, and at dark erected breast-works in front of the entire line, which occu-

pied a large part of the night. June 18, remained here until the morning of the 19th. June 19, the enemy again having fallen back, we moved in pursuit, but at a very slow rate, in consequence of the state of the roads; advanced about two miles and again took position, the One hundred and fifty-fourth in support of our batteries, passing most of the night in intrenching and slashing. June 20, about 12 m. relieved the Third Brigade, which was on our right. June 21, at 7 a. m. was relieved by troops from the Fourth Corps and moved farther to the right, where we erected a line of works to cover our front. June 22, about noon left our works and advanced about three-quarters of a mile across a wood in our front to the edge of a field. On the opposite side the enemy appeared to be in force. Here we erected another line of works, and our boys did considerable skirmishing in our front; under arms until nearly midnight, in anticipation of an attack. Remained here until the 27th, with no incident of importance, except the constant skirmishing. June 27, soon after daylight the brigade moved to the left, in front of the position of the First and Third Brigades, and then advanced some three-quarters of a mile, the One hundred and fifty-fourth on the right of the line. We advanced so far, ere the order to halt was given, that the right of the line was exposed to a flank fire from the enemy's skirmishers, which rendered it necessary for me to change front to the rear on the left. As soon as we were in position we threw up breast-works to cover our front, which, from its proximity to the enemy, was much exposed, and especially our right. Remained here until the eve of the 30th. Our loss since the 16th of June is 1 man killed and [several] wounded, as per Schedule E. June 30, at dark we were relieved by troops of the Fourteenth Corps and moved to the rear and then to the right and relieved a portion of the Twenty-third Corps. This movement occupied nearly the whole night, it being 3 a. m. of July 1 when we got into position, which was in the second line, and on the right of the Powder Springs road.

July 1, at daylight I was ordered to move my regiment out to the front line to fill a gap therein; remained there until 3 p. m., when I was relieved by troops of the Third Brigade and rejoined the Second Brigade in the second line. Just before night the brigade moved to the right to fill the gap between that and the Twenty-third Corps; repaired our works, slashed our works, &c. Remained here over the 2d. July 3, the enemy having again abandoned their works, we were early on the advance in the direction of the river. After some five or six miles we again found the enemy in position; took position in an open field in their front, the Second Brigade in the first line. Remained here over the 4th, with no incident, except the usual amount of skirmishing. July 5, the enemy having once more cleared the way, we advanced over their deserted works and marched to within two miles of the river, and near Nickajack Creek, and encamped. July 6, in the afternoon moved to the left, across the creek, and encamped, with prospects of remaining some days. July 7, moved camp to the front about three-quarters of a mile, and remained here until July 17, with no other duties than those of picket and ordinary camp policing, &c. July 17, broke camp at 4 p. m. and crossed the river at Pace's Ferry upon the pontoon bridge, and encamped about midnight on the eastern bank. July 18, at 10 a. m. the brigade broke camp, and, crossing Nancy's Creek, advanced by the flank about half a mile, and then formed line of battle, facing

the south, in which formation advanced near two miles through a nearly impenetrable forest, the One hundred and fifty-fourth on the left of the brigade line, and connected on the left with the troops of the Third Division. Near sundown took position and proceeded to fortify, which work occupied fully one-half of the night. July 19, marched in the direction of Peach Tree Creek, which we crossed late in the afternoon, and took position on a hill in the front, which we proceeded to fortify; the One hundred and fifty-fourth was in the reserve; labor of fortifying occupied a good part of the night. July 20, about 7 a. m. moved out about half a mile to the front, rested two hours, and then advanced to a position near the foot of the eminence on which our front line rested, with artillery support. The Second Brigade was in the reserve in two lines, the One hundred and fifty-fourth in the second line and on the left of the One hundred and thirty-fourth, which was on the right. The Thirty-third New Jersey formed the right of the first line of the brigade. This regiment being ordered to the front, the One hundred and thirty-fourth and One hundred and fifty-fourth formed the only support of the first line, which was on the top of the hill, with no intrenchments in their front. When the firing commenced these two regiments advanced up the hill to the support of the first line, obliquing considerably to the right, so that the right of the One hundred and thirty-fourth covered the extreme right of the line. The men were here ordered to lie down with their arms in their hands. Not many moments had elapsed before the enemy attacked our front and flank in strong force. The first line at once gave way before the fire which was hurled against it, and fell back in confusion through our lines, to which their panic was communicated, and the whole right of the line retreated to the foot of the hill and back to the position we left in the morning. Lieutenant-Colonel Allen, who had been in command of the regiment, being too much exhausted for duty, I here collected the men together, reformed my lines, and moved out to a position on the left of the First Division, which we at once proceeded to fortify, and where we remained until the morning of the 22d. Our loss this day was 1 man killed, 1 officer and 4 men wounded, and 1 man missing, as per Schedule F. July 22, the enemy having again retired from our front, we were early on the move, and advanced and took position in front of the defenses proper of the city, behind which the enemy had retired. Here we proceeded at once to intrench our entire front; cut down the timber which might shelter the enemy in an attack upon our works. Remained here until the 26th, engaged in picket, fatigue, and camp duties. July 26, after dark we moved into a new line of works, which had been in process of construction for several days, about 400 yards in front of our former position; the One hundred and fifty-fourth was third in line from the right, the One hundred and thirty-fourth on our right, and the One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania on our left. Here we remained until the evening of August 25, without any event occurring of sufficient importance to note.

August 25, at daylight the One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania, which was on our left, was detailed to accompany the pioneer train, and I extended my tents so as to hide from the enemy the change which had been made. After dark the whole line packed up, and at 9 p. m. left their works and marched to Pace's Ferry, arriving there a little after daylight of the 26th. August 26, heavy detail from

the regiment with axes, slashing along the road in front of the position of the Third Brigade. In afternoon moved to the right and took position on a sharp knoll, the regiment forming the left of the brigade; built a strong line of works on our front, and established a camp in rear. Remained here until noon of the 29th, fixing up camp, and furnishing heavy details as axmen in the extensive slashings in our front and right. August 29, at 12 m. ordered to strike our tents and move to the left of the First Brigade, which was on our right, to relieve a portion of that brigade; moved to the designated position and at once proceeded to intrench, lay out camp, &c. Our regiment here occupied four detached works, and the camp was much extended. Remained here until September 2, each day making heavy details for slashing the timber in our front, policing camp, &c.

September 2, at 12 m. received orders to pack up at once and join the brigade, which was to march to Atlanta immediately; struck tents and joined the brigade on the main road from the ferry; was directed to march in rear of the artillery; in this order entered the city just after dark, and bivouacked for the night near the City Hall.

At the engagements of May 8, 15, and July 2 I was not in command of the regiment, Colonel Jones being in command on the first and Lieutenant-Colonel Allen on the last two occasions.*

All of which is respectfully submitted.

L. D. WARNER,
Major, Commanding 154th New York Volunteers.

Col. G. W. MINDIL,
Comdg. Second Brig., Second Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 230.

Report of Lieut. Col. August Riedt, Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations May 4–22.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SEVENTH REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VOLS.,
Near Cassville, Ga., May 22, 1864.

SIR: According to orders received, I have the honor to submit herewith the official report of the movements and actions from May 4, the time the Twenty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers left the camp at Lookout Station, to May 21, 1864, in so far as it affects said Twenty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

May 4, the regiment received orders to march in the afternoon and to join the brigade at the foot of Lookout Mountain, and had to follow the One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers. Lookout Mountain was crossed on the mountain road and the brigade continued marching on the road leading to Rossville; at about seven miles distant from Lookout Valley camp, the regiment encamped for the night. May 5, the regiment marched about ten miles on the road toward La Fayette, Ga., and had to follow the Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers on the march; the camp was ordered on a hill fronting the road. May 6, the regiment received orders to start at 5 a. m., it having the advance of the brigade and division. Two

*Nominal list of casualties accompanying this report shows 14 killed, 94 wounded, and 7 missing.

companies had to form the advanced guard; the march was directed toward Pea Vine Church, a distance of seven miles, where the regiment encamped for the night. May 7, the regiment started at 5 a. m.; had to follow the Seventy-third Pennsylvania Volunteers; the march was directed toward Mitchell's Tannery, and from there to Gordon's Springs, near which the regiment encamped, a distance of twelve miles; the regiment had also to lead the ammunition train over a high ridge. May 8, at about 10 a. m., when the regiment was still encamped near Gordon's Springs, orders were received to march at once and to follow the One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers, also to detach two officers and sixty enlisted men to the ammunition train and provost guard, so that the regiment mustered only 135 muskets; the march was directed toward Mill Creek, Ga.; when arrived there, at once several shots were heard and our advance guard had to skirmish with some rebel sharpshooters; line of battle was formed. On the right of the regiment was the One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers, and on the left the One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers, and then the whole line advanced with skirmishers in front toward Rocky Face Ridge. The slope of the ridge on which the regiment advanced was the steepest and very rocky, so that the men had partly, one by one, to climb up till it reached the largest rocks, then it became impossible for three-fourths of the regiment to advance farther, although it was several times tried to charge with the One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers together. The other fourth of the regiment, however, went around the slope with the One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers and charged with them up to the mountain, but they also failed to reach the very summit on account of large rocks and the heavy fire of the enemy. The rebel sharpshooters kept up all the time a very lively fire; however the regiment maintained its position till after sundown, at about 7.30 p. m., when the regiment received orders to fall back toward the road and to rally again. This was done without pursuit; for the night the regiment was formed in line of battle fronting Mill Creek and camped there. The loss in the fight from the Twenty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers was 1 man killed, 3 men severely wounded, and 3 men slightly wounded. May 9, the regiment changed camp and remained in the wood during the day. At about 9.30 p. m. the regiment was ordered to march to division headquarters and to build rifle-pits there between the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, on the left, and the One hundred and second New York Volunteers, on the right, fronting toward Rocky Face Ridge. May 10, the regiment remained on the same place. May 11, the regiment remained on the same place. May 12, the regiment marched toward Snake [Creek] Gap, a distance of fourteen miles, and remained there for the night. May 13, the regiment marched three miles on the road toward Resaca, Ga., where heavy firing was heard. The brigade formed several lines, the regiment being in the front line; at sundown we had to change position and had to occupy the rifle-pits built by the First Division of the corps. On the right of the regiment was the Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, on the left the One hundred and thirty-fourth New York. During the whole night the regiment remained there. May 14, during the day the regiment had still the same position, but at sundown the Second Brigade had to occupy the same room heretofore occupied by the whole division, and the regiment had, accord-

ingly, to move farther to the right and to take larger intervals between each file. May 15, at about 12 o'clock in the night the regiment received orders to march forthwith on the road toward Dalton, a distance of eight miles, where we met, at about 3 a. m., the other two brigades of the division, drawn up in line of battle, front toward Dalton. Here we remained during the morning. At about noon the regiment received orders to prepare either to move or to fight, when at once the division marched along the road toward Resaca, where we were formed in several lines, the regiment in the rear of the Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, under heavy fire from the enemy. Several hills were taken possession of. The regiment was stationed in reserve on the hill next to the captured rebel battery during the evening till 12 o'clock. May 16, at about 1 o'clock in the morning, the regiment received orders to march with the One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers and Seventy-third Pennsylvania Volunteers to the hill in front to relieve the other troops there. This was done, and a strong working party forthwith detailed to build, under the protection of skirmishers, rifle-pits. The enemy was then not twenty rods from us. The three regiments were formed in three lines, with only a few paces intervals, one after the other. The regiment had to detail about fifty men to build rifle-pits not five paces from the rebel guns. The men were ordered to leave their arms and knapsacks behind and to carry fence rails up to the summit. When busied about a quarter of an hour with this, the enemy outflanked at once and fired volley after volley into us. The skirmishers in front jumped forthwith over the rifle-pits, the working parties, without any arms, fell back on the One hundred and fifty-fourth New York and Seventy-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and brought them in confusion, so that they were compelled to fall back, and the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers also. Arrived at the foot of the hill it was tried to rally the men again, but without success, as shot after shot fell upon us from our right, and we were ordered to form again on the top of the next hill and to await daybreak. The men of the working party went back before daylight and took their arms and knapsacks along, it having been made known that the enemy had withdrawn. At about 8 a. m. the regiment marched with the brigade and division in pursuit of the enemy, during which march two creeks were to be crossed, and for the night the regiment encamped on the other side of the last creek, where the regiment had to furnish the pickets for the night. May 17, the regiment, being in the rear of the brigade, marched to Peters' plantation, a distance of eight miles, where it encamped. May 18, the regiment was ordered to march in the rear of the division train a distance of eight miles; the train parked for the night (place unknown). May 19, the regiment followed in rear of the division train and marched nine miles, where the train parked; distance, nine miles. May 20, the train, and, therefore, the regiment, remained on the same place. May 21, the regiment followed the division train toward Cassville, where the train parked; distance, eight miles.

All of which is to the present date.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUGUST RIEDT,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Vols.

Capt. C. C. BROWN,

A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 231.

Reports of Maj. Charles C. Cresson, Seventy-third Pennsylvania Infantry.

Hdqrs. 73d Regt. Pennsylvania Veteran Vols.,
May 9, 1864.

Captain: I would most respectfully submit the following report of the part taken in the action at Mill Creek, Ga., May 8, 1864:

Our regiment was formed in line of battle on the left of the One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers, being the extreme left of the brigade. The regiment marched forward, the center resting on the road leading over the mountain, the regiment proceeding slowly on account of the steepness of the mountain, occasionally resting. On moving forward, the skirmishers kept up a continuous firing when within about twenty yards of the crest of the mountain; the regiment halted here and an incessant firing was kept up. We were here about fifteen minutes, when the regiment on the right (Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers) broke, causing the Seventy-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers to fall back to the front of the mountain, where the regiment was again formed in line of battle, and ordered up the mountain again to the right, to the assistance of the One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers. Reaching the crest of the mountain, I here received orders to hold possession of the mountain while the One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers and Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers made an attack on the enemy on the right. About 7 p. m. I received orders to fall back slowly; moving to the right, the regiment reported to Col. A. Buschbeck, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, who ordered the regiment to proceed to the division hospital; there camped and furnished picket.

I am, captain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. C. CRESSON,
Maj., Comdg. Seventy-third Regt. Pennsylvania Vet. Vols.

Capt. C. C. Brown,
A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 20th Army Corps.

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Hdqrs. 73d Regt. Pennsylvania Veteran Vols.,
Near Cassville, Ga., May 21, 1864.

Captain: I have the honor to submit the following incidents transpiring in the Seventy-third Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers since May 8, 1864:

May 9, remained in camp at division hospital, furnishing pickets; about 5 p. m. reported to brigade headquarters; men on duty most of the night throwing up breast-works. May 10, men still employed in finishing the breast-works. May 11, the regiment was ordered on picket duty, the regiment being divided, half picketing in the rear and the other half in the front. May 12, marched at about 8 a. m., the half of the regiment doing picket in the rear the day previous marched with the brigade, the other half, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson, acted as wagon guard, joining the brigade at about 9 p. m. May 13, marched at about 11 a. m.; encamped at about 9 p. m. behind the breast-works. May 14, remained inactive behind the breast-works; received orders to march at about 10

p. m., marching toward the left of the line; encamped about 4 a. m. May 15. 1864. May 15, the regiment broke camp about 10 a. m.; marched forward and arrived at the scene of action about 1 p. m., formed line of battle, and ordered on the left of the One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers; brigade moved forward to the support of the Third Division, the regiment moving up the hill, arriving at a line of breast-works. The regiment was here ordered to halt and remain in the works; remained here until about 9 p. m., when the regiment, together with the One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers and Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, was ordered out to relieve the One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers, and One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers, who were out on the front line. The regiment here remained until about 1 p. m. While here the regiment assisted in hauling from the fort 4 guns captured from the enemy. The regiment was ordered back and encamped on the hill. During this day the regiment lost 5 men severely wounded. May 16, the regiment moved with the corps, nothing of interest transpiring. May 17, 18, and 19, on the march, nothing of interest transpiring. May 20, marched at about 8 a. m.; arrived near Cassville, Ga., and went into camp at about 8 p. m. May 21, received orders for the men to make themselves comfortable and prepare for further movements.

I am, captain, your most obedient servant,

CHAS. C. CRESSON,

Maj., Comdg. Seventy-third Regt. Pennsylvania Vet. Vols.

Capt. C. C. BROWN,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 20th Corps.

HDQRS. 73D REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLS.,
June 9, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders received from headquarters, I hereby submit a report of the Seventy-third Regiment [Pennsylvania] Veteran Volunteers from May 19 to June 7, 1864.

May 19, camped near Cassville. May 20, still in camp; the regiment engaged in cleaning; men comfortable. May 21, still in camp; received orders to make preparations for twenty days' march. May 22, still in camp; regiment inspected by Brigadier-General Geary, commanding Second Division; received censure for the general bad condition of the regiment. May 23, marched about 8 a. m.; brigade encamped in the woods; regiment goes on picket; pickets connecting on the right with pickets of the Third Division, on the left with pickets of the First Division; furnished effective force report. May 24, relieved from picket and marched about 5 a. m.; marched during the day; encamped about 7 p. m. in the woods. May 25, marched about 6 a. m.; the advance met with the enemy about 11.30 a. m.; the regiment erected breast-works on left of road near Pumpkin Vine Creek, and near Dallas, Ga.; ordered into line of battle about 6 p. m., connecting on the right with the One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers, on the left by the One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers; advanced about three-quarters of a mile in line of battle; came up with the advance line, and was slightly engaged, when it becoming dark the firing ceased;

moved back a short distance; regiment laid on arms during the night; lost 6 men seriously wounded. May 26, engaged in throwing up breast-works; regiment in second line of battle. May 27, still in position; the day previous 4 men seriously wounded; furnished field returns. May 28, still in position; the enemy shell us, using shrapnel and percussion-shell, seriously wounding 3 men; about 7 p. m. changed our position about 100 yards to the right on the same line. May 29, still in same position; 1 man slightly wounded. May 30, moved into front line of rifle-pits, relieving One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers; threw out skirmishers to the front about 5 p. m.; detachment Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers transferred from the Seventy-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers to One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers. May 31, relieved by Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers about 8 a. m.; regiment takes position in third line of battle.

June 1, relieved about 10 a. m. by regiment from Fifteenth Army Corps; moved to the left about two miles; encamped in the woods for the night. June 2, marched about 11 a. m., encamped about 3 p. m. in the woods for the night. June 3, still in camp. June 4, still in camp. June 5, still in camp; received orders to be ready to march at a moment's notice; regimental inspection and inspection report. June 6, marched at 5.30 a. m.; halted about 2 p. m. in the woods to left of road leading to Marietta; built breast-works. June 7, still in camp.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. C. CRESSON.

Maj., Comdg. Seventy-third Regt. Pennsylvania Vet. Vols.

Capt. C. C. BROWN.

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 20th Corps.

HDQRS. 73D REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLS.,
Near Atlanta, Ga., September 8, 1864.

SIR: In pursuance of orders received from headquarters September 6, 1864, I would most respectfully submit the following report:

The regiment broke camp at Lookout Valley, Tenn., on the afternoon of May 4 at 4 o'clock; crossed Lookout Mountain and marched about four miles, and camped for the night at 7 p. m.; resumed the march on the following morning about 8 o'clock. Nothing of interest during 5th; camped about 5 p. m. Resumed march about 8 a. m.; marched throughout the day of May 6; halted about 9 p. m.; the regiment was placed on picket. Was relieved from picket the morning of the 7th about 5 o'clock; marched throughout the day, and camped about 6 p. m. Resumed the march on the morning of the 8th, about 7 o'clock, coming up with the enemy at Dug Gap. About 11 a. m. formed in line of battle on the edge of the woods, right resting on the One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers, the left of the regiment being the extreme left of the brigade, and making no connection, marched forward, passing through a small creek. Reaching the foot of the hill, received orders from Colonel Buschbeck, commanding brigade, to have my center resting on a road running through the gap; met with no opposition until we arrived at the foot of the second hill, from which the enemy poured a heavy fire, through which we advanced until within about twenty yards of the crest, where the regiment halted, it be-

ing impossible to move forward on account of loose rocks and steepness of the hill. On account of the heavy fire to which the regiment was exposed, it fell back to the foot of the hill, where the regiment was formed, and received orders to advance up the ridge to the right to the support of the One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers. Reaching the crest, I here received orders to hold my position. About 7 p. m. received orders to fall back to the base of the hill; after falling back, I reported to Colonel Buschbeck, commanding brigade, who ordered me to proceed to Second Division hospital and picket the road leading to the gap. In this engagement regiment lost 1 killed, 37 wounded, and 3 missing. Remained in camp on the 9th of May until 5 p. m., when I received orders to report with my regiment to the brigade, and went into camp; regiment employed all night in erecting breast-works. Remained in same position on the 10th, working on fortifications. On the 11th regiment went on picket. Relieved from picket on the 12th at 8 a. m. and resumed march; encamped for the night in open field about 8 p. m. Resumed march on the 13th about 11 a. m.; halted about 9 p. m. and finished some partly constructed breast-works. On the 14th remained behind works until 10 p. m., when we moved about five miles to the left; halted about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 15th and resumed march about 8 a. m., and marched about two miles to the left; halted about 1 p. m. and formed line of battle, the right of the regiment resting on the One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers, and left on Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers; moved forward to a hill in our front, when we halted behind a small breast-work, where we remained for a short time, and moved again forward to support of Third Division, reaching the left of next hill, where we remained until about 9 p. m., when I received orders, with One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers, to relieve the One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, One hundred and nineteenth and One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers, who were in the front line. About 12 m. the enemy opened a brisk fire, without any effect. The regiment here assisted in bringing four guns from a small fort which was captured from the enemy. At daylight of the 16th we were ordered back, and took our former position. In this engagement the regiment lost 5 enlisted men wounded. Resumed our march about 8 a. m. On the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th were on the march; nothing of interest transpiring; camped near Cassville, Ga. 21st, 22d, in camp. On the 22d inspected by Brigadier-General Geary, commanding Second Division; received orders to prepare for twenty days' march. Broke camp about 8 a. m. on the 23d and resumed march; halted about 5 p. m. and regiment placed on picket. Relieved on the 24th; 5 a. m. came up with the enemy; 11 a. m. threw up temporary breast-works; formed in line of battle about 6 p. m., right resting on One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, and left on One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers; moved forward and joined the first line. It becoming dusk, received orders from brigade commander, Col. J. T. Lockman, to remain in my position then occupied. The enemy fired into the regiment with canister. On the morning of the 26th we changed position to the right and commenced erecting breast-works. On the 27th 28th, and 29th regiment remained in breast-works in front of Dallas, under fire of the enemy's batteries. On the morning of the 30th changed our position to the right and front line, relieving the

One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers. On the morning of the 31st was relieved and ordered to the rear line of works.

On the morning of June 1 was relieved by a regiment of the Fifteenth Corps, and moved four miles to the left of an old position. The regiment lost in this engagement 14 enlisted men wounded. Marched June 2 at 11 a. m., and encamped about 3 p. m. in the woods. During June 3, 4, and 5 were lying in camp, nothing of interest transpiring. Marched about 5 a. m. on the morning of the 6th; halted at 2 p. m. and were building breast-works. During June 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 in camp near Allatoona Creek. On the morning of June 12 received orders to march to the rear, for the purpose of guarding the wagon train; moved back, selected a position, and erecting breast-works remained here June 13. On the morning of June 14 received orders to rejoin brigade, and encamped about 4 p. m. On June 15 marched about half a mile. We formed in line of battle, the Seventy-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers being the extreme right of the brigade; connected on the left by One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers; moved forward along the crest of a hill, when orders came to march straight forward. In gaining the summit of a hill in our direct front, we were met by the enemy's skirmishers, who poured a very heavy fire into our lines. The skirmishers received orders to move forward at double-quick, driving the enemy's skirmishers back. Our skirmishers rejoining our main line, we moved forward, driving the enemy into their works. We received orders to halt, and commenced a heavy fire, engaging the enemy from their works. It becoming dark, all heavy firing ceased, and during the night received orders to fortify our position. On the morning of the 16th the firing again opened quite heavily. During the night the regiment to my right was withdrawn. The enemy advanced their skirmishers and compelled my line to move back to a new position, where we remained during the day. In this engagement I am compelled to mention the loss of Capt. Henry Hess, Company H, Seventy-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, who was a brave and efficient officer. In him the regiment [lost] one of its best soldiers. Capt. Samuel D. Miller, of Company B, and Lieut. A. Harlfinger were severely wounded. In this engagement the regiment suffered severely, losing 3 commissioned officers and 36 enlisted men wounded, and 2 enlisted men killed. During the night of the 16th the enemy left. On the morning of the 17th again resumed march, coming up with the enemy at 11 a. m.; formed in second line of battle, connecting on the right [with] One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers, on the left with One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers; advancing about 300 yards, halted and commenced erecting breast-works. During the 18th remained in breast-works. On the 19th the enemy retreated. We advanced and halted about 2 p. m. On the 20th moved to the right, relieving part of the First Division. On the 21st was relieved at 8 a. m. by the Fourth Corps, and moved slightly to the right. On the 22d moved forward into line, taking position on edge of woods; erected breast-works and moved slightly to the right. From the 23d to 26th remained in position near Kenesaw Mountain. On the 27th moved to the left of the line and advanced over the works in line of battle, and advanced in line of battle over an open field, advancing through the woods; halted on the edge and erected breast-works. During

the 28th and 29th remained in position to the right of Kenesaw Mountain. On the 30th moved forward to right, relieving the Twenty-third Corps.

July 1 and 2, remained in position behind breast-works. On the 3d moved forward and formed in line of battle in open field. On the 4th remained in camp. On the 5th moved forward and camped for the night at 7 p. m. On the 6th marched to Brown's Mill. On the 7th marched to Nickajack Creek. From the 8th to 17th remained in camp near Nickajack Creek. On the 17th left camp about 2 p. m., crossed Chattahoochee River at Pace's Ferry; about 9 p. m. encamped for the night about two miles on the south side of the river. On the 18th moved forward, halted about 10 p. m.; erected breast-works. On the 19th moved forward, crossed Peach Tree Creek about 11 a. m., and erected breast-works. On the 20th moved forward on the Atlanta road about half a mile; here halted in the woods and stacked arms; about 3 p. m. a heavy firing opened in my immediate front. In absence of orders, Colonel Jones being on a reconnaissance with Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, I moved forward and took position in rear of the One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, who were supporting the Thirteenth New York Artillery. A heavy fire being upon my flanks, I moved my regiment back about eighty yards, then changed position to the right, and moved forward to a small work in our front. Here we engaged the enemy for some two and a half hours, when they were compelled to fall back. I remained in position, and being separated from my brigade, I reported my proceedings to General Geary, commanding Second Division, who ordered me to remain where I was. The Sixtieth New York Volunteers having been ordered up, I moved to the right and erected breast-works. In this engagement the regiment had 1 commissioned officer and 7 enlisted men wounded, and 3 missing. On the 21st remained in position of the day previous. On the 22d moved forward and took up position in front of Atlanta; erected breast-works on the Peach Tree Creek road. From the 23d to 26th remained in breast-works. On the 27th advanced one-quarter of a mile and erected a new line of works. From the 28th of July to 24th of August in breast-works in front of Atlanta, nothing of particular notice occurring, the enemy shelling our works without doing any injury. On August 25 marched to the Chattahoochee River near Pace's Ferry. On the 26th the regiment was placed on the Buck Head road on picket. About 10 a. m. the advanced sentinel was fired upon by the enemy's cavalry. There being but a small force they were soon repulsed. About 4 p. m. the enemy advanced in a heavy skirmish line and drove the outpost back to the main picket-line, the enemy firing a heavy volley. A general fire was opened along the whole line, which was continued until dark when the enemy fell back. About 9 p. m. the regiment was relieved by the Third Brigade of the Second Division and reported to the brigade. On the 27th erected breast-works. On the 28th moved forward about 120 yards and erected a new line of works. From August 29 to September 1 in camp and building fortifications. September 2 received [orders] at 2 p. m. to march, and arrived at Atlanta 7 p. m.

CHAS. C. CRESSON.
Major, Comdg. Seventy-third Pennsylvania Vet. Vols.

Capt. THOMAS H. LEE,
A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 232.

Reports of Capt. Frederick L. Gimber, One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations May 7–June 7.

HDQRS. 109TH REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLS.,
Near Cassville, Ga., May 21, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders, I have the honor to report the part taken by my command since the 8th instant.

On the 7th instant my command was detailed as wagon guard to the train by order of the general commanding division; marched to junction of Ringgold road, where, by order of Colonel Ireland, commanding Third Brigade, we halted for Parker's supply train; arrived at camp, Woods' Station, where the Twentieth Army Corps train went into park; reported to Lieutenant-Colonel Le Duc, chief quartermaster, and received an order from Major-General Hooker to take command of all the guards with the train and report daily; posted pickets on the different roads and took other precautionary measures for the safety of the train. May 8, train moved at about 3 p. m., the First and Third Division trains taking the road over the mountain near the station, and Second Division train going by way of Gordon's Gap in Taylor's Ridge; divided my command in three detachments as guards to the train. I rode along the whole train and remained with the advanced guard, arriving at and parking at Buzzard Roost. Directions given to Lieutenant Grove to follow corps train. May 9, regiment camped near the train; I threw out pickets around it. In the afternoon received an order from Major-General Hooker relieving me from guard of the corps train. May 10, reported to division headquarters, asking for instructions; orders received through Captain Wilson to report to Second Brigade at as early an hour as possible the next morning; issued orders for the regiment to move at 4 a. m. on the 11th instant. May 11, the regiment did not move till 5.45 a. m., in consequence of General Butterfield's division occupying the road. In passing to the front reported to Colonel Buschbeck, commanding brigade, and assigned a position behind breast-works. At night received an order to march at 7 a. m. next morning. May 12, marched at 7 a. m., taking the road through Snake [Creek] Gap; proceeded to the mouth of the gap, where we halted and filed in behind breast-works; remained in that position for a short time, when we changed our position to a field beyond the works, and camped for the night; furnished one captain and eighty-five men for picket duty. May 13, regiment under arms to move; the division lay along the road till 2 p. m., when we moved to the front, marching about three miles, filed into a field, taking up position in line of battle on the right of the division. At dark moved out by the left flank and occupied breast-works on the left of the brigade; the men occupied till 11 p. m. in erecting breast-works to cover our left flank. May 14, 4 p. m. received orders to move at a moment's notice; part of the brigade having left, I was ordered to extend my line in the breast-works so as to cover the space occupied by the troops which had left; regiment marched about 11 p. m., taking a circuitous route; marched about eight miles and joined the division at 4 a. m.; stacked arms and camped in mass with the brigade. May 15, received orders to be ready for action in a moment's notice; moved about 10.30 a. m., filing through a broken path and finally brought into line of battle, advancing under a heavy fire of musketry and shells; lost the bri-

gade for a short time, when Captain Davis, of General Geary's staff, piloted me there and was ordered to lie down; remained in that position for a short time under the fire of the enemy's shells, when the lines were rearranged under the personal superintendence of Generals Hooker and Butterfield. I was ordered with my command to support the Thirty-third New Jersey, which advanced up the hill at a charge, and was met by a tremendous fire, breaking them in disorder and running through my line, completely sweeping away my left wing. The right, however, advanced until the front lines halted, my men lying down. After an elapse of about an hour the enemy attempted to outflank the Thirty-third and One hundred and ninth, but were handsomely repulsed by the Thirty-third New Jersey. So heavy were our lines that the advance was fired into by some of the other lines, both on the rear and flanks. Orders received from Colonel Lockman to join his command, which was complied with, the regiment taking position in rear of the One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers; reported to Colonel Cobham, commanding Third Brigade, who asked me to remain to support him, just as we were about to be relieved. I did so, my men lying down until the guns in the fort were brought off, when the troops all moved back to the division camp, our brigade lying along the Atlanta road; this about 3.30 a. m. on the morning of the 16th instant. But few rounds of ammunition were expended by the men of my command in consequence of being in a second line; those that were fired were at sharpshooters concealed in the trees. Our loss was 1 killed and 7 wounded. May 16, rebels in full retreat, our corps moving after them. We crossed Catoosa [Oostenaula?] River, the men fording it, water coming up to their waists; arrived at the Coosawattee River, and crossed on flat-boats; encamped in the woods on this side of the river. May 17, moved about noon, marched about eight miles, and encamped for the night on Richard Peters' farm. May 18, broke camp at 4 a. m., marched about eighteen miles; encamped on Duff's farm about 9. p. m. May 19, left camp about 6 a. m., marched by roads through woods. At 1 p. m. halted for dinner, moved about 2 p. m., and shortly after was ordered to send out four companies as skirmishers; the remainder of the regiment marching out in line of battle, supporting them. Skirmishers ordered in; moved across a field and took position on the slope of a hill; furnished a picket detail of three officers and seventy-five men; encamped in column, closed at half distance.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

FREDERICK L. GIMBER,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. C. C. BROWN,
A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 20th Army Corps.

HDQRS. 109TH REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VET. VOL. INFTY.,
In the Field, Ga., June 11, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to circular from division headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements and part taken by my regiment in the recent engagements embracing the time from May 19 to June 7, 1864, both inclusive:

Thursday, May 19, 1864, moved about 6 a. m., marching slowly through by-roads, our front being covered by our skirmishers; made

about six miles, when we halted an hour in a woods for dinner. We again moved; sent out four companies as skirmishers, balance of regiment supporting them. Skirmishers relieved, moved across a field, crossing a run, and taking up position on slope of a hill. A picket detail of three officers and eighty men from regiment. Friday, May 20, troops resting from their labors. Saturday, May 21, moved the camp and had the streets regularly laid out; an inspection of the companies by company commanders. Sunday, May 22, company inspection held in morning; afternoon dress parade and regimental inspection, in obedience to orders headquarters division. Monday, May 23, troops moved at about — o'clock, passing through Cassville, Cass Station; marched about twelve miles, halting in a field near the Etowah River to cook dinner, after which moved to a woods and halted for about two hours. Moved again, crossing the river on pontoons, and taking up position in a woods, where we bivouacked for the night. Tuesday, May 24, moved at about 5 a. m., taking a beaten path across the fields, through woods; halted two hours for dinner; crossed the Allatoona ridge of mountains, road leading through a forest of pines, arriving at Burnt Hickory at about 6.20 p. m.; went into camp, having marched between twelve and fifteen miles. Wednesday, May 25, moved at about 7.30 a. m.; crossed Pumpkin Vine Creek; column moved cautiously; firing on our front. First Brigade becoming engaged, our brigade moved forward at a double-quick to support them; formed line of battle in woods on left of road; built breast-works (by order) to protect my left flank; changed position to the road, where we again threw up breast-works. At about 5 p. m. brigade moved out by flank, and line of battle was formed, supporting the Third Brigade, when we advanced under a heavy fire of shells, grape, and musketry, marching over a mile, maintaining, notwithstanding the rough nature of the ground, a splendid line of battle, halting at dark, when the brigade commander rearranged his whole line; my position being on the left of the Seventy-third Pennsylvania Volunteers and right of the One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers across the road; heavy rain set in, drenching the men to the skin; men lay on their arms. My loss for this day was 4 wounded. Thursday, May 26, sharpshooters engaged the whole day, our line advancing a short distance, taking the place of the Third Brigade, my right connecting with One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers; threw up earth-works. Friday, May 27, battery of six guns brought up and placed behind works, my regiment supporting it; relieved by the left wing of the Thirty-third New Jersey, when we moved a short distance to the rear, but not beyond reach of the rebel bullets. About 5 p. m. heavy fire opened on our whole lines; my regiment quickly ordered in line and stood to arms. Saturday, May 28, rebels opened their guns upon us, throwing spherical case, bursting inside our lines. This was kept up at intervals throughout the day. About 10.30 a. m. the lines were alarmed by the enemy moving out of their works, but were soon driven behind cover; my regiment again in line at 3.30 p. m.; relieved the Thirty-third New Jersey in front line of breast-works. Companies A, F, D, and C sent on skirmish line, two companies at a time, serving two hours each; regiment relieved about 9 p. m. by the Fifth Ohio. Moved a short distance to the rear and right, occupying a second line. Part of regiment being covered by breast-works and the right exposed, immediately proceeded to build breast-works protecting the whole command. A detail of one officer and thirty men sent out to the

front to assist in building an advanced work. My loss for this day was 2 killed and 7 wounded, my wounded being attended to by Assistant Surgeon Nichols, Second Massachusetts Volunteers, temporarily assigned to the battery. He was unremitting in his attentions to the same. Sunday, May 29, sharpshooters still at work. A detachment of the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers was transferred to my regiment to serve for their unexpired time of service. About 10.30 p. m. an attempt was made to charge our works, which was handsomely repulsed by our front line. My regiment being in second line did not fire a shot. Another attempt made at 11 p. m. with same result; my men kept ready for any emergency; all quiet for the rest of the night. Our loss this day, 4 wounded. Monday and Tuesday, May 30 and 31, usual picket-firing kept up both days; a detail of regiment to work on advanced line of defenses. Our loss for this day was 1 wounded.

Wednesday, June 1, regiment relieved by a regiment of Fifteenth Corps; moved to rear with brigade and halted in woods; marched again short distance and bivouacked for the night in a woods. Thursday, June 2, moved about 1 p. m.; marched one mile and then formed in line of battle; advanced to support of Third Brigade, a heavy rain-storm drenching men to skin; moved by flank to a woods, where we took up position and bivouacked for the night. Friday, Saturday, Sunday, June 3, 4, and 5, positions unchanged; men engaged cleaning guns, drying clothes, &c.; inspection of companies by company commanders; regiment under orders to move at a moment's notice. Monday, June 6, troops moved at 5 a. m., taking the road leading to Acworth; march a slow one; made between five and six miles, when we took up a position on both sides of the road leading to Marietta; threw up breast-works, camp regularly laid out, and sinks dug. Tuesday, June 7, regiment moved out road to left, relieving the Thirty-third New Jersey on picket-line; all quiet along the line during the night. My losses during this period were 2 killed and 16 wounded.

It is with feelings of the greatest pride I refer to the conduct of my men during this period of trials and hardships; never flinching under any circumstances and contributing their share to maintain the good name borne by this division.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

FREDERICK L. GIMBER.
Capt., Comdg. 109th Regt. Pennsylvania Vol. Infty.

Capt. C. C. BROWN.
A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 233.

Report of Capt. Hugh Alexander, One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. 109TH REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLS.,
Atlanta, Ga., September 7, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following as the history of the command, One hundred and ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, from the 3d day of May, 1864, to the 3d day of September, 1864:

On the 3d day of May, 1864, regiment left Bridgeport, Ala., Lieutenant-Colonel Ralston in command, as wagon guard; arrived at

Shellmound at 8 p. m. 4th of May; left Shellmound and arrived at Lookout Station at 10 p. m. May 5, on the march and joined the Second Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, commanded by Colonel Buschbeck. Lieutenant-Colonel Ralston was relieved from command by Captain Gimber, of Company E. May 6, marched to Pea Vine Church; was then drawn up in line of battle, remaining all day. May 7, marched on La Fayette road; halted at 3 p. m.; was then permanently detailed as wagon guard. May 8, on the march; crossed Taylor's Ridge, through Gordon's Gap, and encamped at night near Buzzard Roost. May 9 and 10, lay in camp; still as wagon guard. May 11, left camp at 6 a. m. and joined the brigade at Rocky Face Ridge, being relieved from train guard. May 12, on the march; passed through Snake Creek Gap; encamped at night in Snake [Sugar] Valley. May 13, on the march all day; at night formed line of battle and built breast-works. May 14, lay in works all day, and at 10 p. m. marched to the left and joined the division. May 15, was formed in line of battle with division and charged enemy's works; lost 2 killed and 5 wounded; at night regiment was detailed as skirmishers. May 16, on the march all day; encamped at night at Calhoun Ferry. May 17, struck tents at noon, and reached Calhoun at 6 p. m. May 18 and 19, on the march. May 20, was encamped all day. May 21 and 22, lay in camp. May 23 and 24, on the march; crossing the Etowah River. May 25, crossed Pumpkin Vine Creek; was engaged with the enemy, and lost 4 men wounded. May 26, built breast-works; regiment skirmishing; lost 3 men wounded. May 27 to 31, lay in works; regiment skirmishing; lost 2 killed and 7 wounded.

June 1, regiment was relieved from the works by a regiment of the Fifteenth Army Corps, and marched to the left. June 2, on the march. A detachment of the Twenty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers was permanently transferred to regiment by order of General Thomas. June 3, 4, and 5, lay in camp. On the morning of the 5th companies were inspected. June 6, on the march; advanced about five miles, and built works. June 7, 8, and 9, regiment doing picket duty; relieved by the Fifth Ohio Volunteers. June 10 to 13, lay in camp; many orders to march, but are finally countermanded. June 14, left camp and marched to rear of the Fourth Army Corps. June 15, moved to the right and advanced; met the enemy at Pine Knob, and drove them in their works. Lost during the engagement 9 killed and 30 wounded. June 16, built works; regiment on skirmish line: lost 1 killed and 4 wounded; Captain Dunn being in command, Capt. F. L. Gimber wounded. 17th, left works and advanced; right wing deployed as skirmishers; lost 1 killed and 2 wounded; at night built works. On the 18th lay in works, giving a detail for skirmish. 19th, fell in at 8 a. m.; marched until night; 1 wounded on skirmish line. 20th, relieved a regiment of the Third Brigade in the works. On the morning of the 21st was relieved by a regiment of the Fourth Corps, and moved to the right. Lost on skirmish line 1 man killed. 22d, advanced and built work at Kolb's farm. Lost skirmishing 1 killed 2 wounded. At night moved farther to the right and built works. 23d, strengthened our works. 24th, 25th, and 26th, lay in works. Lost on skirmish line 3 wounded. 27th, advanced and built works. 28th, 29th, and 30th, lay in works.

July 1, moved to the right and built works. 2d, lay in the works. 3d, on the march. 4th, in camp. 5th, on the march. 6th to 16th,

lay in camp near Nickajack Creek. On the 16th regimental inspection. 17th, left our camp at 3 p. m. and crossed the Chattahoochee River at Pace's Ferry. 18th, advanced in line of battle, and at night built works. 19th, on the march; crossed Peach Tree Creek; 1 man wounded. 20th, was engaged with the enemy at Peach Tree Creek; lost 3 killed, 9 wounded, and 4 missing. At night built works. 21st, lay in works. 22d, advanced and built works near Atlanta; was there stationed until the 24th of August. Lost 1 wounded during that time, Capt. William J. Murphy.

August 25, left camp at 3 a. m. and marched to Pace's Ferry, Ga.; regiment detailed to build works. August 26, took position on the right, and built works, Capt. William Geary, in command, Captain Alexander being sick. 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, and September 1, lay in works, Pace's Ferry, Ga. September 2, left camp at 1 p. m. and marched to Atlanta, Ga. 3d, took position in the breast-works.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

HUGH ALEXANDER,
Captain Company G, Commanding Regiment.

[Capt. THOMAS H. LEE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 234.

Report of Col. Henry A. Barnum, One hundred and forty-ninth New York Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, 20TH CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 11, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this command during the campaign which has just been terminated by the capture of Atlanta:

This brigade, formerly the Third Brigade, Second Division, Twelfth Army Corps, comprising the Sixtieth, One hundred and second, One hundred and thirty-seventh, and One hundred and forty-ninth Regiments of New York State Volunteers, was enlarged by the addition of the Twenty-ninth and One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers during the month of April last, and designated as the Third Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps. Orders were received May 1 to concentrate at Bridgeport, and the five New York regiments, stationed at Stevenson, marched to Bridgeport on the 2d of May, where they were joined by the Twenty-ninth and One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, stationed at that post. At 9 a. m. May 3 the brigade crossed the Tennessee River, marched by way of Shellmound, Whiteside's, Chattanooga, Post Oak Church, to Pea Vine Church, arriving at the last-mentioned point, in company with the rest of the division, on the morning of May 6. The next day, May 7, the brigade was ordered to escort the wagon train of the corps to a point selected in the valley west of Taylor's Ridge, and then to proceed through Gordon's Gap, to Hough's house, about a mile east of the gap, and within two miles

* Nominal list of casualties accompanying this report shows 20 men killed, 6 officers and 68 men wounded, and 1 officer and 3 men captured or missing; total, 98.

of the point at which the remainder of the division had halted. We arrived at Hough's house about 10 p. m., and found Kilpatrick's division of cavalry in camp there. Soon after our arrival the colonel commanding the brigade received orders from General Hooker to accompany Kilpatrick's cavalry to Villanow the next morning, to open communication with McPherson's column, which was expected to arrive there at an early hour. At 6 a. m. May 8, preceded by the cavalry, we started in the direction of Villanow, arriving there about 10 a. m. The advance of McPherson's army arrived at noon. At 2 p. m. orders were received from General Hooker, through General Kilpatrick, to join the division at Mill Creek Gap, in Rocky Face Ridge. The brigade rejoined the division at 8 p. m. at the place designated, and remained there, building breast-works, &c., until the morning of May 12, when, in company with the remainder of the division, it marched through Snake Creek Gap, camping at night in Sugar Valley, near the eastern entrance to the gap. The next morning (13th) we moved forward in the direction of Resaca and threw up breast-works in the rear of the Fifteenth Corps. At 3 p. m. May 14 the brigade accompanied the division to the extreme left of our army, forming a line across the road about two miles south of Tilton and constructed breast-works. At 7 a. m. the next day, 15th, the Sixtieth and One hundred and second New York Volunteers were ordered to report to Captain Forbes, division inspector, to make a reconnaissance on the enemy's right flank. At 10 a. m. they returned, and the brigade was ordered to move about a mile to the right, massing in a ravine in rear of the Third Division, which was then assaulting a hill in their front. The troops in our immediate front, becoming closely engaged, this brigade was ordered forward, moving up a steep hill by column of regiments. During the execution of this movement, the One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Randall commanding, and the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Cobham commanding, being in the rear, became separated from the rest of the brigade, and were ordered by Major-General Hooker to move rapidly forward and occupy a hill upon which a battery of the enemy was posted, and for which the troops of the Third Division were then fighting. For the particulars of this movement, and its successful accomplishment, resulting in the capture of four pieces of artillery, I respectfully refer you to the reports of Colonel Cobham and Lieutenant-Colonel Randall already forwarded. The other five regiments of the brigade moved rapidly up the hill in their front, and down the opposite side, across the Dalton road, and took position on a hill directly in front of the rebel works. The One hundred and second New York Volunteers, Col. J. C. Lane commanding, was ordered forward to the hill upon which the enemy's battery was posted, and joined the One hundred and forty-ninth New York and the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, who had succeeded in establishing themselves close under the works of the enemy, preventing further use of the guns by the rebels. They were so close to the pieces as to be able to touch the muzzles, but could not work them, or drag them away, as the lunette was but a few yards distant from the main line of rebel works, which swept the interior of the work in which the artillery was placed. While the colonel commanding the brigade was moving the One hundred and second New York Volunteers forward, to connect with the One hundred and forty-ninth and One hundred and eleventh

Pennsylvania Volunteers, the Seventy-eighth New York Volunteers and Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers were ordered by General Geary to move through a dense pine thicket to the left of the hill occupied by the three regiments above named, and engage the enemy. This they did, remaining in the position about an hour, when they were ordered back, and with the other regiments threw up breast-works on the crest of the hill occupied by the principal portion of the brigade. The One hundred and second New York, One hundred and forty-ninth New York, and One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers remained in the position previously mentioned at the lunette containing the four pieces of rebel artillery. At about 5 p. m. Col. David Ireland, One hundred and thirty-seventh New York, who had up to this period commanded the brigade, was struck by a piece of shell, and carried from the field. Colonel Cobham, One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, was next in rank, but he being temporarily absent with the three regiments previously mentioned, Col. William Rickards, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded until the return of Colonel Cobham early the next morning. During the night considerable firing was kept up, and about 1 a. m. the enemy attempted to drive the three regiments under Colonel Cobham from their position, and recover their artillery. The attempt was unsuccessful, and the four guns were dug out of the lunette and brought into our lines. For this task, so skillfully executed, involving great danger and fatigue, the officers and men engaged are entitled to the highest credit. The guns captured were four Napoleon pieces. Early the next morning, May 16, the brigade was ordered to move, the enemy having evacuated their works and retreated toward Kingston. The Sixtieth New York Volunteers was sent over the abandoned works, but discovered no signs of the presence of the enemy. The command crossed the railroad, passing to the left of Resaca, and crossing the Connesauga and Coosawattee Rivers, and bivouacked near Peters' plantation. From the 16th to the 23d of May the movements of the brigade were identical with those of the division, and the troops were not engaged with the enemy. For a full report of the operations of the command from May 23 to June 6, including the engagement at New Hope Church, and subsequent movement to Allatoona Creek, I would respectfully call your attention to the report of Col. George A. Cobham, then commanding the brigade, which report was forwarded to you by Colonel Cobham during the month of June. From the 6th to the 13th of June the brigade, commanded by Colonel Ireland, who had returned, remained in position near the Sandtown road on Allatoona Creek. At 1 p. m. on the 13th the command was ordered to occupy a ridge on the right of the First Division in front of and about three-fourths of a mile distant from Pine Knob, on the summit of which the tents and troops of the enemy were distinctly visible. Breast-works were constructed, and the brigade remained in them until 1 p. m. of the 15th, when it was ordered forward, passing to the right of Pine Knob, which had been evacuated by the rebels, and forming in two lines on the right of the Second Brigade, facing south. The One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Cobham commanding, was thrown forward as skirmishers, the One hundred and second New York, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Sixtieth New York forming the first line of battle; the Seventy-eighth, One hundred and thirty-seventh,

and One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers the second line. At 3 p. m. an advance was ordered, and the brigade moved forward over a creek and up a very steep hill, driving the enemy's skirmishers from the crest. After a short halt on the brow of the hill the lines again moved forward, forcing the enemy back into his works, which were found to be very formidable, protected by heavy abatis and double rows of chevaux-de-frise. In the advance, which was conducted more rapidly than by the troops on our right, the right flank was seriously threatened, and the One hundred and second New York temporarily thrown into disorder by an enfilading fire from the enemy, but the Seventy-eighth and One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Volunteers being ordered from the rear line to their support, the danger was speedily averted, the troops of the First Division coming up soon after and forming a connection with our right. The front line occupied a position about 150 yards from the rebel works (one regiment, the Sixtieth New York Volunteers, being less than 100 yards), protected partially by a rise of ground in front, but subjected to a cross-fire from an angle in the work in front of our right. About midnight the troops were withdrawn about 200 yards, and built breast-works. A strong skirmish line was kept out during the next day, and considerable firing occurred between the pickets. I regret to mention among the casualties that occurred during this engagement the names of Col. William Rickards, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, severely wounded near the enemy's works on the evening of the 15th, and Maj. Lewis R. Stegman, One hundred and second New York Volunteers, who was badly wounded while in charge of the skirmish line on the morning of the 16th. Both were efficient, brave, and meritorious officers, and their loss is sincerely felt by the command. At daylight on the morning of the 17th the skirmishers entered the enemy's works, which had just been evacuated; pressing forward they encountered the rebel skirmishers about half a mile beyond. The troops occupied the rebel works until 11 a. m., when we moved through the woods into an open field, near the skirmish line, and formed in two lines on the right of the Second Brigade, facing southwest. The Seventy-eighth New York Volunteers was sent forward as skirmishers, relieving those who had been out during the night, and the brigade advanced through a dense jungle until it reached the Marietta road, running east and west, which was found to be occupied by a portion of the Twenty-third Corps. Changing direction to the left, with the right flank resting on the Marietta road, we moved over an open field bordering on Mud Creek under a severe fire from the enemy's sharpshooters, and took position behind a knoll about 300 yards from the creek. The enemy was intrenched on the other side of the creek about 400 yards distant; about 20 casualties occurred in effecting this movement. Details were immediately made to assist in placing Wheeler's (Thirteenth New York) battery in position on the crest of the hill. This was successfully accomplished by 4 p. m. and his guns opened with very visible effect upon the enemy. After dark the brigade moved to the top of the hill and intrenched. Considerable artillery fire was kept up during the next day, with occasional shots between the pickets. Soon after daylight on the 19th our skirmishers crossed Mud Creek, and occupied the works of the enemy, who had again retreated. The brigade was moved forward at 8.30 a. m. across Mud Creek and Noyes' Creek, to a point about half a mile east of Noyes' Creek, where the skir-

mishers of the enemy were encountered in an open field, protected by rifle-pits. McGill's battery was placed in position, supported by the One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, and opened fire upon the enemy. The Sixtieth and One hundred and second New York Volunteers, with the Twenty-ninth and One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, all under command of Col. George A. Cobham, One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, were, by the direction of General Hooker, moved across a small stream on our right flank, and, with the Sixtieth New York Volunteers deployed as skirmishers, advanced to ascertain the enemy's position. The Seventy-eighth and One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers at the same time moved up the stream without crossing. A strong line of skirmishers in rifle-pits was developed, crossing the Marietta road almost at right angles and skirting the edge of the woods in front of Colonel Cobham's detachment. Breast-works were constructed during the night and a connection formed on the right with the Third Division. At 10 a. m. the next day, 20th, the brigade was relieved by the Second Brigade, Colonel Jones commanding, and allowed to remain in reserve until 5 p. m., when it was ordered to move to the right, and bivouacked about a mile from the position vacated. At 8 a. m. June 21, by direction of General Geary, two regiments (the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers and One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Volunteers), under command of Colonel Cobham, were sent out on a reconnaissance under the direction of Captain Forbes, division inspector. The remainder of the brigade moved to the right at 9.30 a. m., forming on the right of First Brigade and throwing up very heavy works. The two regiments sent with Captain Forbes remained out during the day and night, and at daylight next morning (22d) advanced and drove the enemy from an important hill about half a mile in front of our works. At 9 a. m. the remainder of the brigade moved out to their support and built strong breast-works on the commanding hill just taken by the two regiments above mentioned. The Second Brigade moved up on our right and the First Brigade on our left. The One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Volunteers and the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers were placed in reserve. At 5 p. m. the enemy assaulted the First Division on the right of the Second Brigade, and that brigade was ordered to the right to fill a gap existing between the right of the Second Division and the left of the First Division, and the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers and One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, then in reserve, were ordered up to occupy the partially completed works vacated by the Second Brigade, which were at once finished and strengthened. The line of intrenchments was thus rendered continuous, and occupied without incident until the morning of June 27. At 8 a. m. June 27, in obedience to orders from General Geary, the brigade was formed in three lines, partially in the rear and to the right of the Second Brigade, the regiments being arranged in the following order from right to left: First line, Seventy-eighth and One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Volunteers; second line, Twenty-ninth and One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers; third line, One hundred and second and One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers, with Sixtieth New York Volunteers in reserve. In this order, simultaneously with movements on our left, we advanced over the works, driving the rebel

pickets from their pits, and took position in the woods about 500 yards in advance of our former line. The assault by the troops on our left having failed, no attempt was made to advance farther. The brigade moved up to the right of the Second Brigade and threw up breast-works in a line with that brigade. The Twenty-ninth and One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers were held in reserve and also built breast-works. The casualties, during the execution of this movement, were 27 killed and wounded; a few prisoners were captured by our skirmishers. No further movement was made until the evening of June 30, when the brigade was relieved by General Turchin's brigade, of Baird's division, of the Fourteenth Army Corps, and moved to the right, relieving a brigade of the Twenty-third Army Corps on the Powder Springs road. During two days and three nights passed in that position the works built by the Twenty-third Corps were torn down, remodeled, and greatly improved, the men laboring hard day and night without cessation.

On the morning of July 3 the works in our front were reported evacuated, and the command moved forward at 6 a. m. in a southeasterly direction toward the Chattahoochee River, forming on the left of the Third Division in an open field, in view of a new line of rebel works, about five miles from the river. We remained at this point during the next day, July 4. At 6 a. m. July 5 the brigade was ordered to move to the Sandtown road, marching alongside of the Fourteenth Corps wagon train, passing through the deserted works of the enemy, and proceeding with the rest of the division toward Turner's Ferry, camping near Nickajack Creek, about two miles from the ferry. On the 6th we moved to the left, crossing Nickajack Creek, and bivouacked about a mile from the creek. On the 7th, at 9 a. m., we moved past the Fourteenth Corps in position, forming a line on a ridge confronting the enemy's work on the Chattahoochee River, our right flank resting near Nickajack Creek, the First Brigade on our right, the Second Brigade on our left. Here we remained in camp until July 17, on which day the brigade was ordered to cross the river at Pace's Ferry, and, with the division, bivouacked on the Buck Head road. At 3 p. m. the next day, July 18, we crossed Nancy's Creek, and advanced to the crossing of the road leading to Howell's Mill, on Peach Tree Creek. Details were furnished to assist the other brigades in throwing up breast-works during the night. At 6 a. m. July 19 the brigade moved toward Peach Tree Creek, the One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Volunteers being deployed as skirmishers. No enemy was encountered, and the troops reached the creek at 10 a. m. with the remainder of the division. At 4 p. m. a bridge was thrown over the creek, and the brigade was ordered to cross and charge a hill on the opposite side upon which the enemy's sharpshooters were stationed. The One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers, Col. H. A. Barnum commanding, crossed first, closely followed by the other regiments, and the hill was occupied with trifling loss. A few prisoners were captured, and four companies of the One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Randall, were pushed forward as skirmishers, breast-works hastily thrown up, and the position occupied during the night without molestation. The other brigade took position on our right and also built breast-works. The morning of the 20th was passed in skirmishing with the enemy in our front. The rebels were driven back

half a mile, and important positions gained. At 2 p. m. this brigade had moved forward to a hill near the edge of an open field, a few hundred yards in advance. From this position two batteries of artillery were firing into the woods in front. This brigade was formed in column by regiments in a ravine in the rear of the position occupied by the other brigades. About 4 p. m. the enemy assaulted the front line, striking it partially in flank, breaking a portion of the line, and throwing the right and center of the line, formed by the First and Second Brigades, into confusion. The Sixtieth New York and Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers were immediately ordered forward to support the artillery. The other regiments were moved in quick succession to the right up a ravine in the rear of the front line. They encountered overwhelming columns of the enemy before a line could be established, and were driven back with severe loss. Twice was the line formed and compelled to fall back, but the advance of the enemy was partially checked each time, and the arrival of the First Division on our right, with the inspiriting presence of the major-general commanding the corps, enabled the troops to form and drive the enemy back with slaughter. Meanwhile the Sixtieth New York Volunteers and Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, together with a portion of the First Brigade, maintained their position on the hill with the artillery, resisting every attempt of the enemy to capture the batteries. At one time the enemy was in rear of the batteries, and fired upon the artillerists from that direction, compelling them to wheel their guns about and fire into the ravine behind them. For an instant the enemy obtained possession of two guns, but their success was but momentary. A withering fire from the two regiments drove them precipitately back, and the position was held till the close of the contest. At 6 p. m. the enemy had retired, discomfited, leaving his dead and wounded on the field. The regiments of the brigade were connected, forming a continuous line, connecting on the left with the Third Division and on the right with the Second Brigade, Second Division. Breast-works were thrown up, and the troops were not again molested by the enemy. The casualties of the battle amounted to 233 killed, wounded, and missing. Among the killed I mention with profound regret the names of Col. George A. Cobham, One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Lieut. Col. Charles B. Randall, One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers, both officers of the highest merit, whose loss to the service can scarcely be estimated. They both fell at their posts, manfully striving to check the progress of the rebel columns. The 21st was spent in burying the dead of both armies, and the strengthening of the works. At night the enemy evacuated their works in our front, and at 7 a. m. the next morning, July 22, we moved forward through their abandoned lines of intrenchments, following the Second Brigade, to a position about a mile east of the Chattanooga railroad, and not more than two miles from the city of Atlanta. Works were speedily constructed by the First and Second Brigades, this brigade rendering valuable assistance by carrying rails and other materials. At 1 p. m. the Sixtieth and One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers and Twenty-ninth and One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers were ordered into position on the right of the First Brigade, re-

lieving a portion of the First Division, the One hundred and second and One hundred and thirty-seventh New York being held in reserve. Considerable skirmishing occurred during the day and evening. On the 23d the One hundred and second and One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Volunteers were ordered to the extreme left of the division, occupying a detached piece of work on the left of the Second Brigade, relieving Wood's brigade of the Third Division. In the afternoon of July 24 a new line of works was projected considerably in advance of the position then occupied, and the brigade was employed in its construction during the night and following day and night. In the evening of July 26 the brigade was ordered to relieve the Third Division in works on the left of the Second Division. The movement was accomplished by 9 p. m. without trouble, six regiments being placed in the front line and one in reserve. The left of the brigade joined Newton's division, of the Fourth Corps. This position was occupied until August 25, during which time the works were strengthened and extended, a large earth-work for heavy pieces of artillery constructed, and frequent demonstrations made by the pickets to attract attention from other portions of the line, where important movements were expected to be made. The casualties between July 26 and August 25 were light, averaging about 1 per day. At 9 p. m. August 25 the brigade was quietly withdrawn from the works, and moved to the vicinity of division headquarters, remaining there until 1 a. m., when it was ordered to Pace's Ferry, to protect the bridge at that point. The Sixtieth New York Volunteers had been sent back by General Geary the day previous, and had partially constructed works for the occupation of the brigade. The troops arrived at the river at 4 a. m. August 26, and proceeded to complete the works protecting the bridge. Heavy details were kept constantly at work, and a strong picket-line established. The enemy's cavalry began to annoy our pickets in the afternoon, and considerable skirmishing ensued. The works were speedily completed, forming a tête-de-pont, the right resting near the river, below the bridge, and the left extending to the bank of the river above the bridge. On the evening of September 1 orders were received from the general commanding the division to send out a reconnaissance of 400 or 500 men, in charge of a competent field officer, to ascertain if the enemy were still in our front. The troops selected were the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Sixtieth New York Volunteers, and detachments of fifty men from the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers and One hundred and second New York, all under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. The party started at 6 a. m. September 2, proceeded without opposition to the breast-works in front of the city of Atlanta, where they were joined by a brigade from the Third Division, under Colonel Coburn. The mayor of the city surrendered the place to the Federal troops, the column marched to the public square near the railroad depot, and the regimental colors of the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers and Sixtieth New York unfurled to the breeze from the roof of the City Hall. For a more detailed account of the proceedings attending the occupation of the city, I beg leave to call your attention to the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, herewith inclosed. The remainder of the brigade was ordered forward,

and reached the city at 11 p. m. of the same day, taking position for the night on White Hall street near the outskirts of the city. The next morning the troops were moved out to the rebel works, on the southwest side of the city, and went into camp within the fortifications, where they now remain, with the exception of the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, detached September 4, by order of General Slocum, to report to Colonel Cogswell, commanding the post, for provost duty.

I cannot allow this report to be forwarded without calling your attention to the difficulties under which I have labored to compile it. Being thrown in command of the brigade since the occupation of Atlanta very unexpectedly by the demise of its late commander, the lamented Col. David Ireland, and not being personally cognizant of the events of the early part of the campaign, I have been largely dependent on the reports of regimental commanders and the memoranda and personal observations of Capt. S. B. Wheelock, acting assistant adjutant-general; therefore, I have found it impossible to enter into details as minutely as strict justice to the command would seem to require, but as the operations of nearly or quite every regiment have been under the immediate eye and direction of the general commanding division, his own observations will enable him to supply any deficiencies herein. I can, nevertheless, bear willing testimony to the untiring energy, patient endurance, and unfaltering perseverance of both officers and men in the discharge of their arduous duties during the toilsome campaign of four months just terminated. The record of casualties is in itself an irrefutable witness to the spirit of bravery and unconquerable stubbornness always displayed by this command in action, and the history of this brigade, if impartially written, will bear favorable comparison with that of any other body of troops in the service. The two officers who commanded during this campaign have both passed away. Col. George A. Cobham, One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, who was in command at the battle of New Hope Church on the 25th of May, fell at the head of his regiment in the sanguinary assault of the enemy upon our lines on the 20th of July near Peach Tree Creek, and Col. David Ireland, One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, who commanded during the greater part of the campaign, was stricken down by disease after the object of the campaign had been attained. He died in Atlanta on the 10th day of September, one week after the occupation of the city by our forces. I am happy to call particular attention to the gallantry and efficiency of Capt. S. B. Wheelock, acting assistant adjutant-general, upon whom a greater labor and responsibility than usual has devolved, and to the ability and faithfulness of the remaining staff officers.

With an apology for the unavoidable delay in the rendering of this report and for the evidence of haste and incompleteness which it exhibits, I remain,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. A. BARNUM,
Colonel, 149th New York Volunteers, Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. W. T. FORBES,
Acting Assist. Adjt. Gen., Second Div., 20th Army Corps.

Report of casualties in Third Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, for the campaign ending September 2, 1864.

Regiment.	Killed.		Severely wounded.		Slightly wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
60th New York Veteran Volunteers	1	5	2	41	2	22	.....	1	74
78th New York Veteran Volunteers	.....	1	2	12	.....	7	.....	1	23
102d New York Veteran Volunteers	.....	16	3	41	.....	26	1	24	111
137th New York Volunteers	.....	10	3	40	2	33	.....	2	80
149th New York Volunteers	2	30	2	80	2	52	.....	10	178
29th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers	.....	20	1	88	4	53	.....	5	171
111th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers	3	30	7	68	2	55	3	42	210
Total	6	112	20	370	12	238	4	85	847

Comparative report of effective force.

Effective force May 2, 1864	2,376
Recruits received during campaign	286
	2,662
Effective force September 2, 1864	1,442
Decrease in effective force	1,220

No. 235.

Reports of Col. George A. Cobham, jr., One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations May 15–June 2.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Cassville, Ga., May 21, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit the following report of the part taken by my command in the engagement at Resaca, Ga., on the 15th instant. I also inclose reports of the regimental commanders of the part taken by their respective regiments:

At 10 a. m. of the 15th the brigade received orders to move from its position on the extreme left of the line to a position near the Dalton road, and was there massed in column of regiments in a ravine nearly parallel to the road and but a short distance from it. About 12 m. the brigade was ordered forward by Colonel Ireland, under direction of General Geary, and advanced up the hill, changing direction to the right. I advanced with my own regiment, the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, crossed the Dalton road, and changing direction to the right, ascended the hill in front while a desultory firing was kept up by the enemy's sharpshooters, and drew my regiment up in line on the summit. Here I was ordered by Major-General Hooker, commanding Twentieth Corps, to advance to the summit of the opposite ridge, on which the enemy had a battery in position and a strong line of breast-works, and hold the position if possible. I immediately moved my line forward, down the hill, across the intervening plain, and up the opposite ridge. The ground for the whole distance of about half a mile was thickly covered with timber and brush and exposed to the enemy's fire. On reaching the summit we were met by a terrible fire from the rebel breast-works and also from sharpshooters in the trees.

We returned the fire and moved steadily forward until within fifteen yards of the battery, when I ordered the regiment to halt and lie down, the men loading and firing rapidly, and soon succeeded in silencing the rebel fire and holding possession of their battery of four 12-pounder brass cannon. Our line at this time was about thirty yards from the rebel breast-works and on a parallel line with it. The cannon were planted in a sort of natural fort sunk in the side of the hill and about midway between my own line and the rebel breast-works, with the rear opening into the latter and the front sunk so as to bring the muzzles of the guns near the ground. The position was one of extreme peril, and we had to contend (without any cover whatever) against superior numbers behind very strong breast-works, but we held the position from 12.30 p. m. till night, the right of my regiment covering the guns and preventing any approach to them or recapture on the part of the enemy. One company of the One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers formed on my left, under command of Captain Coville, and did good service in the charge. I cannot speak in too high terms of the brave conduct of the officers and men of the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers. During the day they never flinched and many of them have sealed their devotion to the cause with their blood. I have also to regret the loss of Capt. Charles Woeltge, Company I, One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, a brave and gallant officer, who was shot dead at the very mouth of the rebel cannon. Captain Wells, Company F, was also severely wounded in the same place. At 5 p. m. I received a written order from Major-General Hooker and verbal orders from General Geary, to take command of the troops in front of the rebel works. I accordingly turned over the command of the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers to Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, and immediately proceeded to place them in position to command the ridge, and to resist any attack that might be made by the rebel force in our front. About the same time an aide on General Geary's staff informed me that Colonel Ireland was wounded, and the command of the Third Brigade devolved on me. The One hundred and second New York Volunteers, Colonel Lane, took position on the left of the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, by my orders, with the One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers, Colonel Lockman, as support, joined on the right of the rear line by the One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson, and One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Captain Gimber, and on the left by a portion of the Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, Colonel Fourat, the One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers, Colonel Randall, occupying the right of the One hundred and eleventh in the front line. In this formation the command remained with occasional firing on both sides until near 11 p. m. As soon as the lines were formed in the above order, I reported in person to General Geary, commanding division, and received orders from him to secure the four cannon in the rebel fort, and remove them by digging away the earth in front of them and draw them out with ropes. I immediately returned to the front and ordered the Fifth Ohio Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Kilpatrick commanding, to relieve the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, their right resting in front of the fort and covering it. The One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Captain Gimber commanding, was directed to take po-

sition on the left of the Fifth Ohio Volunteers in the same line and the One hundred and second New York Volunteers, Colonel Lane, on the extreme left. The One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers was relieved by the Seventy-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, Major Cresson, and the One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers, Colonel Allen. All the other troops (with the exception of the Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, who were held in reserve) I ordered to report to their respective brigades. I immediately set a fatigue party to work digging down the side of the fort to remove the guns, when the rebels opened fire on our line and on the working party, who were driven from their work. The fire was severe for a short time, and we were also exposed to a murderous fire from our friends on the right of the road (supposed to be General Stanley's division), through some mistake on their part. It was, however, soon silenced, and the rebels driven back. I immediately sent First Lieut. William H. Cochrane, Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers (who acted as aide for me through the night), with orders for Lieutenant-Colonel Kilpatrick, Fifth Ohio, to take charge in person of the working party, and to remove the guns at once, under cover of sharpshooters, regardless of the enemy's opposition. I also ordered Colonel Fourat, of the Thirty-third New Jersey, to furnish a detail of fifty men, without arms, to report to Colonel Kilpatrick and assist in removing the guns out of the redoubt and taking them to division headquarters. After about two and a half hours severe labor the digging was completed, and the guns removed to the headquarters of the Second Division. All the troops under my command were from the Second Division, all three brigades being represented. I therefore claim for the division whatever honor may be connected with the capture, securing, and removal of the rebel battery. In conclusion, I would tender my thanks to the officers and men thus temporarily under my command for their cordial support and strict attention to orders. I would also notice as worthy of special praise, Lieutenant-Colonel Kilpatrick, Fifth Ohio Volunteers, for the prompt and energetic performance of the difficult and dangerous duty assigned to him. Also the officers and men of the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, as worthy of special mention for their uniform good conduct under a most severe fire. I annex hereto a tabular list of casualties in the Third Brigade in the action of the 15th.

I have the honor, captain, to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. A. COBHAM, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. THOMAS H. ELLIOTT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Div., Twentieth Army Corps.

List of killed and wounded in Third Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, at the battle of Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864.

Regiment.	Killed.	Wounded.
60th New York Volunteers		4
78th New York Volunteers		2
102d New York Volunteers	3	9
137th New York Volunteers		6
148th New York Volunteers	1	29
29th Pennsylvania Volunteers	6	50
111th Pennsylvania Volunteers	4	23
Total	14	123

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS.
Camp in Field, near Marietta, Ga., June 8, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the engagements of the 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st of May and 1st of June:

On the morning of the 25th of May, the Third Brigade left camp near Burnt Hickory, or Huntsville, and marched to Pumpkin Vine Creek, which we reached about 10 a. m. Soon after crossing this stream, the advance of the division, under General Geary, encountered the enemy, and a sharp fight commenced. My brigade was ordered to take position on the ridge parallel to the road and at right angles to the line of battle of the First Brigade, which was then engaged with the enemy. One regiment of the brigade (the Seventy-eighth New York Volunteers) was left in the morning to guard the ammunition train. The One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers were detached to guard the approach by the cross-roads, and part of the One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, was sent to reconnoiter the enemy's position on the left. In this position we remained until about 5 p. m.; the fighting in the front continued quite sharp, when I was ordered by General Geary to change front and advance in two lines to attack the enemy in front, who was now heavily engaged by the First and Third Divisions of the Twentieth Corps. I immediately ordered all detached regiments to be recalled (with the exception of the Seventy-eighth New York, which was left with the train as guard), formed line and advanced rapidly about one mile and a half through a thick wood to the front line of battle, where we relieved some troops of the First Division, and advancing on the enemy's lines, opened fire on them, receiving in return a severe and destructive fire of musketry and a heavy artillery fire of shell, grape, and canister from a battery in front of the right of our brigade front. Two regiments of the brigade (the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers and One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers) advanced on the battery in front until within a short distance of the guns, pouring in a deadly and destructive fire on the gunners and their infantry supports. The terrible discharges of grape and canister from the battery, which literally swept our men away, added to the severe fire from the enemy's infantry, prevented the capture of their guns; we, however, held the position to which we had advanced against such determined resistance until darkness put an end to the conflict, and left us in possession of all the ground over which we had advanced during the day. At 3 a. m. of the 26th ultimo I extended my brigade line slightly to the right and relieved the line of skirmishers on the right (commanded by Colonel Carman, Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers), and commenced building a substantial breast-work of logs, which was soon completed, although accomplished under a very annoying fire from the enemy's sharpshooters, which was returned with good interest. During the whole of this day the sharpshooters of the Sixtieth New York Volunteers held in check the enemy's battery, picking off the cannoneers, and effectually preventing the loading or using of the guns. My brigade now held the extreme right of the line immediately in front of Colonel Harrison's command, of the Third Division. The sharpshooters on both sides kept up a severe and destructive fire during the day, the brigade being drawn up in one line and occupying the breast-works.

At 3 p. m., by direction of General Geary, my brigade moved to the left and formed connection with the Second Brigade, relieving a brigade of the Third Division (Coburn's), and formed in two lines, having a front of three regiments in the breast-works and three in the rear line. Every precaution was immediately taken to strengthen the breast-works in our front. I also caused small rifle-pits to be dug in front of the breast-works in such positions as to command the rebel works, and in these the sharpshooters were stationed and enabled to inflict a severe loss on the enemy while comparatively safe themselves. May 27, skirmishing commenced at daybreak along our front and continued incessantly until dark. Our sharpshooters were heavily re-enforced and drove the enemy's sharpshooters within their first line of works with heavy loss. All the batteries along our front also opened fire on the enemy's works. The One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers was placed in the front line, on our left, to relieve the One hundred and second Illinois, of the Third Division; strengthened our breast-works and dug small rifle-pits in front of this part of the line also, for sharpshooters. The loss on our part was quite heavy, but not near so great as that of the enemy during this day's fighting. On the morning of the 28th the enemy's batteries opened fire on our works with shell, grape, and canister-shot, which was kept up for about one hour with great rapidity. Our sharpshooters soon silenced their fire, however, by picking off the cannoneers while loading their guns. Sharp firing continued on both sides until about 10 a. m., when the enemy made a charge on our front line, but was speedily repulsed with loss and driven within their first line of works, our sharpshooters annoying them severely during the afternoon. On the morning of the 29th skirmishing again commenced along our front and continued without interruption until dark; also during the whole of the 30th and 31st days of May and until 12.30 p. m. of June 1, when my brigade was relieved by a brigade of General Harrow's division, of the Fifteenth Army Corps, and retired from the trenches after eight days and nights of most severe duty, the men being constantly under fire, and engaged during a great part of each night in severe fatigue duty, building breast-works, and digging rifle-pits, with but little opportunity for rest and poor facilities for cooking, which had to be done at all times amidst a shower of the enemy's balls and sometimes shells. The behavior of the whole command during the operations of these eight days was all that I could wish; all did their duty faithfully and well. Our position during the whole time was one of extreme difficulty and danger, requiring all, both officers and men, to be constantly on the alert to resist any attack during the day or to guard against surprise by night, which the extreme proximity of our lines to the enemy's works (consisting of two lines of strong breast-works defended by both artillery and infantry and a space of but about 100 yards intervening) rendered extremely probable. To the regimental commanders—Colonel Godard, Sixtieth New York; Colonel Rickards, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers; Colonel Lane, One hundred and second New York Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel Randall, One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel Van Voorhis, One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, and Lieutenant-Colonel Chatfield, of the Seventy-eighth New York Veteran Volun-

teers—my thanks are due for their cordial assistance and strict attention to orders during the whole time. I would also mention as worthy of notice Captains Wheelock and Alexander and Lieutenant Scofield, of the brigade staff, for the very efficient aid rendered by them during the engagement of the 25th and subsequent operations. I annex a list of casualties.

I have the honor, captain, to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. A. COBHAM, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. THOMAS H. ELLIOTT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Div., Twentieth Army Corps.

List of killed and wounded in Third Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, in the engagements from May 25 to June 2, 1864.

Regiment.	Killed.		Wounded.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
60th New York Volunteers	.....	4	1	23
78th New York Volunteers	.....	.....	.....	1
102d New York Volunteers	.....	3	.....	16
137th New York Volunteers	.....	.....	.....	10
149th New York Volunteers	.....	4	3	38
29th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers	.....	2	.....	29
111th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers	1	8	1	44
Total	1	21	5	161

No. 236.

Report of Col. Abel Godard, Sixtieth New York Infantry, of operations May 15.

HDQRS. SIXTIETH NEW YORK VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
Near Cassville, Ga., May 21, 1864.

CAPTAIN: Pursuant to orders, I have the honor to forward a report of the part my regiment took in the engagement of Resaca, Ga., on the 15th day of May instant.

On the morning of said day my command, the third in line of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, took position in the rear of General Butterfield's division, a few miles northeast of Resaca, about three-quarters of a mile from the enemy's line of works. At about 11 a. m. the enemy opened fire upon our line. General Geary with great vim ordered our brigade forward, and it moved with rapidity, being massed in column of regiments, the Sixtieth second in column. We advanced for some distance through a ravine and over troops of the Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, up to a steep hill, and were halted near the top of the same, where we remained for over one hour, and then moved forward over the hill to its bottom and there halted a short time, when we moved by the left in front to the rear of the position occupied by General Hooker in person. At this point I was ordered by General Geary, commanding division, and immediately afterward by Colonel Ireland, commanding brigade, to erect a line of works on the top of the hill immediately in our front and directly opposite the enemy's

line, and at a distance from them of about thirty or forty rods. Marching my regiment over two lines of other troops, after stacking arms, said works were commenced and completed, and at about dark the men laid down upon their arms close to their works; the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers connecting with my command on the right, and the One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Volunteers on the left. During the day I lost 4 wounded and 1 missing, including Lieut. Col. W. M. Thomas, wounded in the head in the forenoon. My command numbered on the morning of the 15th instant 270 muskets and 20 officers. During the night of the 15th there was no firing by my men, but the firing was frequent from the enemy. In the morning of the 16th, pursuant to orders, I moved my regiment forward over the enemy's line of works, which they had evacuated, and as far as Resaca, where we rejoined the brigade. In this advance we passed over the works and camps but recently occupied by the enemy, and from which they had been driven by our troops. During the 16th instant, after joining, we continued to march with the brigade, there being no engagement with the enemy after that time up to this date. My regiment has not been engaged with the enemy from May 2 to the present date, except as above written.

Very respectfully,

ABEL GODARD,
Colonel Sixtieth New York Veteran Volunteers.

Capt. S. B. WHEELOCK,
A. A. A. G., 3d Brig., 2d Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 237.

Report of Capt. Thomas Elliott, Sixtieth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTIETH REGT. NEW YORK VETERAN VOLS.,
Atlanta, Ga., September 8, 1864.

SIR: The following report of the operations of this regiment during the campaign commencing May 2, 1864, and ending with the capture of Atlanta, September 2, 1864, is most respectfully submitted. The report is divided into periods or days of importance, between the dates of which all incidents and movements are related.

FIRST PERIOD.

The march to Rocky Face, May 2 to 10.

Left Stevenson, Ala., on the 2d of May, and arrived at Chattanooga on the 4th. Left Chattanooga on the 5th instant and crossed Taylor's Ridge. On the 8th instant this regiment, with the brigade, marched to Villanow to support General Kilpatrick's division of cavalry, while the First and Second Brigades of the division marched to Rocky Face. We were relieved in the afternoon by General McPherson's troops, and immediately marched with the brigade to Rocky Face, where we joined the division and erected breast-works.

SECOND PERIOD.

The march from Rocky Face to Resaca, from May 10 to 15.

We received orders on the 11th to get ready for a three days' march, baggage to be sent to the rear. These orders were complied with, and we marched on the 12th through Snake Creek Gap, and joined the troops of General McPherson. On the 15th, at 7.30 a. m., the regiment was ordered on a reconnaissance under the direction of Captain Forbes, division inspector. Returned at 10 a. m. and marched with the brigade to the support of the Fourth Army Corps. This regiment was not heavily engaged at Resaca, losing 4 wounded only, including Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas.

THIRD PERIOD.

The march to Cassville, May 16 to 20.

On the morning of the 16th this regiment was ordered forward to ascertain if the enemy had abandoned the works in our front. The regiment deployed as skirmishers and advanced to the railroad. We joined the brigade and advanced to Cassville, where we arrived on the 19th.

FOURTH PERIOD.

The advance to Dallas, May 20 to 31.

We remained in camp at Cassville until May 23. Marched on the morning of the 23d and crossed Burnt Hickory Ridge on the 24th. On the 25th we marched with the brigade in pursuit of the enemy. The First Brigade became heavily engaged about 2 p. m. At 4 p. m. this regiment advanced in line of battle, passing over General Butterfield's troops, and formed at length on the right of the One hundred and second Illinois, and lying on our arms all night with bayonets fixed, ready for attack or defense at any moment. On the 26th a heavy skirmish line was sent out and works were erected. Lost many men during the day and inflicted heavy loss on the enemy's skirmishers, driving them inside their works. The regiment moved at night to the left, and relieved some of the Third Division. On the 27th a battery from the Third Division took position in our works. We were ordered to hold ourselves in readiness at 9 a. m. to charge the enemy's works. The order was, however, countermanded. We skirmished with the enemy heavily during the day, losing 4 killed and 8 wounded. On the 28th the skirmishers of this regiment drove the enemy's skirmishers into their works and kept them there all day. We built a strong work in front of each company on the picket-line during the night, in which were placed three men. On the 29th a heavy skirmish line was sent out; lost 1 officer and several men. On the 30th lost 1 killed and 2 wounded.

FIFTH PERIOD.

The march to Acworth, June 1 to 15.

This regiment was relieved by troops from the Fifteenth Army Corps on the morning of the 1st of June, and marched to the left wing of the army. On the 2d advanced on the enemy. On the 3d

were marched with the brigade to a bridge over Allatoona Creek, on the Acworth road, which helped to repair and guard. A company of this regiment, under Captain Smith, opened communication with General Stoneman. Remained here until the 6th instant. Marched at 9 a. m. 6th instant with the brigade and joined the division that night. Remained in camp here until the 13th instant. We marched with the brigade on the 13th instant to the right of the First Division, where we erected strong works. The enemy evacuated Pine Knob during the night of the 14th.

SIXTH PERIOD.

The march to Kenesaw, June 15 to 27.

The regiment, with the brigade, advanced at 12 m. two or three miles in line of battle; engaged the enemy's skirmishers heavily, driving them into their works, and halted all night 150 yards from the rebel works, protected by a knoll from their fire. We built works on this knoll with our bayonets and cups. We received orders at 11.30 p. m. to fall back to a more advantageous position, which we reached and fortified strongly during the night. Casualties during the day, 18 men killed and wounded. On the evening it was ascertained that the enemy had evacuated their works, which were immediately occupied by our troops. Advanced with our brigade at 11 a. m., the enemy shelling us, and arrived at Golgotha in the afternoon, formed in a hollow in support of Wheeler's battery, which was actively engaged with the enemy's battery. We advanced during the night to the hill upon which the battery was placed, and fortified it strongly. The enemy evacuated the works in our front on the morning of the 19th. This regiment, with the brigade, advanced in pursuit of the enemy. When the brigade arrived near ——— Creek, this regiment was ordered forward as skirmishers to find and develop the enemy. After advancing about three-fourths of a mile we found the enemy's skirmishers strongly posted. A brisk skirmish ensued from 3 to 10 p. m.; we kept up a brisk fire with the enemy, losing, notwithstanding the protection offered by the trees, 8 men wounded; the men in this case were deployed in an immense swamp, through which some of them sank to their knees, and in which many were compelled to lie down to protect themselves from the rebel fire. Altogether this was the most tedious duty that I have been placed on during the campaign. The regiment was relieved by the One hundred and forty-ninth New York at 10 p. m. On the 20th we were relieved from duty in the front line and allowed to rest. On the 21st we marched to the right and took position on the right of the First Brigade and fortified strongly. Advanced with the brigade to a hill in our front, from which the rebel skirmishers were driven by Colonel Cobham with his own regiment, One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, and the One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, and fortified strongly. On the same day the First Division was attacked heavily. We camped here until the 27th instant.

SEVENTH PERIOD.

The attack on Kenesaw, June 27 to 30.

We advanced with the brigade at 8 a. m. on the 27th instant to support the Fourteenth Army Corps; ordered to assault Kenesaw, drove the enemy's skirmishers before us, and fortified strongly; remained

here until the 30th instant. On the night of the 30th we were relieved by a portion of the Fourteenth Army Corps and marched to the right of the army, relieving a portion of the Twenty-third Army Corps. Remained here until the 3d of July.

EIGHTH PERIOD.

March to the Chattahoochee River, July 3 to 17.

On the morning of the 3d instant the regiment marched with the brigade in pursuit of the enemy, who had evacuated during the night previous; came up with the enemy strongly posted on the right bank of the Chattahoochee River. This regiment, with the brigade, was placed in camp under orders of General Thomas near Nickajack Creek, where we remained until the 17th instant.

NINTH PERIOD.

Crossing of the Chattahoochee and battle of Peach Tree.

On the 17th we crossed the Chattahoochee at Pace's Ferry, and camped at night near the cross-roads leading to Peach Tree Creek. Marched on the 18th to Peach Tree Creek, and camped on the north bank that night. Crossed to the south side of Peach Tree on the 19th, driving the enemy's skirmishers before us, and capturing some prisoners. On the 20th occurred the battle of Peach Tree Creek. This regiment was, together with the other regiments of the brigade, in reserve in column by regiments. When the attack was made this regiment was ordered by the colonel commanding the brigade to the support of Bundy's and Knap's batteries. The enemy attacked fiercely; upset almost instantaneously the regiment in the front line of battle, and penetrated through ravine in rear of the batteries which this regiment was ordered to support. The Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers were also sent by the colonel commanding the brigade to support the batteries. The enemy halted in plain view when they saw these two regiments, but exchanged shots with vigor. Colonel Godard, commanding the regiment, immediately and with the utmost coolness and deliberation faced his regiment by the rear rank, and made an oblique change of front forward on first company, and ordered the regiment to commence firing; the enemy retired precipitately. The fortunate position of the Sixtieth New York Veteran Volunteers and the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers without doubt saved the batteries, which would otherwise have been taken in reverse, and their support feeble as they were would have been routed. The enemy threatened the batteries from the front at the same time, and obtained possession of two of Bundy's pieces. Major Reynolds, chief of artillery Twentieth Army Corps, notified Colonel Godard of this and requested him to move his regiment to the support of the battery; charged and drove the enemy from the guns. This ended the fight at that point. The enemy retired baffled and defeated with heavy loss. On the 21st the enemy had abandoned the works in our front, and this regiment, with the brigade, marched to within two miles of Atlanta, where we strongly fortified. From the 22d to the 26th we were engaged in strengthening our old and constructing new works. On the 26th we moved to the left of the corps, with the brigade, and relieved a portion of the Third Division. We remained here until August 27, when we moved back to a position covering Pace's Ferry, on the Chattahoochee, which we strongly fortified.

TENTH PERIOD.

The entry into Atlanta September 2, 1864.

We remained at Pace's Ferry from August 27 to September 2, when this regiment was detailed as part of a force under Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, to make a reconnaissance in the direction of Atlanta. The reconnaissance developed that the enemy had evacuated, and we entered the town without opposition during the afternoon of the 2d instant, the flags of this regiment and the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers being the first to be saluted from the City Hall of the captured city.

Thus ended our eventful campaign. It is needless to say that it created joy and triumph through the command. The loss of the regiment on the campaign is as follows: Killed, 1 officer and 10 men; wounded, 5 officers and 58 men; missing, 6 men; total, 80.

If the foregoing report is not detailed enough, or satisfactory, I have but the excuse to offer that I have not been in command of the regiment during the whole time. Colonel Godard was twice removed from us on account of sickness, and in his absence I have commanded the regiment. It is impossible to do justice to the bravery, discipline, endurance, and unshaken firmness of the officers and men of this command. Whether in the heat of battle, on the arduous march, or in the cheerless bivouac they have evinced the same spirit of heroic bravery, manly fortitude, and patient endurance.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS ELLIOTT,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. S. B. WHEELOCK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 238.

Report of Lieut. Col. Harvey S. Chatfield, Seventy-eighth and One hundred and second New York Infantry.

HDQRS. 102D REGIMENT NEW YORK VETERAN VOLS.,
Atlanta, Ga., September 16, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor respectfully to submit the following report of the operations of the Seventy-eighth Regiment New York Veteran Volunteers, up to the time of its consolidation with the One hundred and second New York Veteran Volunteers, and of the latter organization from that time to the conclusion of the late Georgia campaign, in compliance with circular from brigade headquarters, September 6, 1864:

On the 2d day of May, 1864, the regiment broke camp at Stevenson, Ala., and marched thence to Bridgeport. May 3, marched to Shellmound and halted for the night. May 4, marched with the brigade as far as Whiteside's, when, in pursuance of instructions received from the colonel commanding brigade, the right was placed in a position to command a road leading into the one upon which the troops were marching, through which it was apprehended

a dash of cavalry might be made to cut off the trains, with orders to remain until the Second Division train had passed, which I did, and fell into the rear of the One hundred and forty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteers, which was acting as rear guard, and proceeded upon the march; reached a place a short distance from a bridge over Lookout Creek, where the trains were passed about midnight, and the men being too much wearied to continue the march, halted for the night. May 5, received orders to join the brigade without delay, and immediately started therefor; joined brigade same day about 8 p. m. near Lee's Mills, Ga. May 6, marched at 5 a. m. for Pea Vine Church, Ga. May 7, marched a short distance, when the brigade halted. During this halt received orders to report to Captain Wilson, division ordnance officer, as guard to ordnance train, and at once complied therewith; marched all day and bivouacked for the night a short distance from Gordon's Springs, Ga. May 9, in compliance with orders from colonel commanding brigade, joined the brigade at Mill Creek Church and remained here until May 12, when we marched through Snake Creek Gap and bivouacked. May 13, marched toward Resaca a few miles and bivouacked behind breast-works hastily built by Third Division, first strengthening them. May 14, at 4 p. m. marched to the extreme left of the army, on the Dalton road; threw up breast-works and bivouacked. May 15, early in the morning, in pursuance of orders from brigade headquarters, the regiment joined the Sixtieth New York Volunteers, and together with it made a reconnaissance to the left and front of the division as far as the railroad, and, finding no enemy in force, returned to the brigade. Soon after received orders to march, and proceeded, with the division, about two miles to the right and front, and formed in line of battle in rear of the Sixtieth New York Veteran Volunteers, the brigade being formed by regiments in line, the whole closed in mass; moved forward with the brigade thus formed a short distance, when, in pursuance to orders received I moved my regiment to the left and on a line with the Sixtieth New York Veteran Volunteers, and in rear of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers; moved forward in this order, at the same time changing front, and reaching the crest of a hill immediately in front of the enemy's position, halted for a short time, when the general commanding division ordered an advance. The Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, forming first line, charged down the hill, and soon the order was given for the second line to also advance. The regiment immediately advanced steadily down the hill and partly up the opposite hill, upon which the enemy's works were placed, when, finding a portion of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania retiring in disorder from the terrific fire of the enemy, the regiment halted and lay down, and shortly I received orders to return and join the brigade, which was done, and was then ordered to throw up a line of works on the extreme left of the brigade and connecting with the right of the First Brigade. This was done, under a sharp fire from the enemy's sharpshooters, and the regiment bivouacked. During the day's action 1 officer and 1 corporal were wounded, the former very slightly. May 16, early in the morning it was discovered that the enemy had retreated; immediately followed in pursuit, and bivouacked on the south side of the Coosawattee River a little after dark. [May 17], marched at 1 p. m. nearly to Calhoun. May 18, marched to a position near Kingston, Ga. May 19, marched to within a mile of Cassville, Ga.,

and remained until the morning of the 23d, when, starting early in the morning, the command marched to the Etowah River and crossed to the south side. May 24, marched to Burnt Hickory, Ga. May 25, received orders from brigade headquarters to remain and guard the ordnance train; marched with the train as such until about 1 p. m., when we reached Pumpkin Vine Creek; remained here until about 8 p. m., when the ordnance train was ordered up, and we then crossed the creek and proceeded to within about two miles of the division and halted. No orders having been received relieving the regiment, I remained at this point as guard until May 29, when about dusk I received orders to join the brigade; marched to a ravine in rear of the brigade, and pursuant to orders remained there for the night. May 30, early in the morning the regiment moved into the line of breast-works occupied by the One hundred and second New York Volunteers, and relieved that regiment. Remained here until June 1, 1864, when the corps was relieved by the Fifteenth Army Corps. During our stay in these works lost 1 man killed, May 31, 1864.

June 1, marched to the left about three miles. June 2, about 10 a. m. marched to the front about a mile and formed in column by division, closed in mass on the left of the Sixtieth New York Veteran Volunteers, the whole Second Division in same formation, supporting the Twenty-third Army Corps; moved forward and to the right in this order, and about 1 p. m. halted and bivouacked. June 3, about 2 p. m. marched with the brigade to a bridge on the Acworth road across the Allatoona Creek, about three miles from Acworth. The regiment was placed on picket and remained on such duty until June 6, when the brigade left this position, joined the division, and bivouacked near Big Shanty, Ga.; threw up breast-works and remained here until June 13, about noon, when we marched about three miles and halted in front of and near Pine Knob, which was occupied by the enemy; threw up earth-works and remained until June 15, when, the enemy having left our immediate front, about 1 p. m. moved with the brigade, and after advancing nearly one mile and a half, the brigade formed in two lines of battle, this regiment on the right of the second line, the One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Volunteers on our left, and the battalion of direction. In this order the brigade moved forward until they arrived near the enemy's main line of works, the several regiments maintaining their several positions, when, in compliance with orders, I moved the regiment obliquely to the right until it joined and somewhat overlapped the right of the First Division, which was also advancing. The regiment now became the extreme right of the brigade, moved steadily and rapidly forward until it reached and occupied the enemy's inner line of rifle-pits in front of their main line of works, about 150 yards to the front, when, the line on my left halting, I also ordered a halt. Finding the enemy's fire very destructive, their vacated rifle-pits offering no cover, and the right of the regiment quite in advance of the left of the First Division, I ordered the right to fall back some twenty paces to a hollow in line with First Division, and there lie down under cover of the rise of ground, which was done. Lay in this position throughout the night, the enemy keeping up a scattering fire throughout the night from their works. In this action our loss was but 4 wounded, all severely—2 officers and 2 enlisted men. June 16, at dawn fell back about 150 yards, and formed line in rear of the Sixtieth New

York Veteran Volunteers; remained here during the day and night. June 17, early in the morning it was discovered that the enemy had retreated from his formidable line of works, and the regiment immediately marched with the brigade in pursuit. About 10 a. m. I was ordered to deploy my regiment as skirmishers, and move forward, covering the front of the division; advanced thus nearly two miles, when I found it impossible to proceed farther, the enemy being posted in force upon the opposite side of a small but marshy creek in our front. Advanced the skirmishers as far as possible and kept up a sharp fire during the whole day, the enemy returning the same. Shortly after dark received orders to rejoin the brigade. Remained until June 19, when the rebels fell back, and our forces again started in pursuit. Moved forward several miles, when our farther advance was disputed by the enemy. Line of battle was soon formed, this regiment forming on the left of the One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers, its right resting upon Noyes' Creek, the Sixtieth New York Veteran Volunteers in advance as skirmishers. While thus disposed I received orders from Colonel Ireland, commanding brigade, to advance in line of battle, the right of my regiment following the edge of a piece of woods, which followed the creek in its course, until I had developed the enemy's line. Advanced as ordered, and on passing the skirmish line, ordered Captain Hall to move forward, with his company as skirmishers, as far as possible through the woods on the right. Captain Hall soon reporting the enemy to be in force in his front, and pouring in a galling fire upon his men, I ordered another company forward as skirmishers, and at same time advanced remainder of regiment in line of battle across an open field to within about 400 yards of the enemy's line of works, and halted under the protection of the crest of a knoll in front. The men creeping to the crest, threw up temporary works of rails, and under cover of these returned the enemy's fire. Remained here until dark, when the regiment was relieved by a detail from the One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers, and moved to the right of the brigade. Our loss this day was 1 killed and 2 wounded severely. June 20, moved to the left and rear a short distance. I was this day relieved from the command of the regiment by the arrival of Colonel Hammerstein, who reported for duty and assumed command. Moved to the right about three-quarters of a mile, and halted for the night. June 21, early in the morning moved a short distance to the right and front, and threw up a heavy line of earth-works. June 22, moved to the front about one mile. In the afternoon the enemy made an attack upon the First Division, and a feint upon our line; hastily threw up a line of earth-works and here remained until June 27, when an advance was made by the whole division. The regiment was formed in line of battle on the right of the first line of the brigade. In this order advanced about half a mile to the front under a sharp fire from the enemy's skirmishers, but with no loss to us. Threw up earth-works and here remained until June 30, after dark, when our corps was relieved by the Fourteenth Army Corps, and regiment marched to the right in its order in the brigade, and relieved a portion of the Twenty-third Army Corps.

July 1, marched to the advanced line of works, and, with the One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, formed a picket or skirmish line for the brigade. Remained here until the morning

of July 3; at daylight in the morning discovered the disappearance of the enemy from our front; reported the fact, and was ordered to form the regiment and take place in its order in the brigade, which I did; marched in pursuit of the enemy, capturing many prisoners, and halted near dusk a short distance from the enemy's line of works near Nickajack Creek. July 4, about 3 p. m. received orders from brigade headquarters to move out as far as Nickajack Creek as skirmishers, the right of the line to follow the left edge of a piece of woods in our front. In compliance therewith, Colonel Hammerstein moved the regiment forward through the woods mentioned, and coming to an open field some distance from the creek he ordered the regiment forward double-quick under a sharp fire from the enemy, who fell back to their line of earth-works on the crest of a hill in our front. On reaching the creek the line halted, and sharp firing was kept up until dark, the enemy firing from his earth-works. About 8 o'clock orders were received to fall back to an open field about 500 yards to the rear and there remain for the night, which the colonel commanding did. Our loss in this affair was 6 enlisted men wounded, 4 seriously and 2 slightly. July 5, during the night the enemy had retreated, and in pursuance of orders the regiment rejoined the brigade and followed in pursuit until nearly dark. July 6, marched toward the left a short distance. July 7, moved to the front early in the day and was placed in position near Carter's Ferry, on the north side of the Chattahoochee River. From this time to the 12th of July the Seventy-eighth Regiment New York Veteran Volunteers remained in the same place, when, in pursuance of orders from the War Department and corps headquarters, it was consolidated with the One hundred and second New York Veteran Volunteers and ceased to exist as an organization. Though its name is lost, its services will be remembered by history, and its brave survivors are still in the field ready and willing to do battle for the Union to the end of the rebellion. The One hundred and second New York Veteran Volunteers, formed by the consolidation of the old One hundred and second New York Veteran Volunteers and the Seventy-eighth New York Veteran Volunteers, having been organized while the corps lay upon the north side of the Chattahoochee, under the command of Colonel Hammerstein, formerly of the Seventy-eighth New York Veteran Volunteers, broke camp July 17 about 4 p. m., marched to the left as far as Pace's Ferry; crossed the Chattahoochee at that point, and marching a short distance farther bivouacked for the night. July 18, about 2 p. m. crossed Nancy's Creek, marched about four miles on the Decatur road, and halted not far from Howell's Mill. July 19, marched early in the morning on the road toward Atlanta until the regiment and division reached Peach Tree Creek. Toward evening moved to the left and was placed near and in support of the batteries placed near the road crossing the creek. A portion of the One hundred and forty-ninth was ordered to cross the creek, and forming a line of skirmishers advance into and through the woods to the opposite side of the creek, occupied by the enemy. To cover their advance, Colonel Hammerstein was ordered to keep up a heavy firing by file. This was done until rendered unnecessary by the rapid advance of the One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers, led by Colonel Barnum and Lieutenant-Colonel Randall. The regiment soon after crossed the creek, and taking position on the left of the

One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers threw up a line of earth-works and rested for the night. July 20, about 2 p. m. the regiment marched from behind the works thrown up the night previous to the front and right of their position several hundred yards. The brigade was formed in column, closed in mass by regiments, and was in position to support the First and Second Brigades of the division, and resting. At this time Captain Spaulding, with a large detail from the regiment, which had been skirmishing all day with the enemy, having been relieved, joined the command. While in this position the enemy, advancing in heavy columns massed, suddenly and fiercely attacked the First and Second Brigades, which formed the advanced line of the division, and were a considerable [distance] in advance of the Third Brigade. By their overwhelming numbers and impetuous attack they forced the advanced line to retire in great disorder toward and upon the Third Brigade, which the colonel commanding was now deploying and advancing into position. This regiment, commanded by Colonel Hammerstein, was ordered to deploy on the right of the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, but before they had fallen in and were prepared so to do, the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania had already started. The regiment moved forward, but owing to the dense undergrowth and rough nature of the ground, the advance was rendered very difficult and the line irregular, besides an almost utter inability to keep in view the other regiments of the brigade. The One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers had, by reason of the aforesaid difficulties, got some distance in advance of the One hundred and second, when suddenly the enemy appeared both in our front and on our right flank and commenced a rapid and galling fire upon our men. Attacked thus and having the difficulties of the ground to encounter, and confused by the disorderly retreat of the First and Second Brigades, this regiment in common with the others broke and also retired in confusion from the enemy, who kept steadily advancing in great numbers. In the mean time Bundy's battery (Thirteenth New York), which was considerably in advance and on the left of the brigade, and the Sixtieth New York Veteran Volunteers and Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, which had been placed in position on the left and at right angles to the line of battle of the brigade in support of the battery, by their steady and destructive fire upon the flank of the advancing enemy checked his advance, and taking advantage of this, the brigade was rallied and made good their stand against greatly superior numbers, and finally forced back the enemy's columns in disorder, compelling him to quit the field, leaving many of his dead and wounded in our hands and also leaving us possession of the field. Our loss in this battle was severe, amounting to 55 killed, wounded, and missing. A new line was formed after dark; works hastily erected, and behind these the regiment remained until July 22, when, with the brigade, it advanced about four miles and came up with the enemy in front of his well-constructed works before Atlanta. Earth-works were rapidly constructed on our part and at night we bivouacked within cannon shot of the Gate City. July 23, strengthened the works; toward the afternoon marched to the left a short distance and relieved two regiments of the Third Division, we occupying their works. Remained here under fire of the enemy in our front, which resulted in no damage, until

July 26, in the evening, when the brigade marched to the left and about 200 yards in advance and relieved a portion of the Third Division. From this time we remained here and busied only in strengthening our works and keeping on the alert for any move which the enemy might attempt. Nothing occurring of any particular importance until August 26; about 8 p. m. received orders to move from our position, which was done silently, and, with the other regiments of the brigade, we marched until daylight the 27th, and reached Pace's Ferry, and immediately commenced strengthening works on the south side of the Chattahoochee River and guarding the crossing at that point: our right rested on the road to Atlanta. August 28, moved two companies to the right of the road and rear of two sections of the Thirteenth New York Battery. Remained in this position strengthening our works and erecting others until September 2. Pursuant to orders received from brigade headquarters, a detail of fifty men and two commissioned officers was ordered to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, of the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, which they did at 6 a. m., and, with the Sixtieth New York Veteran Volunteers and the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, all under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, marched toward Atlanta. About 3.30 p. m. the joyous and exciting intelligence of the fall of Atlanta was made known, and soon thereafter the brigade was on the march toward that place, which it entered about midnight; thus successfully closing a campaign which for length of duration, hardships, and untiring devotion, and bravery of the troops who were actors therein has not been equaled. It is with great pleasure and pride that I refer to the fact that among the troops who first entered the goal so valiantly and ably contended for, were a brave few from this regiment.

During the whole campaign the officers and men have behaved themselves with credit and bravery and most commendable patience, with a firm reliance that in the end success would crown their efforts and bring them near the time when the Stars and Stripes, under which they have so long and bravely fought, shall triumphantly wave over the whole of our once happy Union.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. S. CHATFIELD,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. 102d Regt. New York Vet. Vols.

Capt. S. B. WHEELOCK,
A. A. A. G., 3d Brig., 2d Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 239.

Report of Col. James C. Lane, One hundred and second New York Infantry, of operations May 8–19.

HDQRS. 102D REGIMENT NEW YORK VETERAN VOLS.,
Cassville, Ga., May 21, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on Sunday, May 8, this regiment, as a part of the Third Brigade, left the division column, and as escort to cavalry under General Kilpatrick made a recon-

naissance of eight miles to form a connection between our column and that under General McPherson. On arriving within half a mile of the place for junction the brigade was halted and formed line of battle and this regiment, with others, erected breast-works, after which the men rested until about 3 p. m. In the mean time the cavalry under General Kilpatrick had succeeded in making connection with McPherson's corps, a portion of which command relieved us, when we rejoined our division by marching about eight miles and arrived at Dug Gap, in the Rocky Face Ridge, about one hour after dark, but not in time to participate in the attack made by the division during the afternoon. The brigade was put in close column of regiments and the men slept on their arms. No alarm during the night. The next day the brigade was ordered back some 200 yards and ordered to form breast-works, the One hundred and second building about one and a half times its front. After the breast-works were completed the men slept on their arms, watches from each company standing guard. The regiment remained in this position until May 12, when the whole command was relieved by cavalry and we marched through Snake [Creek] Gap and camped outside of the line of breast-works; Colonel Lane, of this regiment, field officer of the day. No alarm during the night. May 13, commenced marching, division acting as reserve; at night built breast-works in Sugar Valley. May 14, marched toward the part of the line engaged with the enemy and halted about 10 p. m., the One hundred and second going on picket. May 15, the One hundred and second as picket; called in about 8.30 a. m. and the brigade marched back on the line of previous day's march, and a little after 11 a. m. the brigade was put in column of regiments. At 12 o'clock the One hundred and second was removed from the brigade, and moved in line of battle down the hill and across a narrow valley, and then charged in line of battle up the [hill] toward the enemy's fort. This movement was performed under a galling fire, but the regiment was remarkably steady, not losing their alignment. On arriving up the hill found the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers lying down in line of battle, and agreeable to orders received from Colonel Cobham, commanding brigade, moved the One hundred and second by the left flank and took up position on the left of the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, both regiments occupying the extreme front. We held this position without relief (or a chance of making coffee) until 2 o'clock the next morning, at which time the rebel cannon were removed from the fort and taken safely into our lines. The regiment was constantly under fire and was also much annoyed by firing from the rear, supposed to come from the new recruits of regiments in our rear. Our regiment lost in the engagement 3 men killed and 11 men wounded. No officers were hurt. We encamped for rest about 3 a. m. May 16, and rested until about 8.30 a. m., when the division again started and marched day by day, with occasional skirmishing, until we arrived at this place on May 19, 1864.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES C. LANE,
Colonel, Comdg. 102d New York Veteran Volunteers.

Capt. S. B. WHEELOCK,
A. A. A. G., 3d Brig., 2d Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 240.

Report of Capt. Barent Van Buren, One hundred and second New York Infantry.

CAMP 102D REGT. NEW YORK VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.
Atlanta, Ga., September 18, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with instructions from brigade headquarters. I would most respectfully submit the following report of the operations of the One hundred and second Regiment New York Veteran Volunteers on this campaign from the 2d day of May, 1864, until July 12, 1864, the date of consolidation:

On the 2d day of May we broke camp at Stevenson, Ala., and started on this the greatest campaign of the war, reaching Bridgeport the same evening and Lookout Valley on the evening of the 3d instant. Our regiment accompanied General Kilpatrick on a reconnaissance to Snake Creek Gap on the morning of the 4th, meeting nothing of importance, and reaching Dug Gap on the evening of the 8th, where we found the enemy intrenched. During the evening of the 9th we threw up breast-works at the foot of this gap, and remained here until the 11th, when we were relieved by the First Wisconsin Cavalry, reaching near Oostenaula River at 6 p. m. of the 13th, and threw up breast-works. At noon of the 15th we were ordered in the action at Resaca. We took a position to the left of the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, our right resting opposite to a small redoubt occupied by the enemy and manned by four brass pieces. Our regiment, in connection with the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, kept up a continuous fire, and drove the enemy from this redoubt. During the night we supported the Fifth Ohio Volunteers in digging out these pieces of artillery, which were now held by the enemy's sharpshooters. We were relieved at 2 a. m. of the 16th. We lost in killed and wounded 12 enlisted men. During the night the enemy retreated. We started in pursuit of them the next morning, crossed Crow Creek at 10 a. m., and camped there for the night, starting at daybreak next morning, reaching Calhoun at 5 p. m., where we remained until morning, reaching Cassville on the evening of the 19th. On the morning of the 23d we again took up our line of march, reaching the Allatoona Mountains at 4 p. m. of the 24th: left at 6 in the morning, meeting the enemy at 1 p. m., three miles from Dallas. At 5 p. m. we moved forward in line of battle on the right of the Sixtieth New York Veteran Volunteers, a distance of one mile, where we threw up slight works. At break of day we threw up more formidable ones. On this advance we lost 2 men killed and 2 wounded by the explosion of a shell. At 6 p. m. of the 26th we moved the distance of the front of our brigade toward our left, where we remained until 7 p. m. 31st. Here we lost in all 2 enlisted men killed and 19 wounded. We were then sent a short distance to the rear for rest. On the morning of the 1st of June our corps was ordered to the left of the line of battle. At 2 p. m. of the 3d instant our brigade was ordered to move immediately and take possession of a bridge across Allatoona Creek, and within three miles of Acworth, which we accomplished at 9 p. m. through a drenching rain-storm, our regiment acting as flankers for the brigade, in connection with a portion of the Seventy-eighth New York Veteran Volunteers. At 10 a. m. of the 6th we again took up our march, reaching to within eight miles of Marietta at 6 p. m., where we again threw up works

and remained until 3 p. m. of the 12th, when our regiment was ordered three miles to the rear, for the protection of our division train. On the afternoon of the 13th we were again ordered to the front, where we joined the brigade and moved a short distance to the right, where we threw up slight works in the rear of the main line opposite to Bald Mountain. In the afternoon of the 14th we took a position to the right of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers on the main line, and threw up works. On the morning of the 15th instant Col. James C. Lane was taken sick and sent to the rear; Maj. Lewis R. Stegman then took command, and at 3 p. m. he led us in the charge up Lost Mountain, driving in a heavy line of skirmishers and developing the enemy's position. Here we lay until morning, when we fell back a short distance, in works that were thrown up during the night by our brigade. Maj. Lewis R. Stegman and Lieut. John R. Elliott were both wounded in the leg. We lost also 4 enlisted men killed and 14 wounded. I was then placed in command of the regiment. During the night of the 16th the enemy fell back. We followed them up the next morning the distance of two miles, where we again threw up works. On the morning of the 20th we were relieved and sent to the rear a short distance for rest. On the morning of the 21st we were ordered farther toward our right, near Kenesaw Mountain, and threw up works. At 10 a. m. of the 22d we moved forward with the brigade to a position captured during the night by Colonel Cobham, of the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers. In the afternoon of the 27th we moved forward a short distance in mass by regiments and took another position, our regiment throwing up works on a knoll to the right of the brigade under very heavy firing, losing 5 enlisted men wounded. During the evening of the 1st we were ordered farther toward the right of the line in another position. We left there the morning of the 3d, reaching near Chattahoochee River in the afternoon of the 5th. At 10 a. m. of the 8th our regiment was ordered to move forward and occupy the enemy's works near the river, and in front of our brigade, that were evacuated during the night. On the morning of the 12th of July the Seventy-eighth New York Veteran Volunteers were consolidated with us, forming the One hundred and second Regiment New York Veteran Volunteers, as per Special Orders, No. 222, War Department; the command was then handed over to Col. H. Hammerstein, formerly of the Seventy-eighth New York Veteran Volunteers.

BARENT VAN BUREN,
Capt. Co. A, 102d New York Vet. Vols., late Comdg. Regt.

Capt. SAMUEL B. WHEELOCK,
A. A. A. G., 3d Brig., 2d Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 241.

Report of Lieut. Col. Koert S. Van Voorhis, One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Infantry.

HDQRS. 137TH REGIMENT NEW YORK STATE VOLS.,
Atlanta, Ga., September 8, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to tender the following report of the late campaign, in diary form:

The One hundred and thirty-seventh New York State Volunteers, commanded by Lieut. Col. K. S. Van Voorhis, broke camp at Steven-

son, Ala., on the morning of May 2, 1864. This regiment, leading the brigade, started for Bridgeport, Ala., and by slow and easy marching reached Bridgeport at about 5 p. m., there encamping for the night; distance marched, about 11 miles. May 3, left Bridgeport at 9 a. m., crossing the Tennessee on the railroad bridge, and camped at 3 p. m. at Shellmound, near the mouth of the Nickajack Cove; distance, about seven miles. May 4, resumed the march, arriving at Wauhatchie Valley about sundown, where the troops were marched across the railroad bridge over the Chattanooga Creek, arriving at Chattanooga at about 9 p. m.; distance marched, about twenty-two miles. May 5, left Chattanooga at 7 a. m., encamping at 6 p. m. near Gordon's Mills; distance marched, eighteen miles. May 6, left camping-ground near Gordon's Mills at 5 a. m.; halted at 8.15 a. m. near Pea Vine Church, where we formed line of battle, stacking arms, and bivouacked soon after; distance marched, about four miles. May 7, again took up line of march at 5.30 a. m., halting at Pea Vine Valley to allow the wagon train of the Third Division, Twentieth Corps, to pass. Started again between 1 and 2 p. m., arriving at Gordon's Gap, where we crossed Taylor's Ridge, and at 9 p. m. camped on the east side of the ridge; distance, fourteen miles. May 8, leaving Gordon's Gap at 5 a. m., marched in a southerly direction; arrived at Villanow, where we halted about 10 a. m.; at 3 o'clock we fell in and countermarched several miles on the Gordon's Gap road, where we filed right, marching nearly east. Toward dark the sound of artillery could be distinctly heard, which we soon ascertained proceeded from an engagement with the enemy by the troops of the First and Second Brigades of the Second Division, Twentieth Corps. The rebels were driven into their works on the ridge, and the regiment bivouacked for the night; distance, about thirteen miles. May 9, remaining at Mill Creek Church, we were ordered to change our position for one calculated for defense, which we did, the men being engaged in throwing up breast-works until midnight, when they were allowed to rest, sleeping on their arms. May 10, contrary to expectation we were not attacked during the night. We were visited by a terrific thunder-storm, which lasted two hours. May 11, found us still at Mill Creek Church, nothing occurring to break the monotony excepting distant cannonading, apparently in the direction of Buzzard Roost. May 12, left camp at Mill Creek Church at 7.15 a. m. and marched through Snake Creek Gap, halting an hour in the gap for dinner. Camped all night on the east side of the gap; distance marched, about ten miles. May 13, started at 8.30 a. m., marching but a short distance; halted till 1.30 p. m.; about 2 o'clock halted again, when the whole division, closed in column by regiments, started at 2.10 p. m., and halted about 3.30 p. m. near Resaca, and stacked arms for the night; distance marched, about eight miles. May 14, remained in bivouac until 5 p. m., when we were ordered to march with the remainder of the corps to the extreme left of our battle line, where we arrived at 11 p. m. and threw up intrenchments of rails and earth; distance, about five miles. May 15, in the morning strengthened our works, and at 10 a. m. marched toward the enemy's right, and forming in column of regiments slowly approached his works, being more or less under fire. This regiment was formed on the right of the Seventy-eighth New York Volunteers, and ordered by the general commanding the division to charge and carry a fort in our immediate front. The regiment started, but was ordered to halt by the colonel commanding the bri-

gade. We then constructed breast-works and were held in readiness for action all night; 1 commissioned officer and 5 enlisted men wounded. May 16, the enemy having evacuated during the night, we fell in at 8.15 a. m. At 2 p. m. we came to the Connesauga River, which was forded, the men stripping for the purpose. At 5 p. m. reached the Coosawattee River and were ferried over by two flat-boats lashed together. At 7 p. m. we halted for the night a short distance from the river. May 17, left camp on the south bank of the Coosawattee River at 12.45 p. m., encamping at 4.45 p. m. near Calhoun; distance marched, about seven miles. May 18, left camp near Calhoun at 4.30 a. m.; halted at 1.30 p. m. for dinner, starting again at 3 p. m., continued marching until 8.15 p. m.; distance marched, about twenty-eight miles. May 19, started at 6.40 a. m., marching very slowly; at 4.15 p. m. were ordered to halt and load, and at 5.30 formed line of battle and advanced a short distance over an open field, when we were ordered to march by the right flank, and continued so to march for about two miles, when we camped for the night at 7.30 p. m.; distance marched, about fourteen miles. May 20, remained in camp all day near Cassville. May 21, did not move. Pursuant to orders, the men washed and made other preparations for twenty days' marching. Remained here till May 23, when we left camp near Cassville at 4.45 a. m.; at noon halted for dinner on the right bank of the Etowah River; crossed the river on pontoon bridge at 5 p. m.; at 6 p. m. encamped for the night; distance marched, about thirteen miles. May 24, started at 4.30 a. m.; soon after formed line of battle, and marched about two miles, then by the right flank, and went into camp; distance marched, ten miles. May 25, started at 7.15 a. m., and after marching about five miles the head of the column became engaged with the enemy. Three companies of the regiment were sent out as skirmishers about a mile and a half to the left, returning at 5.30 o'clock. We were formed in line of battle, composed of the Sixtieth and One hundred and second New York Volunteers and One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, this regiment being on the extreme left of the line. We advanced to within a short distance of the enemy's works and were ordered to lie down, being heavily shelled, losing 8 enlisted men wounded. Distance, about eight miles. May 26, at daylight moved to the right of the Twentieth Corps, built breast-works, remained there until dark, when we moved about a mile to the left and stacked arms in rear of the Sixtieth New York, who were in the breast-works. May 27, remained in the same position until May 30, when we relieved the Sixtieth New York. Remained here until June 1, when we were relieved by troops of the Fifteenth Corps; at 12.30 p. m. were rationed, and at 4 p. m. marched toward the left of our line, camping about 8 o'clock; distance, about five miles. June 2, fell in line at 11.30 a. m., marching a mile or more; were formed in column by division, marched a short distance, so formed, in a very heavy thunder-shower, then deployed columns and continued the march by the flank; went into camp about 1.30 p. m.; distance marched, three miles. June 3, left camp at 2.30 p. m., our brigade being detached from the division; marched to Allatoona Creek and encamped for the night at a late hour; distance marched, about eight miles. Remained here until June 13, when, at 12 m., we were marched to our left, passing through the works of the First Division, and built works for artillery that they might shell Pine Knob; distance marched, about three

miles. Remained here until June 15, packed up and started at 1 p. m., marched a mile or more, and formed in line of battle. This regiment was in the second line, on the right of the One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers. We slowly advanced, keeping within supporting distance of the front line. Advancing about a mile, over steep hills and deep ravines mostly covered with woods, we approached within a short distance of the enemy's fortifications, when we were marched by the right flank and became the front line, where a spirited skirmish was [going on]. This regiment lost 1 enlisted man killed and 14 wounded. Distance marched, about three miles. June 16, laid in breast-works, which were built at daylight: skirmishing all day, losing 1 enlisted man killed and 6 wounded. June 17, the enemy having evacuated during the night, we started at 5 a. m., marched in their works and made coffee. At 11 a. m. moved forward a short distance; reaching cleared land we formed line of battle, marching through a piece of woods in our front. Our regiment moved forward to support Wheeler's (Thirteenth New York) battery on the skirmish line. In taking up our position we lost 1 enlisted man killed and 1 wounded. Distance marched, about four miles. July 18, worked all night, fortifying, and remained in same position all day. June 19, left the above position at 9 a. m. in pursuit of the enemy, who had again fallen back; marched about two miles, and coming upon the enemy's skirmishers, this regiment supported a battery until night, when we joined the brigade, and being placed on the extreme right, threw up breast-works. June 20, were relieved in the line by troops of the Second Brigade, when we encamped in a field near by, moving again at 6.45 p. m. toward our right, about two miles, where—our division massed in column by regiments—we passed the night. June 21, at 8 a. m. this regiment and the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers were sent on a reconnaissance, advancing about a quarter of a mile beyond the line of works. A heavy line of skirmishers was thrown out, who soon were hotly engaged with the enemy's skirmishers, who were strongly posted on a hill. Our men kept up a spirited fire all day; lost 2 enlisted men wounded. June 22, this morning this regiment and the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania moved forward and occupied the hill held by the enemy the day before, losing 1 enlisted man killed, and 1 commissioned officer and 2 enlisted men wounded. Remained here until June 27, when we were formed in line of battle and advanced our breast-works a quarter of a mile and took up position under fire, having 1 commissioned officer wounded slightly and 1 enlisted man severely. Remained here until June 30, when we were mustered for pay; at 9 a. m. we were relieved by a portion of the Fourteenth Corps, when we marched to the extreme right of our lines, relieving the Twenty-third Corps; took up position in their works after midnight; distance marched, three miles. Remained here until July 3; the enemy having fallen back during the night of the 2d, we followed in pursuit at 6 a. m., halting at 9 a. m.; starting again at 1 p. m., halting for the night at 6.30 p. m.; distance marched, about nine miles. On the morning of July 5, advanced in a southerly direction, halting at 5 p. m. At this point the boys by climbing trees obtained their first glimpse of Atlanta. Distance marched, about seven miles. July 6, remained encamped until 4 p. m., when we marched toward the left, halting at 7 p. m. for the night; distance marched, about three miles. July 7, left bivouac at 8.15 a. m., marched to the front of the

line, and laid out a camp near Nickajack Creek. Remained here until July 17, when we broke camp, marching nearly northeast, crossing the railroad at Vining's Station; about two miles farther we crossed the Chattahoochee River on two pontoon bridges at 10.30 p. m.; distance marched, about eight miles. July 18, left camp at 2.40 p. m., marching, halting at 6.45 p. m. for the night; distance marched, about five miles. July 19, were on the road at 6 a. m., marching south, when this regiment was deployed as skirmishers. At 11 a. m. they reached Peach Tree Creek, where we halted on the edge of a piece of woods, the enemy's skirmishers being distinctly seen on the opposite side of the creek. The Third Brigade having crossed the creek at sunset, we were thereby relieved, and, crossing the creek, we stacked arms near brigade headquarters, and lay down for the night. Distance marched, about two miles. July 20, moved at 2.30 p. m. about three-quarters of a mile, and were formed in column by regiments, and stacked arms in a thick piece of woods. About 4 p. m. we were aroused by a terrific attack of the enemy. We immediately fell in, and, while marching by the right flank to form on the right of the One hundred and forty-ninth New York Veteran Volunteers, we came almost directly on the enemy's line of battle, and received a galling fire while in that position. The regiment, however, held its ground well, but the right wing being in a deep ravine, the position for fighting was not available, consequently the regiment fell back about 300 yards and reformed, joined the brigade and assisted to build temporary breast-works, and this line was held until the conclusion of the battle. Lost 8 enlisted men killed, 19 wounded, and 3 missing. July 21, buried the dead, and greatly added to the strength of our works. Remained here until the morning of July 22, when it having been ascertained that the enemy had fallen back from his line of works in our front, we left the battle-ground at 6.45 a. m., marching to within about two miles of Atlanta, and halted at 11 a. m. July 23, at 12.30 marched to the left of the Second Division, where we relieved the Twentieth Connecticut Volunteers, of the Third Division of Twentieth Corps. We occupied this position until July 27, when, our line being advanced nearer the enemy, we moved in the front line, our regiment relieving troops of the Third Division. We remained in this position, furnishing weekly three commissioned officers and about eighty enlisted men for picket and fatigue duty, until August 26, when we fell back to the Chattahoochee River, arriving there August 26 at 4.30 a. m., when we immediately fortified ourselves strongly, doing picket and fatigue duty until September 2, when we received orders to pack up immediately, and at 5 p. m. moved slowly toward Atlanta, which had been evacuated by the rebels during the day. About 12 midnight we marched into the city with flying colors, band and drum corps playing, feeling compensated for our tedious campaign of four months, during which time we had marched about 300 miles.

List of casualties during the campaign: Commissioned officers—wounded, 2. Enlisted men—killed, 12; wounded, 62; missing, 3. Total loss, 79.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. S. VAN VOORHIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

[Capt. S. B. WHEELOCK.]

No. 242.

Report of Col. Henry A. Barnum, One hundred and forty-ninth New York Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 149TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 7, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In submitting a report of the operations of the One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers during the campaign ending in the capture of Atlanta, I would state first that the regiment was commanded by Lieut. Col. C. B. Randall until June 20, when the undersigned joined the command from recruiting detail and sick leave and assumed command. A report of the battle of Resaca was forwarded by the lieutenant-colonel, and to his report I would call attention, as it is more complete than any I can give. The data of the operations of the command previous to June 20 are obtained from the line officers. Casualties having been reported from time to time as they have occurred are not given in detail in this report, but a summary of the same is embodied herein. This paper is necessarily more a record of events than an elaborate report of operations, owing to the vast extent of country traversed and the length of time occupied.

May 2, the regiment left Stevenson, Ala., with 17 officers, 407 musket-bearing men, and 45 extra duty men, musicians, and non-commissioned staff, being an aggregate of 496 officers and men, and marched to Bridgeport, Ala., with brigade and division. May 3, marched from Bridgeport to Shellmound, Tenn. May 4, detached as train guard and marched to Lookout Valley, near Lookout Point. May 5, left train and joined brigade near Lee's Mills, Ga. May 6, marched with brigade to Pea Vine Church. May 7, regiment and brigade marched as train guard till 1 p. m., then marched to join division, and bivouacked at Gordon's Gap, in Taylor's Ridge. May 8, regiment and brigade marched with Kilpatrick's cavalry division to Villanow Gap to connect with the Army of the Tennessee; left Villanow at 3 p. m.; joined Second Division at Mill Creek Church at 10 p. m. May 9, regiment on picket on Mill Creek in front of Babb's Gap till May 12; relieved from picket by McCook's cavalry and marched to Snake [Creek] Gap. May 13, battle of Resaca opened; regiment marched to within one mile and a half of Resaca and occupied works erected by the Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, in reserve. May 14, left position at 4 p. m. and marched to the extreme left, past the Fourth and Twenty-third Army Corps, and erected works on the Dalton road, confronting the enemy. May 15, left position at about 8.30 a. m.; marched to the right about two miles to support Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps. At about 1 p. m. the division charged the enemy, passing over three lines of the Third Division: regiment became separated from the advancing line, but with the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers and detachments from other commands continued the charge up a hill of about 150 feet in height and drove the enemy from four pieces of artillery placed on its summit in an earth-work, but farther advance was checked by a heavy line of the enemy strongly intrenched in rear of the guns. Our troops, however, held possession of the guns under a galling fire until darkness ensued, when the guns were dug out

and taken off the field. May 16, daylight discovered the vacated works of the enemy; marched in pursuit, fording the Oostenaula River at about 12 m., and ferried across the Coosawattee at about dark, and bivouacked on left bank. May 17, marched to near Calhoun. May 18, marched to near Kingston. May 19, marched through woods and bivouacked near Cassville at about 8 p. m., and remained in camp till May 23; broke camp and crossed Etowah River near the mouth of Raccoon Creek; picket-firing during the night. May 24, division advanced and formed line of battle; relieved by Twenty-third Corps about 10.30 a. m. and marched to Burnt Hickory. May 25, battle of Mount [New] Hope; marched toward Dallas and across Pumpkin Vine Creek; regiment detached and formed line on left of Dallas road, two companies deployed as skirmishers. Lieutenant Truair, with sixteen men, was sent scouting, by command of General Sherman. Lieutenant Truair and his detachment passed around the left of the enemy and in rear near to Dallas, and having accomplished the duty assigned him he reported to General Sherman. Regiment remained till 6 p. m., and then joined brigade on the road; brigade formed in two lines of battle and moved to the front, and went into action after dark; regiment in front line; charged over one line of our troops and up to within a few rods of enemy's battery, which opened with grape and canister, their infantry supports also opening on us; were repulsed with severe loss, but remained during the night within 100 yards of enemy's position. May 26, moved at about daylight to extreme right of line, and threw up works and occupied them till dark; then moved to the left about 300 yards and formed in support of Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers within 250 yards of enemy's works, and remained under a scattering fire till May 28; moved before daylight regimental length to the left in support of battery and Sixtieth New York Volunteers, and remained still under fire till June 1; relieved by Fifteenth Corps at about 12 m., and marched to left of general line of battle, and bivouacked at about 8 p. m. on the Allatoona road in rear of Fourteenth Corps.

June 2, marched still farther to left in support of Twenty-third Corps, which took position left of Fourteenth Corps; bivouacked about 3 p. m. June 3, left position at about 2 p. m. and marched with brigade to bridge and ford on Allatoona Creek near Acworth, arriving at about 9 p. m. June 4 and 5, worked in repairing bridge and road. June 6, marched at about 9 a. m. and passed through Acworth, and took position near Big Shanty at about dark, and put up works, and remained here till June 13; marched at about 12 m. and took position on right of Fourth Corps, in front of Pine Hill, and threw up strong works. Occupied works till June 15; enemy having evacuated, regiment marched in pursuit. At about 12 m. moved about one mile, formed line of battle and advanced in line to within 100 yards of enemy's main line, regiment in front line and under fire all night. June 16, before daylight fell back about 100 yards and occupied works erected by pioneers during the night; Captain May detailed with 100 men to drive back enemy's skirmishers, which was gallantly performed. June 17, morning found the enemy's works evacuated; followed in pursuit and found him intrenched southwest of Kenesaw Mountain. Regiment took position on Marietta road and remained till June 19; followed enemy, who had evacuated during the night, and came up with him to the south of Kenesaw Mountain, about four miles from Marietta; erected works. Afternoon

of June 20 moved to the right and bivouacked in rear of Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps. June 21, moved to right of First Brigade and threw up strong works. June 22, moved to front about one mile and occupied a ridge gained by skirmishers, and threw up strong works. Occupied them till June 27; division moved forward, drove enemy's skirmishers about half a mile; took position in support of Fourth Corps, which attacked the enemy on our immediate left. Threw up works and remained till June 30; relieved after dark by Fourteenth Corps, and moved to right and occupied works on Powder Springs road till July 2. Early in morning moved back about 100 yards and occupied a second line of works. July 3, moved early in morning in pursuit of retreating enemy, and found him strongly intrenched near Nickajack Creek. Bivouacked till July 5; enemy had evacuated during the night, and we moved forward in pursuit and found him again strongly intrenched near mouth of Nickajack Creek; regiment advanced in support of Thirteenth New York Battery. July 6, relieved by Twenty-third Corps and marched to rear and left; crossed Nickajack Creek and bivouacked. July 7, moved to position on general line between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Army Corps, regiment in second line, near Carter's Ferry. Remained here till July 17; enemy having again evacuated, broke camp, and marched to the left and crossed the Chattahoochee River at Pace's Ferry; bivouacked near Nancy's Creek. July 18, left bivouac at about 2 p. m.; crossed Nancy's Creek, and bivouacked on Decatur road near Howell's Mill. July 19, marched at about 7 a. m. and approached Peach Tree Creek, and found enemy's skirmish line on left bank; regiment selected to lead the corps in crossing; Companies A, B, and F, commanded respectively by Captains May, Grumbach, and Burhans, detailed as skirmishers; skirmishers and regiment advanced by the flank and double-quick; deployed into line as soon as across and charged the enemy's rifle-pits, and drove back his skirmish line on his main line about half a mile; division and corps followed, and took up position and threw up works. July 20, early in the morning the First and Second Brigades of division and Thirteenth New York Battery advanced about 350 yards and took position; Third (our) Brigade took up position in woods about 100 yards in rear at about 3 p. m., massed in column of regiments. At about 4 p. m. the enemy assaulted the Third Division in great force, and almost immediately thereafter he hurled his heavy columns upon the brigades in our front, striking them partially on right flank. These brigades were very quickly broken and driven back in disorder. At this time Captain Nolan, acting assistant inspector-general of brigade, deployed our brigade and ordered it forward in echelon, the first regiment advancing immediately, and the others successively as they uncovered, except the Sixtieth New York Volunteers and Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, which were moved to the left. A deep ravine, thickly grown with brush and trees, lay in our immediate front, down which from the right the fire of the enemy came like a torrent, and in common with the other regiments my command broke as soon as it came into the line of the enemy's fire. So steep and difficult was the ascent in front that it was almost impossible to scale it, and to remain would have been suicidal; besides, the command was not in a position to inflict much damage upon the enemy. As it was, 15 men were killed and about 20 wounded almost in an instant. On the ground occupied by the brigade before the

attack we found Colonel Hammerstein, One hundred and second New York Volunteers, who had reformed a part of his command, and we formed on his left. This line temporarily checked the advance of the enemy, and enabled the balance of our troops to form about 100 yards in our rear. As the enemy came upon us, this line fell back to the rear line. At this time General Hooker rode along the line, and with stirring cheers, the contest was renewed, and the enemy thoroughly repulsed. At about 6 p. m. the brigade advanced to the ground it occupied in column before the attack, and threw up works on the second line. In the brave effort to check the mad onslaught of the enemy Lieut. Col. Charles B. Randall and Capt. David J. Lindsay were instantly killed, at about the same time. July 21, the regiment was on picket. July 22, our forces advanced, following the enemy, who had retreated during the night, the regiment preceding the advancing column as skirmishers. At about 4 o'clock the regiment took position in works thrown up by Third Division, about 1,000 yards from the enemy's interior line of defenses covering Atlanta, and about 500 yards to the left of the Marietta road. Remained here till July 25; brigade advanced about 200 yards and threw up strong works. July 26, brigade moved to left and regiment occupied works at the left of Twentieth Corps and right of Fourth Corps, and about 500 yards from Buck Head road. Remained here till August 4. Siege guns were placed in our works and we moved about fifty yards to rear and remained in support till August 23. Guns removed from our front and regiment reoccupied the works. August 25, at 10 p. m. regiment and division were withdrawn and marched to Pace's Ferry, where they arrived at 4.30 a. m. of the 26th. Placed in our old works north of the Atlanta road, about 600 yards from the river, on the east side, engaged in picketing, erecting works, slashing timber, &c., till September 2. The regiment had the proud satisfaction of bearing its glorious banner in triumph through the streets of Atlanta and bivouacking within the boundaries of the Gate City.

Casualties: Total killed and since died of wounds, 56; wounded, 114; taken prisoners, 10; total, 180; sent to rear sick, 105; aggregate, 285.

Of the conduct of the officers and men of the regiment throughout the campaign too much cannot be said in praise. The fortitude with which they have endured the excessive fatigues and hardships of the campaign, the bravery shown in resisting the maddened assaults of the enemy, and the heroism displayed as they in turn have hurled themselves upon his serried ranks are worthy the cause for which they fight, and justly entitle them to the proud appellation of "Soldiers of the Grand Campaign." The ability and intrepidity shown by Lieutenant Truair in his scouting on the 25th of May; the gallantry displayed by Captain May, commanding the skirmish line in the advance of the 16th of June, and, again, by Captains May, Grumbach, and Burhans at the crossing of Peach Tree Creek, July 19, are worthy of special mention. Each of the heroic dead who have given their lives to their country in this campaign is worthy of a separate tribute, but it is impossible to mention all within the proper limits of this report; but I cannot forbear to speak of the two brave officers whose lives were freely offered as a sacrifice on the memorable 20th of July. Captain Lindsay was a brave and competent officer, as courteous as brave, and as devoted as he was able. His loss is deeply deplored by all. Lieutenant-Colonel Randall was a devoted and

thorough soldier. He entered the service in April, 1861, and although eminently qualified for a higher command he served as a lieutenant and captain in the Twelfth New York Volunteers till the expiration of the time of service of that regiment, and was immediately thereafter commissioned as lieutenant-colonel of this regiment. He had participated in a score of battles and was severely wounded at Gettysburg, and rejoined his command with wounds yet unhealed and took part in the battle of Wauhatchie and the crowning glories of Lookout Mountain and Chattanooga. Brave as the bravest and coolest when danger was greatest, the chivalrous soldier and generous friend yielded up his young life, as he has often said he should choose to do, in the front of battle and instantly. Cheering his men to yet greater deeds of bravery, and with saber raised aloft, ere its point touched the earth, his soul was with the God who gave it. His example commends itself to us all.

Respectfully, your obedient servant.

H. A. BARNUM.
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. S. B. WHEELOCK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 243.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Charles B. Randall, One hundred and forty-ninth New York Infantry, of operations May 8–June 7.

HEADQUARTERS 149TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
May 21, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command from the 8th to the 15th day of May, inclusive:

The regiment, with the brigade, arrived at Mill Creek late in the evening of the 8th, and on the 9th was sent on picket, where it remained until the brigade moved. The regiment was not relieved until some two hours after the brigade marched on the 12th. Immediately on being relieved the regiment marched, passed the wagon train, reached and took its position at the head of the brigade at 3 p. m., and bivouacked at sundown. On the 13th the regiment marched in rear of the brigade, making long halts, and about sundown took position in breast-works partially built by the Third Division, which we completed, and remained in that position until afternoon of the 14th, when we marched third in line with the brigade to the left, and were placed in position to protect the left flank of the army. Arriving there before sunset, my regiment occupied the extreme left and threw up a breast-work along our front. We remained in position in the breast-works until after 10 a. m. the 15th, when we marched sixth in line with the brigade, and were halted and the brigade massed in column of regiments near the Dalton road. At about 12 m. we were ordered forward, the regiments moving in line between. I had moved forward but a few yards when I found other troops, some lying down, which very much disordered our line. I halted and endeavored to re-establish my line, but was immediately ordered forward by the general com-

manding division, and upon my representing the condition of things to him he directed me to change direction to the right. I represented to him that the ground was covered with troops lying down, and was again peremptorily ordered to move forward. I immediately put the regiment in motion, changed front to the right, then leaving the brigade and advanced up the hill, passing over several lines of men lying down, the left of the regiment getting entangled with troops moving in other directions and separated from the balance of the regiment. As the regiment reached the top of the hill and began to descend on the other side we received the fire of the enemy, and at that point a regiment of some other command (the Nineteenth Michigan, as I learn), which was within a few yards following us, as they received the enemy's fire, opened fire directly in our backs, severely wounding numbers of my men. I moved the regiment forward as rapidly as possible out of their fire and advanced down the slope across the main road, and in an open field of some 200 [yards] in width, overtaking and mingling with a confused line representing several regiments of the Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, and advanced with them at a run, taking the front line, receiving as we passed across the road and field a terrible fire of grape and canister from guns on the summit of a hill toward which we were moving. The regiment pressed steadily and rapidly forward into woods and up the hill (receiving all the time the fire of the guns and the infantry of the enemy) up to and over the enemy's guns, driving them before us out of a redoubt on the summit of the hill and into a line of breast-works some 100 yards beyond and nearly reaching the breast-works, when, having passed forward far beyond our line, we received an enfilading fire of musketry from our left. We then fell back to the crest of the hill and front of the redoubt and laid down. We found the redoubt occupied by four brass 12-pounder guns, two of them pointing to our right and two to our left. The regiment took position as follows: The colors planted in the earth thrown up to form the redoubt near the guns pointing to the right, the right wing running diagonally to the right and front along the crest of the hill, the portion of the left wing which remained with the regiment extending to the left and rear in a ravine. We held our position, keeping the enemy from the guns, but not being able to move them ourselves. We were impeded and hindered in all our operations by the great number of men of other commands, several times as many as could be of any service, and all totally disorganized and under no command. Some twenty minutes or half an hour after we had taken this position the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Cobham, came forward and took position at our left, having one company of the regiment, which he had picked up on the route, his right overlapping and in front of my left. Upon his arrival the fire upon us from the left almost entirely ceased, and we held our position with ease. Soon after taking position, finding my regiment detached from brigade, I reported our position and the condition of things, and was directed to remain there. There was slight firing along the line, but no strong attack on either side during the afternoon and evening until after the regiment was withdrawn, except a slight flurry about dusk, when nearly everything in our vicinity, except my command, which steadily maintained its position, retired to the foot of the hill. About 9 p. m., by direction of

colonel commanding brigade, the regiment was withdrawn and joined the brigade in the rear. The conduct of both officers and men was all that could be desired. Our loss in the engagement was 1 killed and about 30 wounded, a list of which has already been forwarded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. B. RANDALL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. S. B. WHEELOCK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS 149TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Near Acworth, Ga., June 7, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment during the engagement near Dallas, Ga., on the 25th of May and days following:

The regiment marched, fifth in line, with the brigade from Burnt Hickory on the morning of May 25; crossed Pumpkin Vine Creek about 10 a. m. and were halted with the brigade about two miles beyond it, the head of the division being then engaged with the enemy. Soon after, by direction of Captain Alexander, of Third Brigade staff, I countermarched the regiment: marched back nearly half a mile and took up position to command the approach of the enemy should he attempt to attack our left flank, where the regiment remained some two hours, when I was informed by Captain Alexander that the necessity for any force at that point had ceased, and was directed by him to march forward a little beyond the point where we first halted and take position on a commanding ridge on the right of the road to prevent the approach of any force of the enemy from that direction, which was done. Immediately upon arriving in that position, by direction of a staff officer of Major-General Sherman, I threw forward two companies as picket, and also sent Lieutenant Truair and fourteen men as a patrol, with orders to go to a prominent hill at our right, and from there take a course diagonally to the right and rear until he struck the creek, then to follow it up to the bridge where we had crossed in the morning, then to return and report at General Sherman's headquarters. The patrol reported at headquarters about dark, having performed their duty, meeting no force of the enemy, but seeing several scouts, who fled at their approach, and rejoined the regiment the next morning. The regiment remained in its last position until about 5 p. m., when I received orders to rejoin the brigade, which was formed in two lines, my regiment being on the right of the second line. As soon as the formation was completed the brigade moved forward rapidly toward the sound of the firing, which was very heavy. We had advanced about one mile and a half, the greater part of the way being under fire of the enemy's artillery, when I received orders to move by the right flank at a double-quick and relieve troops who were on the right and had been for some time engaged. The regiment moved by the right flank 200 or 300 yards, when, by direction of Colonel Cobham, commanding Third Brigade, I halted and formed to the front, and immediately received directions from Captain Wheelock, acting assistant adjutant-general, Third Brigade, to move forward, passing over a regiment of the First Division of the Twentieth Corps, which was lying down directly in front of us and

just at the summit of a ridge running parallel with our line. The regiment advanced steadily forward in splendid style, in line with the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers on our left, over the ridge, being informed by the line over which we passed that there was another in their front. The regiment advanced some sixty to seventy-five yards beyond the ridge toward the enemy, who was then firing to our left (by this time it had become so dark that objects could be distinguished but a short distance), when, without any warning or our supposing we were the front line, we received from several pieces of artillery and the infantry supports of the enemy a terrific shower of grape, canister, and bullets from a distance so close that the powder flashed in their very faces, and great gaps were literally blown through the line and several of the officers and men were struck by the pieces of board and tin of the canister. The ground afforded no shelter, sloping downward toward the enemy. I directed the regiment to fall back to the crest of the ridge we had just passed, and that as many as could do so should shelter themselves behind the trees and open fire, which they did, and with such effect that the fire of the enemy was in a few minutes entirely silenced. The regiment remained in that position until about 3 a. m. of the 26th, when the brigade moved farther to the right, this regiment being on the right of the brigade and the extreme right of the army, where pickets were thrown forward by the regiment, and a substantial breast-work built. We remained in that position until dark of the 27th, when the brigade moved to the left and joined the Second Brigade of this division, the regiment being in the center of the second line of the brigade, where we remained, doing fatigue duty on the works and picketing at night, until about noon of June 1, when the brigade was relieved by a brigade from the Fifteenth Army Corps, having been seven days and nights under fire and within 100 yards of the enemy. The behavior of officers and men was excellent. Notwithstanding the darkness and partial surprise and the terrific fire which swept away nearly one-fifth of the whole number at the first volley in the morning, only three men remained not accounted for, and those have since been ascertained to have been killed. The casualties are 3 officers and 38 men wounded, 4 men killed, the list of which has been heretofore forwarded. Of the wounded an unusual proportion were severely so, being 25 of the 38.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. B. RANDALL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. S. B. WHEELOCK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 244.

Report of Col. William Rickards, jr., Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations May 3–June 15.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., *September* 17, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with orders from corps headquarters I have the honor to forward the following report of the part taken by my

regiment in the late campaign in Georgia from May 3, 1864, the date of our march from Bridgeport, Ala., to June 15, 1864, when I was compelled to quit the field on account of wounds received:

May 3, broke camp at Bridgeport and marched at 8.30 a. m.; crossed the Tennessee River on railroad and pontoon bridges; arrived at Shellmound at 3 p. m. and halted; marched seven miles; the regiment numbered 548 muskets and 13 commissioned officers, being an aggregate of 561 fighting men present; Colonel Rickards general officer of the day. May 4, marched at 5.30 a. m.; passed over the ground on which we fought and conquered in the desperate battle of Wauhatchie; crossed the point of Lookout Mountain and halted at the foot of the eastern slope at 7 p. m.; marched twenty-one miles. May 5, marched at 7 a. m. through Rossville Gap, in Mission Ridge; turned to right on La Fayette road and halted at 6 p. m.; marched eighteen miles. May 6, marched at 5 a. m. south six miles and halted near Post Oak Church; brigade camped in two lines, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers on right of first. May 7, marched at 5 a. m.; brigade halted at Gordon's Mills to allow trains to pass; trains parked on flat beyond East Chickamauga Creek; brigade passed on; crossed Taylor's Ridge after dark and halted at 10.30 p. m. at Gordon's Springs; marched twelve miles; the ascent of the mountain is very steep. May 8, marched at 6 a. m. south to Villanow, near the western entrance of Snake [Creek] Gap; the Third Brigade had been ordered to this point to open communications with General McPherson, who arrived at 12 m.; marched again at 3 p. m. northeast, and arrived at Mill Creek Gap at 7.30 p. m. and joined the division, which had made an unsuccessful attempt to pass the gap; marched eighteen miles. May 9, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers on picket on the right of the gap, facing the mountain (Rocky Face Ridge). May 10 and 11, on picket. May 12, regiment was relieved at 8.30 a. m.; marched and joined the brigade in Snake [Creek] Gap at 12 m.; halted for dinner; marched through the gap and halted at 5 p. m. outside of breast-works built by General McPherson; marched twelve miles. May 13, in line at 8.30 a. m.; the division was massed in column by regiments and rested until 2 p. m., when we marched toward Resaca; sharp skirmishing and artillery firing in front; the division was formed in line on the rising ground, having Camp Creek in our front, and crossing the military road from Dalton to Resaca; a strong line of breast-works was thrown up; firing having ceased, the troops rested well; marched five miles. May 14, remained in position during the day, the Second Division being the reserve of the Twentieth Corps. Heavy artillery firing in front all day. Marched at 4.30 p. m. to the extreme left and threw up a line of breast-works facing north and east, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers on right of brigade, which was the extreme left of the army, and formed perpendicular to the main line. May 15, marched with division to right of Fourth Corps, and were in reserve to support Butterfield's division. Moved up and occupied a hill in front of a strong breast-work of the rebels, which we were ordered to charge in column by regiments. My regiment had the advance. I was ordered by General Geary to push on, and the supporting regiments would follow. Passing over the Third Division, which lay in our front, I soon arrived within close range of the enemy, who, aroused by the cheering of the Third Division as we passed over them, were fully prepared and met us witha destruc-

tive fire. I ordered my men to lie down and pick off their men. On ascertaining that no support was coming, I ordered my men to move back, and took my former position. I then learned for the first time that the order for the charge had been countermanded. The loss of the regiment in this charge was 6 men killed and 53 wounded. At 4 p. m. Stevenson's division of rebels charged our front line, but was driven back. Colonel Ireland, commanding brigade, was wounded at this time by a piece of shell, and Colonel Cobham, One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, being absent on another part of the field, the command of the brigade devolved on me. A line of works was built in our front. Tools were sent to Colonel Cobham to enable him to get out four pieces of artillery he had gained possession of. These he succeeded in bringing off in the night. At 11 p. m. the enemy opened a heavy fire of musketry in our front, which extended to the right, continuing ten minutes, and ceasing gradually. After this the night was quiet. May 16, at daylight this morning it was discovered the enemy had evacuated this position. Colonel Cobham rejoined the brigade and assumed command. Marched at 7.30 a. m., crossed railroad near Resaca, took left-hand road and crossed the Connesauga on flat-boat at Field's Ferry and Ford; halted at dark one mile beyond the river; marched twelve miles. May 17, marched at 11 a. m.; halted at 7 p. m. near Calhoun; marched ten miles. May 18, marched at 4 a. m.; halted at 8.30 p. m. at foot of mountain; marched fifteen miles. The rebels had prepared to make a stand here, having thrown up a line of defenses. Their fires were still burning. May 19, marched at 6.30 a. m. up mountain on Cassville road; our division turned to right on top of mountain and moved southwest, south, and southeast; came into the valley again near Cassville; a very rough road; marched twelve miles. May 20, 21, 22, did not march; drew rations and prepared to leave the railroad for twenty days. The cars are running to Cassville Station. May 23, marched at 6 a. m.; crossed the railroad at Cassville Station; moved southwest to Etowah River; crossed on canvas pontoon bridge; the old bridge was still burning, having been fired by the rebels to check our advance; halted one mile and a half beyond the river; brigade formed in two lines in wood; some skirmishing in front; marched fourteen miles. May 24, marched at 4.30 a. m. with Second Division to Raccoon Creek, Third Brigade in advance; moved to right through large corn and wheat fields; crossed Raccoon Creek and ascended to Burnt Hickory Ridge; halted in advance of troops beyond Burnt Hickory Post-Office at 7 p. m.; marched twelve miles. I was general officer of the day. Generals Sherman, Hooker, and Thomas were at Burnt Hickory. May 25, marched at 7 a. m.; crossed Pumpkin Vine Creek on bridge; the rebels had fired it, but they were driven away and the fire was extinguished. At 10 a. m. the Fifth Ohio skirmishers met those of the enemy, and a brisk fight took place. Our division was alone, far in advance. It being evident that the enemy were in force, measures were taken to hold our position until other troops arrived. At 4.30 p. m. Generals Butterfield's and Williams' divisions came up and charged the enemy. At 6 p. m. our brigade was ordered to advance. We moved forward in two lines, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers on right of first line; relieved the Eighty-second Ohio and One hundred and first Illinois. It being dusk, we could only fire at the flashes of the enemy, their breast-works being within short range. The regiment

was in excellent order, my right resting on Dallas road. We were ordered to lay on our arms and hold our position. The loss in Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers was 2 men killed and 13 wounded. Marched seven miles. May 26, moved to right; brigade in one line, Twenty-ninth in center; threw up line of breastworks about 300 yards from the rebels; at dark moved to left in works left by Colonel Coburn's brigade, of Third Division, our brigade in two lines, Twenty-ninth on right of first in works; considerable firing in the night. May 27, heavy artillery firing this morning from 7 to 9 o'clock; sharp skirmishing in our front. I had 5 men wounded. The rebel works in our front are very strong, at a distance of 300 yards. May 28, in line twice last night to repel attacks of the rebels. The First Michigan Battery,* Captain Smith, was placed in my line to-day and succeeded in silencing several pieces of the enemy's which were annoying us. May 29, I was relieved by One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, and took position in rear thirty paces; this position is worse than the front, the shot of the rebels coming over the works and wounding several of my men, one ball passing through my coat and stinging me severely on the thigh; built a line of works for protection. At 9 p. m. a heavy fire was opened on our front; the regiment was in line, but the enemy did not advance on us. May 30, relieved One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers in front line. At midnight the enemy opened a heavy fire; we were in position, but had no occasion to fire. May 31, Twenty-ninth in front line firing as usual.

June 1, firing last night continued heavy until midnight. The enemy opened with musketry very heavy this morning. We laid close and had but few casualties. Received orders at 11 a. m. to prepare to move; Fifteenth Corps relieved our division at 12 m.; moved to the left three miles, passing in rear of line of battle, and halted for the night on left of Twenty-third Corps, right on Acworth road. June 2, at noon received orders to march in a hurry; crossed Acworth road through heavy woods; division formed in line of battalions in mass and advanced to the front, where heavy firing was heard. The enemy had been driven, and we were ordered to halt. During this move the rain fell in torrents. Bivouacked and made fires. June 3, our brigade marched at noon to left of our lines on the Acworth road; halted at 8 p. m. at the bridge over Allatoona Creek, one mile and a half from Acworth; Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers was posted on left of road. June 4, regiment marched to right of road; sent Companies E and H over the creek to guard road in front. June 5, position of brigade was changed, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers on right in woods; ordered to camp. June 6, broke camp at 10 a. m., [passed] through Acworth, turned to right, and halted near Big Shanty; marched ten miles. June 7, the brigade was formed in two lines, Twenty-ninth in second line; front line threw up breastworks. June 8, relieved Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, of Third Division, on right of our brigade. June 9, orders to prepare to march. June 10, ordered to prepare to move at 9 a. m., but remained in position; cause not known. June 11, orders to march at 8. m., but again countermanded. June 12, orders to prepare to march at a moment's notice. June 13, marched at 12 m. south two

* Battery I, First Michigan Light Artillery.

miles; halted within 1,300 yards of Pine Knob, on which the rebels could be seen in force, with heavy works; built breast-works on right of brigade. I was general officer of the day, and posted pickets in sight of rebel pickets. June 14, had our works very strong. At noon Knap's battery was placed on left of my line, and opened on the rebels on Pine Knob, causing a great commotion among them. General Sherman was present, watching the effect of the shot. June 15, the rebels fell back from Pine Knob in the night. At 11 a. m. the line was ordered to advance, our brigade, on right of division, formed in two lines. The front line, which I commanded, was composed of One hundred and second New York on the right, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers the center, and Sixtieth New York the left. We charged through the woods one mile and a half driving the rebel pickets in. The Third Division was to join us on our right, but did not get up in time. Our front lines advanced to within 100 paces of the rebel breast-works, which were quite formidable and thrown forward on our right, subjecting us to an enfilading fire. I ordered my men to lie down to cover them from the fire of the enemy, which was very severe. I was ordered to hold on and wait until troops came up on our right, and, while passing along my line to direct and encourage my men, a ball struck me in my left breast, and, passing around my ribs, came out of my back below my shoulder blade. Concealing my wound from my men as much as possible, I turned my command over to Major Millison, and retired from the field, reporting my case to my brigade commander, through Lieutenant Case, one of his aides. My successor will furnish you the report from this date.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. RICKARDS, JR.,
Colonel, Comdg. Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Vet. Vols.

Capt. S. B. WHEELOCK,
A. A. A. G., 3d Brig., 2d Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 245.

Report of Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Zulich, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. 29TH REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLS.,
Atlanta, Ga., September 17, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I find much difficulty in compiling a report of the part taken by the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers in the recent campaign, resulting in the capture of Atlanta, from the fact that the regiment was commanded first by Col. William Rickards, jr., until June 15, when Maj. J. R. Millison assumed and remained in command until June 30. The command was turned over to Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, of the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, who relinquished it to take charge of his own regiment July 21, owing to the death of Colonel Cobham. Captain Goldsmith having taken command, held it until July 30, when Capt. B. F. Zarracher was left in charge. He retained the position until the 22d, when the command devolved upon me. All of the above-named officers, with the exceptions of Colonel Walker and

Captain Zarracher, have been mustered out of the service and taken with them all records of the operations of the campaign, so that I am entirely dependent upon the memoranda and diaries kept by the line officers of the regiment. May 3, the regiment left Bridgeport, Ala., in company with brigade and division this morning with 20 officers and 619 enlisted men, making an aggregate of 639; number of muskets, 574. Crossed the Tennessee River and bivouacked at Shellmound that night. 4th, marched to Lookout Valley. 5th, marched with brigade to Lee's Mills, five miles from La Fayette. 6th, brigade marched to Pea Vine Church. 7th, brigade detailed as train guard; was relieved at midday, and joined the division, bivouacking at Gordon's Gap. 8th, brigade marched with Kilpatrick's cavalry to Villanow Gap to form a junction with the Army of the Tennessee. The object of this movement having been accomplished, the brigade was ordered to rejoin the division at Mill Creek Church; reached that point at 10 p. m. 9th, the regiment was detailed, with the One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers, for picket, and remained on this duty in front of Rocky Face Ridge until May 12. 12th, regiment was relieved from picket and marched to Snake [Creek] Gap. 13th, marched about one mile, when the entire brigade was put in line of battle. Heavy skirmishing in the front. Occupied works thrown up by Third Division, Twentieth Corps. Took no active part in the battle of Resaca, which was fought this day, although the brigade was put in position in the evening, and threw up a stout line of breast-works. 14th, left our works at 4 p. m.; marched to the left, connected with the First Brigade, and threw up breast-works. 15th, moved from our works at 6 a. m., and after marching about two miles to the right we passed through the works constructed by the Fourth Corps, the brigade being on the extreme right of the division. We then deployed into line, bringing the Twenty-ninth into the right center. The entire division charged the enemy's works, passing over three lines of the Third Division, and, continuing up the slope on which the earth-works were located, drove the artillerists from their guns. Farther advance was checked by the enemy, intrenched in the rear of his guns, which could be removed by neither party. Our brigade held its position under the protecting works of the fort, however, until night, when the works were dug through and the guns dragged off by our troops. The loss of the Twenty-ninth in this engagement was—killed, 5; wounded, 45; missing, 3; total, 53. 16th, the enemy having retreated during the night, the march was ordered, and we bivouacked that night on the left bank of the Coosawattee River, which we crossed in flat-boats. 17th, continued the march to near Calhoun. 18th, marched to vicinity of Kingston. 19th, took up line of march and bivouacked near Cassville; remained at this point until the 23d. 23d, broke camp this morning and crossed the Etowah near the mouth of Raccoon Creek. 24th, the division was relieved by the Twenty-third Corps, and marched to Hickory Ridge. 25th, the advance was made cautiously, the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers being at the head of the brigade. Position was taken up facing a deep ravine. Vedettes were sent out from each company, and rude defensive works of fallen timber constructed. At 5 p. m. the regiment moved about one mile and a half to the right of the line and was placed in position in rear of the First Brigade, Second Division of this corps. The regiment then advanced and relieved a regiment of General Williams' division in good order, at once

opening fire on the enemy and soon silencing a four-gun battery in their front. The firing ceased about 11 p. m. 26th, the regiment moved still farther to the right and relieved a regiment of General Ward's brigade, occupying their works. This position was held until June 1.

June 1, the command was relieved by the Fifteenth Army Corps, and the regiment moved to the left in the rear of the Twenty-third Army Corps. 2d, the division occupied a position supporting the Twenty-third Army Corps without engaging the enemy; took up a new line and built new works. 3d, in afternoon the brigade left its position and marched to Allatoona Creek, near Acworth, and lay there until the 6th: the bridge in the mean time was repaired. 6th, received orders to join the division; set out; passed through Acworth and rejoined the division near Big Shanty; lay in camp here until the 13th. In the afternoon left our position and marched to another on the right of the Fourth Corps, opposite Pine Knob, a strongly intrenched position of the enemy. Here we built strong works. 14th, our artillery opened on the enemy with effect. 15th, the rebels having evacuated their works and withdrawn from our front, we marched about noon, and moved forward to an open space, where the brigade was formed in two lines. The first line consisted of the following regiments in the order named, from right to left, viz: One hundred and second New York Volunteers, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, and Sixtieth New York. The One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania, preceded this line, deployed as skirmishers. The line moved forward slowly, and halted for about two hours. It again advanced about 5 o'clock, on over a hill, the skirmishers driving the enemy into what was supposed and afterward proved to be their works, for the ground occupied by this brigade was clear of standing timber, and had evidently been prepared for defense. Their works not being seen, our line gallantly advanced, receiving a destructive volley of ball and canister from the enemy. There being no connection on the right, and the second line not having yet come up, it was thought impossible to storm the works. Accordingly, the line was halted. While halted, under a destructive enfilading fire from the enemy, Colonel Rickards was severely wounded and was borne from the field, the command falling upon Maj. J. R. Millison, the next officer in rank. Falling back a short distance, in accordance with orders from the brigade commander, defensive works were constructed and occupied until dawn of day on the 16th. The regiment was moved to the rear, farther to the right, relieving a portion of the Second Brigade of General Geary's division. At this point the works already constructed by the other troops were considerably strengthened. 17th, finding that the enemy during the night had evacuated their line of works, our troops took possession and breakfasted within them. Moving forward in search of the enemy, at noon we came up with them near Muddy Creek, strongly intrenched. The Thirteenth New York Battery being placed in position, this regiment was placed in its support. Works were built during the night, and several casualties occurred in the regiment. 19th, again the enemy evacuated a strong position and our forces started in pursuit and came up with them on the Marietta road, their right resting toward Kenesaw Mountain. Until the 22d our troops were moving, feeling the enemy's position and the nature of his defenses. 22d, position was taken on Kolb's farm and works commenced, but not rapidly advanced, as the troops were detailed

to build defenses for the skirmishers. Attacks were made by the enemy on other parts of our line; but none upon the position occupied by this regiment. 26th, moving out of our works, General Geary's division was placed in order of battle in three lines in echelon, this regiment in the second line; advanced half a mile and again constructed works. 30th, Major Millison, up to this time in command of the regiment, being ordered to superintend the muster-out of the non-veteran men of the regiment, left for Chattanooga, and Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, of the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, was assigned to the command of the regiment. Were relieved after dark this evening by the Fourteenth Corps, and, moving to the right, relieved the Twenty-third Corps and occupied works already constructed.

July 1, fell back in evening to another more defensible line of works in rear of first. 3d, the enemy having abandoned his works in the night, we marched in pursuit to-day and came up with the enemy fortified near Nickajack Creek. Remained here till the morning of the 5th, when we again marched in pursuit of the flying enemy and found him posted near the mouth of Nickajack Creek. 6th, marched to the rear, crossed Nickajack Creek, and moved toward the left. 7th, division took position on the right of the corps. Remained here in camp until the 17th; received marching orders; left camp about 3.30 p. m.; crossed the Chattahoochee River at Pace's Ferry, and about 11 o'clock bivouacked near Nancy's Creek. 18th, marched about 2 p. m.; crossed Nancy's Creek and halted for the night near Howell's Mill, on the Decatur road. 19th, regiment advanced slowly and cautiously on the Atlanta road; halted and remained quiet until 6 p. m., when we again advanced, crossed Peach Tree Creek, took up position, and constructed works. 20th, at noon orders were received to march; moved to the right on the main road, halted in a wood, and formed in mass. While here quartermaster's supplies, of which the troops were in great need, were distributed to them. Heavy firing being heard in the front, these distributions were postponed and the supplies sent to the rear for greater safety. The troops of the brigade were immediately put under arms and deployed in line. This deployment was rendered difficult on account of the undergrowth, bushes, and small trees. Crossing a ravine we met stragglers of the First and Second Brigades of this division coming from the front and passing through the ranks of the regiment. Orders were issued by the division commander to return to the works, but from the confusion of the moment the order was not properly heard by the regiment. Coming to an open space, after leaving the ravine, the regiment was halted, got into complete order, and advanced. Reaching the summit of a hill a volley was received from the enemy, but it was not replied to. Successfully passing the summit the descent of the hill was made, and a ditch crossed under a severe fire. Orders were received from Colonel Ireland, through a member of his staff, to support the Thirteenth New York Battery in the immediate vicinity. While carrying out this order a squad of rebels advanced along the ravine and were ordered to surrender, but instead at once opened fire, which was replied to by the right company of the regiment, the only one which could reach them effectively. The firing on this part of the line gradually ceased, and by the sounds becoming less distinct, it was judged that the attention of the enemy was being directed to other parts of the line. Advancing about 100 yards, works

for defense were at once constructed. Nothing of importance happened during the night, which had now set in. 21st, the death of Col. George A. Cobham, on the 20th, having necessitated Lieutenant-Colonel Walker to take command of his own regiment, the command was to-day turned over by him to Capt. John H. Goldsmith. 22d, the division advanced, pressing the enemy, who had retreated during the night; went into position, brigade on right of division; occupied and completed works commenced by First Division, who joined our brigade on right. 25th, regiment was employed in building a new line of works in advance of their position. 26th, brigade moved to the extreme left of the Twentieth Corps and connected with right of Fourth Corps, occupying works already constructed. 30th, Captain Zarracher superseded Captain Goldsmith in command.

August 22, Lieutenant-Colonel Zulich arrived and assumed command of the regiment. Nothing worthy of note occurred until 25th. At 9 p. m. the regiment with brigade withdrew quietly from their position and marched to Pace's Ferry, where we arrived on the morning of 26th. Commenced the construction of strong works on the south of the Atlanta road. 29th, changed position; ordered to relieve the One hundred and nineteenth and One hundred and fifty-fourth New York, of the Second Brigade; did so, and changed the entire front of our breast-works.

September 2, took up line of march and entered Atlanta, the enemy having evacuated the city. It was occupied by the Twentieth Corps.

The following statement shows the losses of the regiment during the campaign: Killed or died of wounds received—enlisted men, 35; wounded—officers, 4; enlisted men, 122; total, 126.

The officers and men without a single exception conducted themselves with marked courage and soldierly bearing throughout the entire campaign, bearing gallantly the old flag proudly aloft through every contest, and now they have the proud satisfaction of reaping the reward of their labors under its silken folds floating proudly over the stronghold of rebeldom.

Respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL M. ZULICH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. SAMUEL B. WHEELOCK,
A. A. A. G., 3d Brig., 2d Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 246.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Walker, One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. 111TH REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLS.,
Near Cassville, Ga., May 21, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by the three left companies of the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers in the battle of Resaca on the 15th instant. The division having been formed by column of regiments in mass, when the order was given to go forward the contracting of the lines crowded out the three left companies of the regiment. Under

direction of General Geary these companies advanced up the opposite hill and lay down in line at the edge of a field, on the opposite side of which were the enemy's works. We remained here, under fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, until about 4 p. m., when I was directed to rejoin my own brigade, who were on the right of us. This we did at once, these companies remaining there for the balance of the day. At 5 p. m., Colonel Ireland having been disabled, I was notified by Colonel Cobham that I should take charge of the regiment, and that after night an attempt would be made to secure the guns under which the regiment was then lying. The disposition made to accomplish this was the throwing out a line of skirmishers, who crawled up so as to command the enemy's breastworks, while another party would take the pieces out of the work. These dispositions were in progress when, at about 11 p. m., the regiment was relieved by the Fifth Ohio, and the regiment rejoined the brigade. I append list of casualties.

THOS. M. WALKER.
Lieut. Col., Comdg. 111th Pennsylvania Veteran Vols.

Capt. SAMUEL B. WHEELOCK,
A. A. A. G., 3d Brig., 2d Div., 20th Army Corps.

Casualties in One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers in battle of Resaca, May 15, 1864: Killed—commissioned officer, 1; enlisted men, 4. Wounded—commissioned officer, 1; enlisted men, 23. Missing—enlisted men, 3.

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CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers in the campaign just ended.

The regiment marched with the division, leaving Bridgeport, Ala., between 8 and 9 o'clock of May 3, camping for the night at Shellmound. From thence we proceeded at 5.30 a. m. of the 4th, via Whiteside's and Wauhatchie to the suburbs of Chattanooga, on the east of Lookout Mountain. From thence we marched at 7 a. m. of the 5th, via Rossville, in the direction of Ringgold, Ga., until we arrived at the foot of the range (Chickamauga Hills), when we moved to the right of Pea Vine Creek, camping for the night at a point five miles southwest of Ringgold. May 6, we moved at 5 a. m. and went into position at Pea Vine Church. We moved at 5.30 a. m. of May 7, via the Leet Tannery and Gordon's Gap, camping about 10 p. m. near Gordon's Springs, having crossed both the Chickamauga and Taylor's Ridge range of hills. On the morning of the 8th we moved as support to General Kilpatrick's cavalry division; arrived early in the day at Villanow, where we remained until the arrival of General McPherson's column. At 5 p. m. countermarched and joined the division at Mill Creek Church, where we intrenched and remained until 7 a. m. of the 12th, when we moved to the right, going through Snake [Creek] Gap, and encamped in Sugar Valley, within six miles of Resaca. May 13, at noon we moved toward Resaca, going into position in reserve at the junction of the Dalton and Calhoun and Sugar Valley roads. We built strong rifle-pits. We moved the afternoon of the 14th to the left of the army, getting into position about 11 p. m. and built rifle-pits. At

10.30 a. m. of the 15th we moved to the right to where the corps was massing to charge the hills held by the enemy. The regiment moved against the four-gun battery, and, together with other troops, drove out the enemy and held a position that completely commanded the battery and its approaches. We remained here until after dark, when tools were procured and the work of digging through the parapet to obtain the guns was commenced. At about 10.30 p. m. fresh troops were sent to relieve us, who continued the work, and the guns were brought in before midnight. We lost in this engagement 1 officer and 3 men killed, 1 officer and 23 men wounded, and 2 men missing. The enemy having retreated, we moved in pursuit at 8.30 a. m. of the 16th, wading the Connesauga at Fite's Ford at 12.30 p. m. and the Coosawattee at McClure's Ford at 6 p. m. We moved at 1 p. m. of the 17th and encamped south of Calhoun. We moved at 4 a. m. 18th in the direction of Cassville and encamped at night at the foot of a ridge of wooded hills. On the 19th moved, with skirmishers out, through the woods and camped at night within three-quarters of a mile of Cassville, Ga., where we remained until May 23, at 5 a. m. of which day we marched via Cassville Station and Etowah Cliffs to the south side of the river, where we bivouacked. We moved again at 4.30 a. m. of the 24th, passing up Raccoon Creek, and crossing the Allatoona Mountains, camped at Burnt Hickory, from which place we again moved at 6.30 a. m. of the 25th; crossed the Pumpkin Vine at 11.30 a. m. Our division having encountered the advance of the enemy, we were halted, and my regiment sent to the right to open communication with General Williams' division, which crossed at a lower bridge. This having been done, we returned to the division. Just at dark we were advanced against the enemy, who had taken position near New Hope Church. In the engagement that followed we lost 1 officer and 1 enlisted man killed, 1 officer and 37 enlisted men wounded, and 3 men missing; total, 43. On the morning of the 26th we moved to the right, being the right regiment of the corps, and threw up a strong line of breast-works. On the 27th we relieved the One hundred and second Illinois on the Dallas road, and had severe skirmishing, losing 2 men killed and 5 men wounded. After dark of the 28th we changed position, moving to the right, where we remained until June 1, having lost since the 27th instant, 4 men killed and 2 wounded.

The division being relieved, on the 1st we moved to the left and bivouacked in rear of the left of the Fourth Corps, on the road to Acworth. On the 2d of June we moved with the division in support of the Twenty-third Corps; bivouacked in the woods and remained until the afternoon of the 3d, when the regiment moved with the brigade to which it is attached to hold the bridge across the Allatoona Creek, near Acworth, where we remained until the 5th, when we moved via Acworth and the Sandtown road, and rejoined the division at the cross-roads leading to Big Shanty, where we built a strong line of breast-works and remained until the afternoon of the 13th, when we moved forward about two and a half miles to Pine Mountain, where we bivouacked and built a line of works. We moved on the 15th; the rebels having evacuated the mountain, the regiment was thrown forward as skirmishers. Casualties were 2 killed and 12 wounded. On the 17th we occupied the works of the enemy in our front; moving again to the right, we formed line and

advanced, losing 3 men killed and 6 wounded. After dark we advanced again and threw up breast-works. We again moved forward on the 19th, and at night again erected breast-works. June 20, we moved forward about one mile and bivouacked. On the 21st the regiment was thrown forward as skirmishers, together with the One hundred and thirty-seventh New York, and captured the hill on Grier's plantation, losing 1 man killed and 1 officer and 7 men wounded. On the 22d the hill was fully occupied by our troops and breast-works thrown up. We remained here until the morning of the 27th, when we advanced with the division and enveloped the woods on the right of the position taken by the Fourteenth Corps, to protect their flank during the attack. Loss, 1 enlisted man killed. We threw up a strong line of rifle-pits here, and remained until the evening of the 30th, when we moved to the right, relieving the Twenty-third Corps on the Marietta and Powder Springs road. We remained in position here until the morning of July 3, when, the rebels having evacuated, we pursued for some miles, and are halted in front of a new line of works, where we remained until the morning of the 5th. Marching that day, we encamped on the high ridge on the west of Nickajack Creek. July 6, we moved to the east side of the creek and bivouacked. July 7, we moved to the front and went into position on the east bank of Nickajack Creek, where we remained until 3 p. m. of the 17th, when we moved toward Pace's Ferry, where we crossed the Chattahoochee at 9.20 p. m., and camped at about 11 p. m. 18th, we moved to Buck Head and went into position, throwing up a line of works. We moved at about 8 o'clock 19th, and halted on the bank of Peach Tree Creek, which we crossed just before night, driving the enemy's skirmishers from their pits on the opposite bluffs; we threw up a line of works. About noon of the 20th we were moved to the front, and the brigade massed, as we were informed, in rear of the First and Second Brigades. The enemy attacking about 3 o'clock, we were thrown to the front; advanced across the ravine and up the opposite slope, and, arriving at the top, the right of the regiment was immediately enveloped—front, flank, and rear—by the line of the enemy, who were advancing from our right. The regiment fought this unequal fight without support for some time, but was eventually compelled to retire, having lost our colonel and 10 enlisted men killed, 5 officers and 27 men wounded, 3 officers and 29 men missing. The regiment retired to the rifle-pits, reformed, and was at once moved to the front, where it took position in line again; threw up breast-works and remained until the morning of the 22d, when we moved to the front, passing through the enemy's works, and going into position and building works about two miles from Atlanta. We continued at work until the night of the 26th, when we moved to the left and occupied the works built by the Third Division, Twentieth Corps, where we remained until the night of August 25, when, about 10 o'clock, we moved quietly from our works and took the road to Pace's Ferry, where we arrived at daylight, and immediately began fortifying, the One hundred and eleventh occupying the left front line; built a formidable redoubt for infantry, besides a line of rifle-pits. We remained here until the morning of September 2, when we formed a portion of the reconnoitering party sent toward Atlanta, where we arrived soon after 10 o'clock, and a little later the column was moved into the city, the One hundred and eleventh leading; were halted and camped at the City Hall, from which the colors of

the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers and Sixtieth New York were simultaneously displayed as the first flags over the city.

I have the honor to inclose lists of casualties and recapitulation of losses.*

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

THOS. M. WALKER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. SAMUEL B. WHEELOCK,
A. A. A. G., 3d Brig., 2d Div., 20th Army Corps.

HDQRS. 111TH PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 6, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the details of the reconnaissance and occupation of Atlanta on the 2d instant by the detachment under my command.

The detachment, consisting of the One hundred and eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Sixtieth New York Veteran Volunteers, and 50 men from each Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers and One hundred and second New York Veteran Volunteers, together with about 20 men of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, in all 400 infantry and 20 cavalry, moved on the road from Pace's Ferry to Howell's Mill at 6.45 a. m. Skirmishers were thrown to the front immediately after passing the pickets, but we advanced rapidly until after we crossed Nancy's Creek and to where the road turns off to Buck Head. Here the track of a column (cavalry) that had very shortly before moved down the Buck Head road was discovered, and the command halted until the Sixtieth New York could be advanced down the Buck Head road to the junction of the road leading to Howell's Mill. As soon as information was brought me of their having arrived at that point, they were ordered to move in the direction of Howell's Mill and join us there. We here learned that General Ferguson's brigade of cavalry, which had been encamped near the mill, had moved away a few hours before in the direction of Atlanta. Fording with our horses and passing the command over Peach Tree Creek on a log, we pushed on toward the city. At the outskirts of the town I met Colonel Coburn, of the Third Division, who had also preceded his column, and discovering that the city was evacuated (there being nothing but the brigade of cavalry before mentioned in the town), we agreed that the two columns should march into town together, when I withdrew my skirmish line and placed them in the column. The two columns were placed in position in the rifle-pits, when we went forward to the skirmish line passing through the city. When in the neighborhood of the City Hall, Colonel Coburn informed me that he had ordered his column to move into the city. I was chagrined at this avowal, that I thought to be in violation of our agreement to come in together, and directed Captain Lambert, Thirty-third New Jersey, of the general's staff, to ride back and order my column in at once. I am happy to state that he did ride, and fast; arrived and delivered the order before it had reached the other column, and, by direction, placing the colors of the One hundred and eleventh

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 32 killed, 141 wounded, and 38 missing.

Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers and Sixtieth New York Volunteers at the head of the column, marched to the City Hall in the following order: One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Sixtieth New York Veteran Volunteers, detachment Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, and detachment One hundred and second New York Veteran Volunteers, when the two colors were at the same time displayed from the roof of the City Hall, amid the cheers and congratulations of the column. Not being positive, I do not like to set the time of our arrival and entrée, but thought it to be near 10 a. m. when we arrived, and in the neighborhood of noon that we marched into the city. I am sure it will be a satisfaction to the general to know officially that a column of his division was the first to march into the city, and that the colors of the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers and Sixtieth New York Veteran Volunteers, Third Brigade of his division, were the first displayed over this stronghold. I am much indebted to Captain Lambert and Lieutenant Schilling, of the general's, and Lieutenant Scofield, of Colonel Ireland's, staff for the assistance rendered me, as I am also to Capt. James M. Wells, One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Captain Elliott, Sixtieth New York Veteran Volunteers, Captain Van Buren, One hundred and second New York Veteran Volunteers, Lieutenant Shuster, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Vounteers, and Lieutenant ———, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, each in command of troops of their respective regiments.

Most respectfully, &c.,

THOS. M. WALKER,
Lieut. Col. 111th Pa. Vet. Vols., Comdg. Reconnaissance.

Capt. W. T. FORBES,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 247.

Report of Maj. Gen. Daniel Butterfield, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of operations May 9.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
May 9, 1864.

COLONEL: The order from Major-General Hooker directing me to renew the reconnaissance this morning was received about 7 a. m. I immediately moved brigade to Buzzard Roost, reoccupied the ridge across Mill Creek with a line of skirmishers. They met with much stronger resistance than yesterday. The moment any of them appeared above the ridge they were fired at by the enemy's sharpshooters. After constructing bridges across Mill Creek, I commenced the movement indicated in the instructions received. While a regiment was moving to hold the ridge on which General Hooker and myself were, the enemy opened with a battery of 12-pounders (from the crest of Rocky Face Ridge on the right) upon the ridge we held and wounded some of the men, and I withdrew them across the creek. The movement was progressing finely around the right of the ridge and on the slope of Rocky Face Ridge without much opposition, when I received orders from General Thomas to return

my brigade to the division. Upon its being relieved by General Carlin's brigade, I complied with this order. En route to camp I received Colonel Asmussen's dispatch, indicating that I would march by the settlement road at short notice. I therefore left Colonel Wood's brigade near the Presbyterian Church, in order to facilitate the movement. Since that time I have been informed by Colonel Asmussen that I would march by the road nearer Chickamauga Creek, and consequently have brought in Colonel Wood's brigade to the vicinity of Chickamauga Creek. The orders with regard to rations, ammunition, &c., have all been complied with. The wagons emptied have been sent to Tunnel Hill for supplies. I gave to General Thomas full verbal information of the results of the reconnaissance.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel PERKINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, 20TH CORPS,
No. 4. } *Resaca, May* 16, 1864.

The major-general commanding feels it a duty as well as a pleasure to congratulate the division upon its achievements yesterday. The gallant assault and charge of the First Brigade, capturing 4 guns in the enemy's fort; the support of this assault by a portion of the Second Brigade; the splendid advance of the Third Brigade on the left, with the glorious repulse it gave twice its force, proves the division worthy a high name and fame. Let every one endeavor by attention to duty, obedience to orders, devotion and courage, to make our record in future, as in the past, such that the army and the country will ever be proud of us.

By command of Major-General Butterfield:

JOHN SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 248.

Reports of Brig. Gen. William T. Ward, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, TWENTIETH CORPS.
Atlanta, Ga., September 7, 1864.

COLONEL: In obedience to your order I make the following report of the operations of the Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, from the 2d day of May, 1864, to the 2d day of September, 1864, inclusive:

From the 2d day of May to the 29th day of June Major-General Butterfield commanded the division. On the latter date he left for New York, taking with him all the reports which had been made up to that date. I can make but an indefinite report of the operations of the Second and Third Brigades prior to my assuming com-

mand of the division, therefore I append copies of the reports of Colonels Coburn and Wood; also a copy of my own report as commander of the First Brigade. In these you will find full and minute details of all operations. On the 2d day of May the division left Lookout Valley, Tenn., and marched to Snake Creek Gap, having stopped for several days near Buzzard Roost, Ga., where the Third Brigade was sent out on a reconnaissance toward the Roost, and had some little skirmishing. In Snake Creek Gap we remained two days, a major portion of the time working on the roads. From here the division moved toward Resaca, where the enemy was then in force. Near Resaca, on the 13th of May, at about 12 o'clock, the division formed line of battle on the left of the Fifteenth Corps. We then moved forward about one mile and a half, to the rear of a division of the Fifteenth Army Corps, whose troops were skirmishing with the enemy. We then moved to the left and relieved a part of General Johnson's command; the First Brigade relieved General King's brigade. The division remained here until the morning of the 15th instant, when we moved to the left about two miles, and were halted. At this place an order was given me to attack the enemy with my First Brigade, formed in battalion column at intervals of forty paces between regiments. The charging column was to be supported on the right by the Second and on the left by the Third Brigade. We formed as directed, about one mile from the enemy's works, about 12 o'clock, the Third Brigade going forward and attacking before any order was given me to make the attack; the Second Brigade, except Nineteenth Michigan, also moved forward; both brigades driven back. I was then ordered to charge my command; moved forward in fine order through the thick woods. After moving forward about 200 yards the column debouched into an open field. I immediately gave the order "double-quick." It was obeyed promptly; the men, moving steadily, rapidly carried a lunette beyond the field in a dense woods on a commanding position and four pieces of artillery (light 12's), which we carried next day into Resaca and turned in to the depot ordnance officer. When we came on to the open field the first and second regiments took the double-quick sooner than did the third, fourth, and fifth regiments. This made a gap in the column. I was then with the second regiment. I turned back and ordered those behind to close up on the double-quick. At that time a battery on the right and that one in front were pouring shell and canister into the column. The musketry from the rebel lines was also very heavy and doing geat execution; yet the column moved forward in pretty good order. The last regiments were impeded in the march by a large number of men belonging to other brigades lying upon the ground over which they had to pass. However, they got through these and the bushes as fast as possible; reached the hill in front of the lunette and extending along the enemy's breast-works to the left of said lunette. Two of my regimental flags were placed on the works and there remained until 9 o'clock that night, when we were relieved. Owing to some mistake in the transmission of orders a portion of my command fell back. When I reached a point of high ground between the captured lunette and the enemy's breast-works I found about 400 of my men. Colonel Gilbert, of the Nineteenth Michigan, came up at this time with his regiment. I ordered him to form with my men. He executed the order promptly. All this time the enemy was firing upon us. We returned the fire soon as the men

were formed. I ordered them to move forward toward the breast-works and continue the fire. About this time a captain of the One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteers came to me from toward the works, saying, "For God's sake, general, don't fire; those are our men in those works." I replied that it was impossible, as our own men would not fire upon us as those in the works were doing. I started the captain to make a minute examination and report, when the whole line of works opened a heavy fire, which threw the men into some confusion, and many, in spite of all I could do, fell back and retreated. Those who remained I ordered to take to trees, lie down, and crawl up to the works, saying that we could carry them, and that I would lead. A gallant, determined band followed about thirty paces. Some 15 or 20 were killed by and near me, yet they moved on until we got within about fifteen paces of the works, when I was shot. I then ordered them to hold their places, under cover as much as possible, stating that re-enforcements would soon come up; that I would remain, sending for a surgeon to come to the foot of the hill behind us. This I did. We remained at this place, under cover of some bushes and trees, for some fifteen or twenty minutes, the men insisting on carrying me off, and I refusing to let them, in hopes that a sufficient force would soon come up to assist us in carrying the works or to relieve us; none came. Thinking that by this time my messenger should have returned to the foot of the hill with a surgeon, I consented to go there, have my wounds dressed, and return. I was shot through the left arm, the same ball wounding me in the side, and I then thought it had remained in my body. The slight movement caused by my starting seemed to arouse the enemy (they had been quiet for some time) and he opened upon me first from his entire line, driving my men and forcing them to retreat on double-quick time. I could only follow their retreating steps. On reaching the bottom I found some hundred men of my command. I ordered them forward to aid their comrades who were already in and near the works. They quickly and promptly started, but as they reached the road covered by the enemy's battery on our right they were thrown into confusion by the shells, and it was impossible to rally and reform them at that point. This was between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon. With the aid of two of my soldiers I returned to our works on the hill, found a surgeon, had my wounds dressed, and returned to the road at the foot of the hill. Here I found that portion of my brigade which had fallen back formed and ready to reassault the enemy. I sent my aide, Lieutenant Harryman, to General Butterfield for permission to assault the works again; this he refused to give. In the charge all of my officers and men (except two field officers now out of service) are entitled to praise. But for a fire in the rear (by mistake) I am satisfied that we would not only have succeeded in carrying the battery, but should also have carried the breast-works. We lost in this fight many brave men, but the enemy lost more. We buried 54 of our men and about 90 rebels, they having left their works during the night, leaving their dead on the ground. My brigade was ordered to bury the dead and to gather the trophies. We turned in the four pieces of artillery and about 2,000 stand of small-arms. The part taken in this battle by the Second and Third Brigades can be better shown in the brigade commanders' reports; I knew but little; I saw the Third Brigade advance, attack, and return before I was ordered to advance; I saw

none of the Second Brigade, except the Nineteenth Michigan, and that I placed with my command. This regiment fought bravely, losing some 15 or 20 killed and a great many wounded. Colonel Gilbert was mortally wounded and died in a few days; he behaved most gallantly, fighting like a hero. The loss of the division in this battle was 963—37 officers and 926 enlisted men. The division moved on the 16th instant to Field's Ferry, crossing the river at that point on the 17th. We moved on toward Calhoun on the 18th toward Two-Run Creek (near Cassville). We skirmished over Gravelly Plateau, the enemy disputing the ground stubbornly. On the 19th instant we occupied Cassville. Here the army rested three days. We then moved, crossed the Etowah, and passed through Burnt Hickory. On the 25th of May we struck the enemy at New Hope Church, near Dallas. Here Johnston had intended to make a stand. Our division met and fought him at this place, the Second and Third Brigades only being engaged; they behaved well, driving the enemy into his works. The Second Brigade lost 8 officers and 108 men; the Third, 9 officers and 112 men; the First, 4 officers and 27 men. The First Brigade, being formed in the rear of the Second and Third, was not engaged, but lost men by shells bursting in the lines. That night we advanced and threw up works, occupied them a day or two, when the right of the First Brigade was thrown forward and new works built. We then remained stationary until the 1st day of June, when we were relieved by the Fifteenth Army Corps and marched to the left of the Twenty-third Army Corps, which was in front of Acworth. We were constantly working or skirmishing all this time. The men of the division behaved with great coolness and bravery, fighting or working whenever and wherever ordered to do the one or the other, they showed themselves true soldiers. The morning we reached the left of the Twenty-third Corps it was engaged with the enemy; our division was formed to support the corps. The Second Brigade was in the front line throwing up works; the First Brigade in the second line; the Third Brigade in reserve.

On the 3d day of June this division moved toward Acworth in support of Hovey's division, of the Twenty-third Corps. We camped for the night near Morris' Hill Church, on the left of our entire army. The next day we moved into the works built by General Hovey's command, they having advanced. We remained in these works until the enemy retreated. We then moved on Acworth and Sandtown road and took position at Mount Olivet Church, near Kemp's Saw-Mill. Here we remained until the 15th of June, the men having built breast-works. The Twenty-third Corps moved to our right toward Lost Mountain, the Fourth and Fourteenth Corps on our left toward Pine Knob, where the rebel camps were plainly seen. On the 15th the division moved to Gilgal (known as Golgotha) Church and halted near the lines of the enemy, on the left of the Sandtown road, and formed line of battle. As soon as the formation was completed General Butterfield (then commanding division) ordered me to send out one of my regiments to drive the enemy's skirmishers out of a wood about three-quarters of a mile in our front. Between us and this wood there was a large cleared field. I sent the One hundred and second Illinois, Col. F. C. Smith, who deployed his regiment at the foot of the hill on which we had formed line of battle. Returning about one-half to be used as reserve, he moved off. When the regiment was about half way across the open

field General Butterfield directed me to send another regiment to support the One hundred and second. I sent the One hundred and fifth Illinois, Colonel Dustin. I was then ordered to move my brigade and take possession of two hills on my right and left front. I moved with the three regiments, resting the right on one of the hills, and ordering the One hundred and fifth Illinois to fall back into line, resting on the hill to the left, thus taking the two hills, as directed. I was then ordered to immediately move my line forward into the woods. The men moved forward promptly like veterans, the enemy's pickets and sharpshooters firing on us. The men and officers were cool, moving as regularly as though on drill. When I reached a road about 150 yards in the woods I halted the line. During this time the enemy had opened a heavy fire on my left, and also upon General Geary's division, which was to the left of my line. General Butterfield had, without my knowledge, ordered the One hundred and fifth Illinois out of the line of battle and retired it to a cover. While remaining in the road I was ordered to throw my skirmishers forward to ascertain the numbers and position of the enemy. They returned, reporting them in full force behind strong breastworks 500 or 600 yards in advance of us. This information was transmitted to General Butterfield. He ordered me to attack the enemy vigorously and drive him from his works, saying that there was nothing but a line of skirmishers behind the works; that the main body had retreated. The last order was given near dusk. In obedience, I ordered my brigade forward. They moved rapidly and in perfect order. The rebel skirmishers opened upon us, and my men briskly returned the fire, advancing as they fired. We soon reached their first line. I ordered the Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Doan, to fix bayonets and charge the line, and they promptly obeyed, driving the enemy out of the line in their immediate front. The Seventieth Indiana, Colonel Harrison, on the right of the Seventy-ninth Ohio, did the same thing. The enemy fell back firing. It was as heavy musketry as I ever heard, but the two regiments moved on. The rebels did not stop until they got into their second main line of works, when they opened with artillery; eight pieces in our immediate front and a battery on either flank. I then halted the line, ordered the Seventy-ninth Ohio to lie down under cover of a hill, and to cease firing. The Seventieth Indiana having nothing to shield them, I ordered their fire to be kept up and the ground they occupied to be held. I sent out a reconnoitering party from the Seventy-ninth Ohio to find out, if possible, what we had to do to take the works, but they were forced back by the terrific fire. My other regiment, the One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois, Colonel Case, had not yet come up, having been impeded by a ravine and a thicket of underbrush, but it finally reached the line of battle. The officers and men behaved well. It was now dark. I sent back to General Butterfield to know what I must do—whether to storm the works in the dark or to throw up works where I was and remain until daylight. I was ordered to go no farther, but to hold and fortify the position then held by my line. This I commenced, and was twice attacked by the enemy when working, but each time they were quickly repulsed. The Seventieth Indiana was now out of ammunition, and General Butterfield relieved my entire line by portions of the Second and Third Brigades. The officers and men acquitted themselves nobly in this charge. I was forced to follow them on foot; consequently could note the actions of all. No men

ever behaved more gallantly. The loss this day was—in First Brigade, 103 men; in Second and Third, 11 each. My brigade, when relieved, moved to the left and built works, connecting on left with General Williams' division. The Second Brigade connected on the right with the Twenty-third Corps. A large portion of the Third Brigade was held in reserve. The enemy evacuated his works on the night of the 16th, moving toward Kenesaw. On the 17th our division followed on Marietta road, crossed Noyes' Creek, and formed a line of battle on the right half a mile distant from the road. Moving forward, we found the enemy in force, strongly fortified. We built works; made some movements that will be found in reports of Colonels Coburn and Wood. On the 22d instant we moved forward to attack a hill in our front. The division was formed as follows: Third Brigade in front, the First supporting in rear, the Second on left. This attack was gallantly made and the hill taken in fine style by the Third Brigade. It was held by the Third and a portion of the First, on the right of Third, the Second Brigade on left. General Hood's corps that day made an attack upon General Williams' division. The artillery of our division did good service: but the scene of action was too far off for our musketry to be brought into play. Two slight attacks were made on the Second Brigade, but they were quickly repulsed. That night we were relieved by Major-General Stanley's division, Fourth Army Corps, and moved to the right, camping in rear of Generals Geary and Williams. On the morning of the 25th we moved on the Marietta road and took up position between General Williams' right and the left of the Twenty-third Corps. This position we held until the 3d day of July. Constant firing of artillery and musketry was kept up all the time. On the 29th day of June Major-General Butterfield, availing himself of a leave of absence, I, as senior officer present, assumed command of the division.

On the 3d day of July, at about 3 a. m., my skirmishers reported that the enemy had evacuated his works. The intelligence was at once transmitted to corps headquarters, and I was ordered to move my command to Marietta, on the main Powder Springs road. After leaving my works and moving about a mile, I threw forward the One hundred and second Illinois Volunteers as skirmishers. In another half mile they met the cavalry of the enemy, but drove them easily; in fact, as fast as the column moved. Within about a mile and a quarter of Marietta a column of the enemy's cavalry was discovered moving from the town on or near the Atlanta railroad. Captain Smith's battery (I, First Michigan) was quickly brought up, placed in position, and opened upon the column. It was quickly dispersed. They brought up two batteries, however, opened fire, doing but little damage before they were silenced. In the mean time Generals Thomas and Hooker having come up, I was ordered to move to a certain position to be shown by Lieut. Col. C. W. Asmussen, assistant inspector-general, Twentieth Army Corps. I marched with a strong line of skirmishers well in advance of my column; for a mile or two no enemy was seen. Stragglers and deserters were picked up in considerable numbers. About 2 o'clock the rebel cavalry began feebly to resist our farther progress, but they yielded the ground easily to the skirmishers, and the division moved on. We then came to the infantry pickets, drove them in and took up position near the enemy. He shelled us viciously, but his firing was very poor. The Fourteenth Army Corps was expected

to come up along the railroad on my left. For some reason they failed to do so, but came up in the rear, relieved my division, and I moved off to the right of Generals Williams' and Geary's divisions. On the 4th instant, about 2 p. m., I moved off toward Nickajack Creek, taking a position indicated by Major-General Hooker, near the Sixteenth and Twenty-third Corps. On the 5th instant, the enemy having evacuated his works, we moved on the Turner's Ferry and Marietta road, my division following General Williams' ordnance train. This march was extremely fatiguing to my troops, those ahead of us moved haltingly. At night we camped on the left of the road, and in rear of the other two divisions of the corps. On the 6th I took up position confronting the enemy's fortifications on the Chattahoochee River. General Geary was on my right, General Williams on my left. There was some skirmishing here, but it did not amount to much. So soon as the enemy crossed the river my pickets were advanced to the northern bank. There was no firing now from either side, the men having for the time formed an armistice. On the 17th day of July I marched to Pace's Ferry, crossed the river and moved to the left of the main Atlanta road, camping my command within a mile of Nancy's Creek. On the the 18th General Hooker ordered me to make a reconnaissance with one of my brigades toward Buck Head. Colonel Wood's (Third) brigade went out, Nancy's Creek was bridged, and the troops moved forward rapidly, meeting with no resistance from the enemy. About 1 p. m. General Hooker informed me that the Fourth Army Corps was already at Buck Head, and ordered me to move my entire division and take up position on right of the Fourth Army Corps. This I did, and threw up a line of works for defense. On the 19th my pioneers and working parties were busily engaged building bridges across Peach Tree Creek. On the 20th instant I was ordered to march my division up in support of Generals Williams and Geary. Before the position was gained the order was changed ; I was to fill up the gap between General Geary's left and the right of the Fourth Army Corps. After looking over the ground, I determined to cross the creek on a bridge in rear of General Newton's division. There was a high hill that completely hid my movements from the enemy, and at the same time it protected the main body of the troops, whilst the skirmishers were driving the rebel pickets from the ridge and valley which I was to occupy. The Twenty-second Wisconsin and One hundred and thirty-sixth New York drove the enemy's skirmishers and covered the commanding ground which I intended to occupy by forming line of battle. The troops now moved into the corn-field and formed at the foot of the hill in the following order : First Brigade on right, Second Brigade in center, Third Brigade on left. General Hooker, through Captain Hall, aide-de-camp, ordered that the division remain where it was until further orders. About 3 p. m. Colonel Coburn reported to me that the enemy was advancing upon us in strong force. I immediately dispatched staff officers to order the brigade commanders to move their commands rapidly to the high ground in our front. The division moved at once in splendid order. The skirmish line, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bloodgood, of the Twenty-second Wisconsin, behaved most gallantly, refusing to fall back until sorely pressed by the rebel line of battle, and then only they retreated slowly, reluctantly yielding ground, disputing every foot they gave up. They had fallen back to the ridge covering the division, followed closely by the rebel line. When my

line of battle reached them Colonel Bloodgood drew his men to the rear of the main line, and the battle began in earnest. The first line of the rebels was shattered in a few minutes, my advance was hardly checked a minute, the enemy had evidently believed themselves in a gap between General Geary and the Fourth Army Corps. Meeting my line of battle seemed to completely addle their brains. Their first line broke, mixing up with the second line; they were now in the wildest confusion, firing in all directions, some endeavoring to get away, some undecided what to do, others rushing into our lines. I still advanced my men, keeping up a steady fire, crossed a deep ravine to gain the next hill to make good my connections with General Newton on my left and General Geary on my right, and also to gain a position which commanded the open country for 600 yards in advance. Once they had made a feeble effort to rally, but they were too badly broken. They succeeded in making a slight attack, but it was not a concerted movement; it commenced on the left, running at intervals toward the right. It only resulted in giving us more prisoners, 2 more battle flags, and swelling the already frightful number of rebel dead and wounded. They then fled to the woods, leaving dead, wounded, and arms in our possession. I took up the chosen position and commenced to fortify it. The enemy was rallying his men in the woods, keeping up a constant fire on our lines, and made several attempts to charge. We returned the fire vigorously, repulsed the charges before they got far out of the woods. This was kept up briskly until 6 p. m., when the fire began to abate, but a brisk skirmishing fire was kept up until dark. The ambulance corps worked faithfully all night carrying off the wounded of both armies. Soon after daybreak on the 21st all were cared for. My division in this battle had no artillery, it having been impossible to move it across the country. Captain Gary had his batteries on the Buck Head road, where he was put in position by General Thomas. There he did good service in protecting General Newton's left flank. In the beginning of the battle Major-General Thomas sent to me for a brigade to assist General Newton; as my whole line was hotly engaged and only a portion of one regiment (One hundred and thirty-sixth New York) in reserve, I begged to be excused from parting with any portion of my command. General Thomas, so soon as he learned how I was situated, revoked the order, but requested me to send two regiments; this could not be done, as it would have made a gap in my line that would probably have proved fatal to my division, if not to the entire corps. General Thomas withdrew the request when the facts were communicated to him. During the engagement my troops never wavered, although troops to the right and to the left of them gave way. At night-fall, however, the rest of the corps and Newton's division, of the Fourth Corps, had re-established themselves in their old positions. The fight in my front lasted for three hours or more. To my brigade commanders, Colonel Harrison, Seventieth Indiana (First), Colonel Coburn, Thirty-third Indiana (Second), and Colonel Wood, One hundred and thirty-sixth New York (Third), I am indebted for their prompt obedience of orders, for their gallant and unwavering support in the discharge of duties as commanding officers. Each handled his command well and in a manner alike creditable to himself and to the service. To all the members of my staff I am indebted for their efficient manner in conveying orders to the various parts of this bloody field. Especially am I indebted to Major Lack-

ner, Captains Speed and Tebbetts, Lieutenants Harryman and Thompson for their services on this day. In this engagement my division captured 7 battle-flags, 25 officers' swords, and a large number of small-arms, 114 prisoners, and 132 wounded rebels, sent to hospital. These prisoners represented seventeen different regiments, from Loring's and Walker's divisions; 1 man was from Cheatham's. The estimated loss of the enemy in my front was 500 killed, 2,500 wounded, and 246 prisoners. My loss in killed, wounded, and missing, 551. July 21 was spent in burying the dead and caring for the wounded. The enemy's pickets were in the opposite woods, but fired little and without effect. On the 22d I was ordered to move my command on left of Buck Head and Atlanta road, toward the city. This I did, making connection with the left of General Wood's (Third Division, Fourth Army Corps) skirmish line. I moved on until halted by an order from General Hooker to take up position and fortify. This was done, my right connecting with General Geary, my left with Fourth Army Corps. On the 23d I advanced my line, thereby shortening it. Division remained stationary until 27th of July, when General Geary relieved my division and it was placed in reserve. On the 28th General Williams assumed command of the corps, General Hooker having been relieved at his own request. At about 5 p. m. General Williams, through his aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Robinson, ordered me to move to the right to support the Army of the Tennessee, which was heavily engaged. After marching about a mile and a half the order was countermanded, and I moved back to the old camp in rear of the corps. On the morning of the 29th I marched to the extreme right of the army to support General Davis' division in a reconnaissance; I moved in his rear, when he halted for the night. I went into camp, throwing up works. On the 30th I was ordered by Major-General Thomas to take up a refused position on the right of General Morgan's (commanding Davis') division. This I did, and threw up a strong line of rifle-pits. August 2, I was ordered to move back to the center of the line and hold my command in readiness to relieve Fourteenth Army Corps (except brigade on right) at daylight next morning. My troops were ready at the appointed time, but it was fully 10 o'clock before the Fourteenth Army Corps was ready to leave the works. When they moved out my command moved in. The pickets were relieved, and I immediately commenced to straighten the lines. I pushed the lines forward from 300 yards to three-quarters of a mile, building three sets of pits and forts, using a great deal of labor to strengthen the position to counterbalance my thin line of men. The pickets made a truce; did not fire on one another. This was fortunate, as we had been losing a number of our men by the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters. Artillery firing was kept up at intervals, but the practice of the enemy was very poor, doing little or no damage to our works, killing and wounding but few of our men.

On the 25th day of August I was ordered to withdraw my command at 8 p. m. and march to Turner's Ferry with two brigades, the First Brigade going to the railroad bridge. I withdrew at the appointed time. The roads being full of wagons and troops we did not reach the ferry until daybreak on the 26th instant. I had working parties fortifying the position to be occupied, and one day was sufficient to finish the works, at least so far as was necessary. The enemy did not make his appearance until the 27th instant, when two brigades of French's division with four pieces of artillery came up to

feel our lines. They drove in the pickets and opened with their artillery. They did not show themselves in force, keeping a respectful distance from our main line. Captain Smith opened on them with two guns and soon drove away their artillery. The next morning Captain Tebbetts, aide-de-camp, with twenty-five mounted men, made a reconnaissance, but found no enemy. He went to the right as far as Nelson's Ferry, then made a detour, and came into General Williams' lines at the railroad bridge. On the 30th Major Higgins, Seventy-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in command of 400 infantry, found the enemy strongly intrenched on Proctor's Creek; demonstrations being made on both his right and left flanks, he prudently withdrew. On September 2 a reconnaissance was made, which resulted in the capture of Atlanta; a report of this has already been forwarded.* On the 3d instant that portion of the Second and Third Brigades which was left at Turner's Ferry moved into the city. The First Brigade is still at the railroad bridge on the Chattahoochee. For the information of the major-general commanding, numerical and nominal lists of casualties are appended.† Herewith are brigade and regimental reports.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

W. T. WARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. H. W. PERKINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Twentieth Army Corps.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 5, 1864.

According to orders from corps headquarters, I started Colonel Coburn with 900 infantry to reconnoiter in the direction of Atlanta, and to ascertain the position of the enemy. As an advance to said troops I sent Captain Scott, of my staff, with twenty-five cavalry from Colonel Capron's brigade. The infantry had 240 men advanced in their front as skirmishers. The expedition reached Atlanta about 9 a. m. on the 2d of this month, meeting with no opposition. The expedition entered the city and took possession about 9.30 a. m. on said day, the civil authorities surrendering the town to Colonel Coburn and Captain Scott. A copy of the surrender is inclosed in Captain Scott's report, which, with Colonel Coburn's report, is respectfully forwarded with my report. Immediately on the surrender the same was reported to me and forwarded to corps headquarters. At that time the mounted men and the 240 men from Colonel Coburn's command were sent through the town to drive out the rebel cavalry still remaining. These were forced out without any loss to my men, although the enemy fired upon the cavalry and skirmishers from all the streets until forced beyond the city limits. After the enemy were driven out the balance of Colonel Coburn's command was marched into town and strong guards placed out to prevent depredations upon private property, which was successfully done until said guard was relieved in the evening of said day by the First Division. We captured upward of 100 prisoners, over 100

*See following.

†Aggregating 17 officers and 382 men killed, 94 officers and 2,166 men wounded, and 22 men missing; total, 2,681.

stand of small-arms, and some 5 pieces of artillery. My men and officers in this expedition did their full duty, and all are entitled to praise for the faithful discharge of their duty.

W. T. WARD,
Brigadier-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel PERKINS, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 249.

Reports of Capt. Henry M. Scott, Acting Assistant Inspector-General, Third Division, of operations August 31–September 2.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Chattahoochee River, Ga., August 31, 1864.

GENERAL: In compliance with instructions received, I have the honor to submit the following report of reconnaissance made under my charge this morning:

The forces composing the expedition consisted of 300 infantry from our division, under command of Major Higgins, Seventy-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and 25 cavalry from Colonel Capron's command. We started about 6 a. m., taking Turner's Ferry road, and proceeded about two miles, the cavalry in advance, scouting country well to right and left, to the house of a Mr. Taylor, where we learned that a party of fifteen rebel soldiers had been hanging about our lines yesterday, and that two had passed the house, going toward the ferry, at daylight this morning. After proceeding about a mile farther I halted the cavalry and put them to scouting the country, while I communicated with Major Higgins, commanding infantry. After satisfying ourselves that it would be safe to make a farther advance, we put our men in motion and proceeded about one mile and a half farther. On approaching a house formerly used for hospital purposes by Sixteenth Army Corps, our advance guard was fired upon and a mule ridden by one of the men was wounded. Major Higgins was at once notified, and he hurried forward a strong skirmish line. I then disposed the cavalry on the flanks, and we again advanced our skirmishers, at once engaging those of the enemy, and driving them to their breast-works, from which we afterward received a spirited fire. About this time the "long roll" was beaten in the rebel camps, and soon afterward I heard a brass band playing near or in the city. As a considerable force was observed fronting on each of our flanks, and there was danger of our being cut off, I drew the skirmishers in and retired. The enemy did not seem disposed to follow us, but kept up a brisk fire for some time after we had withdrawn. I have no casualties to report aside from the wounding of 1 mule, as hereinbefore reported. The length of the line from which our skirmishers received a fire was, as near as I am able to judge, from three-quarters to one mile. The enemy seem to be in occupation of the works constructed by our army, with some improvements and additions; part of their works faced in this direction, and embrasures were plainly visible. The lieutenant commanding the cavalry also thought he could see some three or four pieces of artillery from the position he occupied.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. SCOTT,
Capt., 70th Ind. Vol. Infty., and A. A. I. G., 3d Div., 20th A. C.

Brig. Gen. W. T. WARD,
Comdg. Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Turner's Ferry, Ga., August 31, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the major-general commanding the corps.

From this report, and from information gained through various sources, I am inclined to believe that Atlanta is garrisoned by French's division, of Hardee's corps, and a number of Governor Brown's militia. I have learned that the slight attack by the enemy on Saturday last upon my command was made by two brigades of French's division.

W. T. WARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

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HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 3, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of reconnaissance made yesterday, which resulted in the occupation of Atlanta by our forces:

The troops composing this expedition consisted of 900 infantry from Second and Third Brigades, under command of Col. John Coburn, and about 25 cavalry from Colonel Capron's brigade. Taking the advance with cavalry, I proceeded out Turner's Ferry road, and, scouting country thoroughly to right and left, advanced without opposition to the works in front of Atlanta formerly occupied by our division. Here we halted a few moments for the purpose of taking some observations, and, accompanied by Captain Smith, Battery I, First Michigan Artillery; Lieut. J. P. Thompson, provost-marshal, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps; Lieut. F. C. Crawford, acting assistant adjutant-general, Second Brigade, Third Division, and two cavalrymen, I went on to the hill formerly occupied by the former officer with his battery, and from which we could see the city. As no indication of there being troops at Atlanta was seen, I sent an orderly to communicate the fact to Colonel Coburn, and to bring up the rest of the cavalry, while myself and party advanced still farther upon a road which led into the city to our right. After entering the works of enemy a few rebels were seen retiring toward the place, and we immediately gave pursuit. A few moments later, however, rebel cavalry formed in line across each of the streets leading toward us, and a considerable force moved to our left, drew up in line, and fired upon us. As the rest of my cavalry had not yet made its appearance, we drew out, taking with us 1 prisoner. I then communicated with you by courier, and also reported to Colonel Coburn how matters stood. Taking all of the cavalry with me, I then moved to the left and rear of the position occupied by the body of rebel cavalry reported above as having opened fire upon us, and took another road leading into the city. Soon after passing through the works formerly occupied by our army a body of men was observed coming out from the city. Advancing rapidly toward them, I discovered that they were citizens bearing a flag of truce. Going forward, I asked them what propositions they had to make. One of them then made himself known as the mayor, and said that he had come to surrender the city and ask

protection for non-combatants and private property. In answer to further interrogatives he said that General Ferguson's brigade was just retiring from the city, and that the general had agreed to withdraw without offering us resistance in order to insure the safety of non-combatants. I notified you immediately by courier of the surrender, and then escorted Colonel Coburn to the place where the mayor and citizens were assembled. I then rejoined the cavalry, who were pushing forward into the city. Notwithstanding the assurance of the mayor that resistance would not be offered us, we had scarcely entered the city before we were fired upon and a spirited skirmish ensued. I notified some of the citizens that we considered this as a violation of good faith, and that if the rebels continued to fire from behind houses they need expect no protection for persons or property, and that they had better communicate this fact to the enemy. The mayor afterward went out and endeavored to stop the firing, but came back reporting that he could do nothing with the men, that it was but a few drunken stragglers, and that they had come very near shooting him. The infantry skirmishers were then pushed forward and with the cavalry cleared the city. We captured in all over 100 prisoners, and found in City Hall about 100 stand of small-arms and 5,000 percussion caps. The latter were afterward destroyed, as were many of the records of the clerk's office, by some men who came in at a later hour of the day. The rebels also left a number of pieces of heavy artillery and a quantity of ammunition. The men of this command behaved excellently. There was no disposition to straggle or commit depredations manifested. We first entered the city at about 9 a. m., and about one hour afterward the surrender was made. Attached hereto find copy of capitulation. About 2 p. m. part of the First and Second Divisions came up, and soon after General Slocum arrived and took command. I have no casualties to report. Where all behaved so gallantly it would be invidious to make any distinctions. I feel, however, that it is due to Lieutenant Boren, Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, commanding the cavalry, to say that both he and his men behaved splendidly.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. SCOTT,
Capt., 70th Ind. Vol. Infty., and A. A. I. G., 3d Div., 20th A. C.

[Brig. Gen. W. T. WARD,
Commanding Third Division.]

ATLANTA, GA., *September* 2, 1864.

Brigadier-General WARD,
Comdg. Third Division, Twentieth Corps:

SIR: The fortune of war has placed Atlanta in your hands. As mayor of the city I ask protection to non-combatants and private property.

JAMES M. CALHOUN,
Mayor of Atlanta.

Attest:

H. M. SCOTT,
Capt. and Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., 3d Div., 20th Army Corps.
J. P. THOMPSON,
Lieut. and Actg. Aide-de-Camp, 3d Div., 20th Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, TWENTIETH CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 7, 1864.

COLONEL: In compliance with orders received this morning, I have the honor to report that the only captured property taken up by the officers of this division, on the occupation of Atlanta, was 40 muskets taken up by Capt. James C. McKell, ordnance officer of this division. When we first entered the city I found scattered in and about City Hall 108 stand of small-arms, and in one of the rooms of said building were stowed away about 5,000 percussion caps. Before I could obtain a guard for the building, some men from another command came in and carried off or destroyed the caps, together with many of the records of the clerk's office. I afterward gathered the arms together, and placed a guard over the premises. This guard was afterward relieved, and the arms, I presume, were taken up by officers in charge. Five siege guns were found upon the railroad, and two dismounted pieces were reported as in one of the forts.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. SCOTT,
Capt. and Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., 3d Div., 20th Corps.

Lieut. Col. C. W. ASMUSSEN,
Assistant Inspector-General, Twentieth Corps.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Respectfully returned.

The list should state how many siege or field pieces have been found and taken possession of. The same with regard to the small-arms, the ordnance officer being the proper person to take charge of them.

By command of Major-General Slocum:

C. W. ASMUSSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.

No. 250.

Report of Surg. William Grinsted, U. S. Army, Surgeon in Chief.

HDQRS. THIRD DIV., TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS.
OFFICE OF SURGEON IN CHIEF,
Atlanta, Ga., September 29, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with your request I have the honor to forward the following as a brief history, medical and surgical, of the campaign of Atlanta, of the Third Division, Twentieth Corps, Army of the Cumberland:

On the 2d day of May, 1864, we left Lookout Valley, Tenn., under the command of Maj. Gen. Daniel Butterfield. The force in good health, as the entire sick had previously been placed in hospital at Chattanooga. In some regiments there was a tendency to scurvy and a few cases of ulceration, arising from vaccine virus, producing an ulcer sui generis exceedingly intractable but giving rise to no severe constitutional derangement. The weather was fine, the marches light, the roads good, and stores sufficient. On the 8th day

of May we first encountered the enemy at Buzzard Roost. In two days' operations there were some 10 wounded. By a series of light marches we arrived at Snake Creek Gap, in Sugar Creek Valley, where we joined the Sixteenth Army Corps, and in the afternoon of the 14th of May we had severe skirmishing with the enemy. Third Division had some 35 wounded. These were left at Barrett's farm, and our division having advanced near Resaca they were ordered to take some works, which they gallantly did, suffering severely. Fifty-five were killed and 580 wounded. Two sections of hospitals were on the move at the time of the commencement of the action, A place was selected with good water, tents pitched, and all appliances made ready as quickly as possible. The wounded, over 600, were admitted and attended to as quickly as possible, and the whole operated on and dressed by 10 o'clock next morning, well cared for, and made comfortable. I am indebted to surgeons of the Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, and of the Fourteenth Army Corps, for timely and valuable assistance by which many more wounded were dressed and operated on than could have been by our own medical staff, who worked faithfully the whole night without intermission. Many of the wounded were still left who received the requisite attention that morning. The fire was close from four pieces of artillery, and that from muskets, both at short and long range, through black-jacks and pine saplings and in an open field. There was no marked distinction in the character of these wounds, except proportionally more were slightly wounded, both in the superior and inferior extremities, than in any subsequent action. Here, there being no lack of supplies, the men were well fed and sheltered. The wounded, with those left at Barrett's farm, remained nearly a week, and were sent to Resaca in ambulances to field hospital, in charge of Asst. Surg. M. C. Woodworth, U. S. Volunteers. The hospital was left in charge of Surgeon McPheeters, Thirty-third Indiana Volunteers, owing to Assistant Surgeon Stanway not reporting (who was regularly detailed as recorder) with the rest of the medical staff. For the time of action the official records are neither so full nor correct as I could wish them. Of the capital operations, performed by a skillful and careful corps, amputations were both circular and flap, at the option of the operator. In injuries about the head of the humerus excision was preferred to amputations at the shoulder. Wounds penetrating the thorax and abdomen were, with some few exceptions, fatal; in every case wounds inducing hernia cerebri produced death.

On the 17th of May we left for Cassville. On the 19th of May, late in the evening, the troops having been in line of battle and marching during the day—the frequent halts were of advantage to them—they fought the battle of Cassville, capturing the town. Few were wounded (10), who were placed in a comfortable house and immediately attended. They were sent to the rear, via Kingston, in ambulances. There were 10 wounded in this action. The weather was fine, with occasional showers, the roads in good condition, the troops in good health and spirits, no local cause of disease existing beyond the consequent fatigue of a campaign. There were few cases of sickness requiring continuous treatment. Two days' rest after the affair of Cassville, with facilities for washing and bathing, of which the men availed themselves, contributed greatly to the endurance of the subsequent fatigues. On the 23d of May we crossed the Etowah River. On the 25th instant we met

the enemy suddenly at New Hope Church, before Dallas. When I found a battle was impending, I turned the regimental panniers, stewards, &c., to the right and rear, and established a hospital at the house of one Hawkins, a mile and a half from the front, on a good, smooth road. I was ordered still farther to the rear, across Pumpkin Vine Creek, but the roads being full of advancing troops, I was unable to obey. The hospital train was cut off, but by strenuous exertions it arrived at 6 a. m. on the 26th. We had the usual operating corps and sufficiency of appliances, except blankets and tents. The men were under shelter, and those of our own division, as well as the wounded, over 100, of the First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, who were, at the request of Surgeon Cox, U. S. Volunteers, surgeon in chief of First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, attended, operated on, and made as comfortable as the circumstances permitted that night. The wounds were not of peculiarly grave nature. On the 26th day of May the hospital tents were pitched within a mile and a half of the line of battle (the forces having advanced). The location was good, well protected. Wood and water in abundance, and on a good road. The army medical supply train here came up; although, as yet, we had not exhausted our supplies, from it we replenished. The sick and wounded were sent on the 29th to Kingston; the graver cases in ambulances, the lighter in army wagons; the only time, I am happy to say, we had to use such transportation during this campaign. From our advent till the advance from this position, on the 31st of May, there was continuous firing, with occasional sharp attacks, both by day and night, resulting always in the repulse of the enemy. Our troops being in breast-works, were not exposed, but the wounds received were severe. In the whole of this action we had 245 wounded. From the nature of the enemy's campaign—a retreat—little artillery was used by them until the affair of Kenesaw Mountain, so the wounds were from musketry chiefly. At this time the continual fatigue became apparent on the health of the men, and those of less firm constitution began to fail, but with the exception of a few slight cases of scurvy no serious or formidable diseases attacked the troops. The usual disorders of the digestive organs, incident to camp life, neither increased nor diminished in a perceptible degree. I regret to state that on the 2d day of June, 1864, Surgeon Potter, One hundred and fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, was killed by an unexploded shell striking him in the forehead. He is universally regretted, no less for his professional acquirements than his gentlemanly demeanor. Until the 9th or 10th of June this division was held in reserve. For two weeks it had rained heavily, and the roads were much cut up. The rain had no visible effect on the health of the troops. On the 15th of June we had a sharp fight at Golgotha, in which Major Griffin, of the Nineteenth Michigan Volunteers, was mortally wounded. One hundred and eleven were received wounded that night into hospital. By working till nearly daylight, all were well attended. Supplies plentiful, and the hospital in good order to receive patients. The wounded were sent to Acworth with, as in all cases of transfers, cooked and raw rations; a medical officer in charge of train. The sick and wounded in this division have always been supplied with a medical officer, nurses, and rations, also stimulants, &c., in being moved from one place to another, although it has not at all times been practicable to make coffee on the way. The medi-

cal officers in charge of train have always reported that the United States and Christian Commissions have universally supplied many comforts to the men in transitu. On the 19th of June we crossed Noyes' Creek with the hospital, and received some 25 wounded, when, from the position of the enemy, immediately in our front, we were obliged to leave that location in haste. We went a mile to the rear and re-established—the only time we had to remove the hospital during the campaign. On the 22d of June we received some 200 wounded, as our division was sharply engaged and drove the enemy. Four deaths occurred here. On the 24th of June the wounded were removed to Acworth, and one section of the hospital moved with the forces to Kolb's farm, on the Marietta and Sandtown road. Major-General Butterfield was obliged here to leave the command on account of his health. Brigadier-General Ward has since held the command. Here we remained several days. Heavy skirmishing in this division and some few wounded, for the most part fatally; 2 deaths in hospital. The brigade organization of hospitals was here abandoned, and the whole consolidated into a division hospital. There were casualties from skirmishing before Marietta. The wounded were sent to Acworth in ambulances. On Sunday, July 3, 1864, we moved forward toward Marietta, and had 3 men wounded by shell on the march, whom we transported in ambulances several days, but who did well notwithstanding. The command moving slowly, one section of the hospital was always up with it and continued to advance. There was skirmishing for some two weeks, with but few casualties. Scorbutic affections on the increase. On the 10th instant 75 men were sent to Marietta to general field hospital. The weather continued fine and warm. On the 20th of July we met the enemy, and after a sharp fight of three or four hours we drove him, with severe loss. In this action Third Division had 345 wounded. There were 110 rebel wounded brought into hospital. But one section of the hospital was at the time present with the command, the rest being back at Buck Head and beyond, with some 250 sick. The wounded were fed and attended as promptly as possible. The weather was fine and warm. They were made comfortable until the next day, when the remaining sections of the hospital arrived and they were all placed under shelter. The wounds received in this action were of a severe character, the enemy charging boldly. The rebels received were very severely wounded, many having from three to five wounds, a single wound being the exception. Six died the same night they came in, and some 30 subsequently prior to their transportation.

To the surgeons of the Fourth Army Corps I am indebted for valuable assistance, crowded as was the medical staff by the influx of nearly 500 wounded in a few hours. There were 21 deaths in this hospital. There were sufficient commissary and hospital supplies to meet the requirements, and the wounded were taken in ambulances to Vining's Station. On the 24th day of July we moved on the Marietta and Sandtown road to within a mile of our lines, north of Atlanta, and lay there one month, during which time I was relieved from my duties as surgeon in chief of Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, and ordered to report to Major Reynolds as surgeon in chief of corps artillery; but as I am cognizant of the operations of the hospital, I continue. The hospital, although in advance in a seemingly exposed site during the whole siege of Atlanta, escaped shot

and shell. Surgeon Cooper, U. S. Army, medical director, gave me explicit instructions, in case shot or shell came into hospital, instantly to remove. A site was selected in the rear, but was never occupied. The location used was dry, easily drained, with plenty of good, cool water, and accessible from the division. The division marched to the right, but the hospital remained, with the exception of one section, which, under the charge of Brigade Surgeon B. L. Hovey, marched with the division to the right and returned. During the month we laid here many men were wounded, while in camp, in the head, bowels, and chest, and many died of their wounds, in all 15. The number of casualties before Atlanta amounted to 96 wounded and 15 deaths, extending over thirty days. With the exception of the want of vegetables, the command and hospital did not suffer. There was an increased amount of admissions from sickness incident to the protracted campaign and the season, but few fatal cases of disease. These, for the most part, have since been returned to duty. On the 25th of August the division fell back over the Chattahochee River. The hospital was located near the railroad bridge. Two only were wounded. Also, from accidental explosion of shell, 2 men were wounded from the Fourteenth Army Corps; both cases of amputation, and were turned over to field hospital in Atlanta. On the 4th day of September the hospital was moved to an eligible site in Atlanta, where it is at present.

I have given the results of actions, with dates, in a tabular form. In all cases of capital operations and painful examinations of wounds, ether, but principally chloroform, has been unstintingly used, and I am gratified to remark no visible ill has occurred, except nausea and vomiting, from it. In conclusion, I am proud to acknowledge the patient kindness, skill, and ability exhibited by the medical staff of this division during this arduous campaign, which will, I hope, receive its merited reward.

Very respectfully,

WM. GRINSTED,

Surg., U. S. Vols., Surg. in Chief, 3d Div., 20th Army Corps.

Tabular statement of actions, &c., of Third Division, Twentieth Corps, Army of the Cumberland, May to September, 1864.

Name and date of engagement.	Condition of the command.	Aggregate strength of the command.	Condition of the supplies.	Field hospital—distance from front.
Resaca and Cassville, May 14 to 17, 1864.	Excellent; in good health and spirits.	6,610	Sufficient for the requirements of the occasion.	One mile; good water and well sheltered.
Dallas, May 25, 1864..	Good; having fine weather and roads good.	5,804	Good; the medical supply train coming up.	One mile and a half; in a house and on a smooth road.
Golgotha, June 15, 1864.	Health good; roads heavy, owing to continued rains.	5,520	Good; having replenished.	One mile; well sheltered.
Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1864.	Health good; roads in good condition.	5,091	Sufficient.....	One mile and a half; water good.
Siege of Atlanta, from July 29, 1864, to September 2, 1864.	Worn out; the fatigues of the campaign beginning to tell.	*a* 4,764; *b* 5,228	Sufficient, with the exception of the want of vegetables.	One mile; water good; site dry and easily drained.

a August 1. *b* September 5.

Tabular statement of actions, &c.—Continued.

Name and date of engagement.	Mode of removal of wounded.	Character of the fire.	Subsequent disposition of the wounded.	Anæsthetics.	Casualties.	
					Wounded.	Deaths in hospital.
Resaca and Cassville, May 14 to 17, 1864.	Ambulances and stretchers.	Close, from four pieces of artillery and muskets at long and short range.	Remained a week, then sent to Resaca.	Chloroform and ether.	580	35
Dallas, May 25, 1865	do	Artillery and musketry; range unknown.	Sent to Kingston on the 29th of May.	do	245	.....
Golgotha, June 15, 1864.	do	Artillery and musketry.	Sent to Acworth.	Chloroform mostly.	111	.....
Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1864.	do	Musketry at short range.	Sent in ambulances to Vining's Station.	Chloroform and ether.	350	21
Siege of Atlanta, from July 29, 1864, to September 2, 1864.	do	Artillery and musketry at long and short range.	do	Chloroform in all capital operations and ether.	96	15

No. 251.

Reports of Brig. Gen. William T. Ward, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations May 13, 19, and 25.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., TWENTIETH CORPS,
In the Field, near Dallas, Ga., June 2, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to orders from division headquarters, I send you a report of operations from the 13th to the 19th of May, 1864, inclusive.

On the 13th my brigade marched from Snake Creek Gap to take position on the left of the Fifteenth Army Corps. The brigade reached the left of said corps about 1 p. m., and was formed in line of battle, the Seventieth Indiana, One hundred and second Illinois, and Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry forming first line, the One hundred and twenty-ninth and One hundred and fifth Illinois forming second line. The brigade remained in this position, near the road leading to Resaca, until I was ordered to advance, which was done, and the brigade formed in battalions en masse in an open field in the rear of General Harrow's command. From this place I was ordered, about dark, to move to the left and relieve General King's brigade, of the Fourteenth Army Corps. My brigade relieved General King's, and was placed on the line occupied by his troops, three regiments in the front and two in the rear line. I threw out a strong force of skirmishers in front of first line and remained in this position (the skirmishers occupying the woods at the foot of the hill on which the first line was formed) until about 10 a. m. on the 14th, when I was ordered to advance my line of skirmishers. The line was advanced through an open field, exposed to a destructive fire from the enemy's skirmishers and sharpshooters. During the day the enemy unmasked two guns immediately in front of that part of the first line occupied by the Seventieth Indiana and

One hundred and second Illinois Volunteers. I ordered these regiments to fall back about forty paces and there form, stack arms, and have the men lie down, which was done. During the evening of this day the enemy was reported advancing to attack us; they were seen approaching on our right. At this time the "attention" was sounded, and I was on the front ordering Colonel Kennett to cause his regiment to stand to arms and Colonels Smith and Harrison to move their regiments to the top of the hill, their original line. This order was misunderstood, and Smith moved his regiment some 20 paces and Harrison about 75 or 100 beyond said line. This move was made while I was bringing up the rear line to a position better to enable it to give proper support to the first line. So soon as I discovered this mistake I ordered Harrison back on a line with Smith's regiment. He asked permission to remain where he was till dark, as he was safer there than he would be in returning to said line. I permitted him to remain there until about dark, when he and Colonel Smith returned to the original line. I sounded the "attention," at the suggestion of yourself, and you went back to report to the general commanding, and these regiments were directed to await further orders when they reached the top of the hill. The loss during the day was 7 enlisted men killed and 1 commissioned officer and 38 men wounded; total casualties, 46. During the night breast-works were thrown up in front of the first line. Early on the morning of the 15th I was informed that a part of Johnson's division, Fourteenth Corps, would relieve me, and that a staff officer from division headquarters would show me the road we were to march. My brigade was relieved, and marched on the route pointed out by Lieutenant Thompson, following Wood's brigade until that brigade was massed on the left of the road some three miles from the point from which the brigade started in the morning. At this point I was ordered to mass my brigade in the rear of Wood's, which was done. After resting here a short time I was ordered to march my troops along the road we had been marching, and to report to the general commanding for orders. I had my troops started, and galloped to the place I was directed to find the general, and found him not. On returning I met an orderly with a written order to assault the enemy's works on a hill to be shown me, my attacking column to be formed with a regimental front. When we reached the place where the attack was to be made my column was formed as ordered, and then Captain Oliver took me and showed me the hill and works to be attacked. An intelligent sergeant of the One hundred and second Illinois being present, I sent him to find the colonels and take them to the place where the hill and works could be seen, and went back to move the column about 100 paces by the left flank to place them in a proper position to advance to the attack. When this was done I awaited the order to advance, which was not given until Wood's attack and the firing ceased. When ordered I moved the column forward as rapidly as possible, ordering the double-quick to be taken as soon as the column reached the open field. I followed the second regiment until, looking back, I discovered the rear regiments losing distance and obliquing to the left. I ordered them to oblique to the right and move quickly up to their proper position. The third battalion was crowded upon by the fourth and fifth, the last attempting to gain their proper places, but none of them obeying the order to oblique to the right to cover the first two battalions.

Shot and shell were flying and bursting when my orders were given, but the orders were not repeated, and may not have been heard. About this time these regiments reached a place beyond the road, and all laid down without any order from me. I ordered them to rise up and advance at the double-quick. They obeyed and moved rapidly to the attack to sustain the other regiments. Their progress was much impeded by other soldiers, who had laid down in these woods, and had to be run over or driven out of the way—whose men I cannot say, a part of one of the brigades belonging to this division, I suppose. I marched up in rear of the fifth regiment to a point beyond the second line of works, the first, with 4 pieces of artillery, having been taken and occupied by our men. At that point I found 100 or 200 men, fragments of my brigade, outside the lunette taken by us, some 300 or more being in the lunette, the others having retired upon a supposed order from some one in the lunette, and because of the fire of our own men upon them from the rear. I had these men formed to charge the second line, and kept those in line firing at the enemy's works, when Colonel Gilbert, with the Nineteenth Michigan, came up on horseback. I directed him to form his regiment with my men and we would charge the works. He did all he could to aid me in forming for the charge, as did a lieutenant-colonel belonging to that brigade and many captains of my own brigade and Colonel Coburn's. I desire particularly to name Captain Wilson, of the Seventy-ninth Ohio Infantry. When ready for the attack one of my captains came to me and informed me that my men were in the line of works in my front. I replied, "That cannot be so, but go and reconnoiter and return and report." About this time volley after volley was fired into the line. I ordered the charge, but most of the men fell back. Fifty or seventy-five moved on toward the works, I advancing with them. Some 20 in the original line and in the advance were killed. The others I directed to hide behind trees and crawl on their bellies to the works; that reenforcements were coming, and honor and safety required them to advance. They obeyed, and we advanced to within fifteen steps of their works. A few more were here killed and I wounded. They insisted on bearing me from the field. I refused to permit them, and moved to the left with the view of falling back a little and having my wound examined. This movement caused heavy volleys to be fired upon these brave and devoted few, and all of them moved down the hill in quick time, leaving me to follow, which I did. In the bottom I found Lieutenant Heath, of the One hundred and fifth Illinois, with 80 or 100 men, reforming them. I ordered those with me to join him and return to the works. They started double-quick, and as they were passing the road four cannon loaded with shell let loose upon them, bursting over their heads and dispersing them. In this attack my officers and men behaved well, and all deserve praise, except one or two field officers, now absent from the brigade. My staff all did their full duty in aiding me to keep up the lines. One of my aides, Lieutenant Thomas, was wounded in the assault. The brigade reformed at the road side eager for a second attack. I sent my aide to ask that my brigade might make the second attack, and was refused, for proper reasons, that permission. That night the brigade occupied the works on the hill built by us and held in the morning by a part of the Fourth Corps. In this movement I lost 64 enlisted men killed, 13 commissioned officers and 308 enlisted men wounded, 1 enlisted man missing. The next day the brigade

was detailed to bury the dead and gather up arms, which duty they performed well, and started at sunset and overtook the division at Field's Mill. The next day, the 17th, the brigade marched and camped on Smith's farm. The 18th we marched about twenty miles and encamped in line of battle on Gravelly Plateau. The 19th we advanced toward Cassville in line of battle, the One hundred and fifth Illinois Infantry in front as skirmishers, the Seventieth Indiana and One hundred and second Illinois Infantry in the first line; in the second, the One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois and Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. I followed the skirmishing line. So soon as the advance commenced the enemy's skirmishers opened fire upon us, but our skirmishers in the One hundred and fifth Illinois steadily advanced, the regiment preserving a perfect line. Our skirmishers drove the enemy back until the enemy opened a battery upon our skirmishers, and our whole line, which was halted and remained under cover of the timber until, by order of the general commanding, we moved by the right flank to Price's farm, where we formed to support some artillery, and where we remained for some hours, when we again moved to a wheat field and lines of battle formed in front and rear of the same artillery. From these lines we were moved to support Wood's brigade, and remained in supporting distance of said brigade until ordered into camp near where our lines were formed in the wheat field. In these operations the brigade lost 1 enlisted man killed and 4 wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. WARD,

Brig. Gen., Comdg. First Brig., Third Div., 20th Corps.

Capt. JOHN SPEED,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,

Near Dallas, Ga., May 27, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to an order from the general commanding, I make the following report of the causes that prevented me from attacking the enemy's flank on the 25th:

The order to deploy my brigade into line of battle was given near sunset, my brigade being then in line by battalions en masse, with forty-five paces intervals. I immediately ordered deploying intervals to be taken on my fifth battalion. While the battalions were taking intervals and deploying I received an order to take three of my regiments and move them by the right flank until I passed beyond the right flank of all our lines then in my front, and then to move up and to attack the enemy's flank. My three left regiments being in open woods and the first that formed in line, I told Lieutenant Sill to guide me to a point beyond our front lines and I would then attack. He led me and I started at the head of the Seventy-ninth Ohio, marching by the right flank, and started Lieutenants Harryman and McKnight to hurry up the other two regiments, the One hundred and twenty-ninth and One hundred and fifth Illinois, on the line with the Seventy-ninth Ohio. Lieutenant Sill informed me that you wanted the attack made as quick as possible. To accomplish this I ordered the movements in double-quick time.

After Lieutenant Sill had reached a point far enough, as he thought, to place my command beyond the right flanks of our front lines, I marched in double-quick to the front and reached our front lines immediately behind Colonel Coburn, who rode back to me and informed me that several other lines were in his immediate front. I then turned to Lieutenant Sill and asked him if I must move still farther by the flank, and he replied I must, and led on, informing me that as soon as he reached a point where he thought I could make the attack he would halt me. After marching some distance, about far enough to pass our lines in front, we halted, fronted, and then discovered the other two regiments were not up. Lieutenant Thomas had been sent in the beginning of the formation of the lines of battle to hasten the colonels of the Seventieth Indiana and One hundred and second Illinois in forming, they being in thick brush and forming slowly. All my orderlies I had sent back to hurry up my aides with the balance of the line, for I thought it a golden opportunity to punish an insolent foe and do valuable service to my country if I could succeed in carrying out your order to attack on the flank. When we faced to make the attack and the other regiments were not in sight, I asked Lieutenant Sill if I must attack before they came up; that I was ready and willing to do it. He replied he doubted whether I ought to attack until the others came up. I then asked him, "What shall I do?" He told me to rest my regiment near the fence and he would go back, hasten up my other regiments, and report to General Butterfield for orders, and to do nothing until I received further orders.

When I started my aides back to hurry on the fourth and fifth regiments on the line with the third, I expected each moment the return to me of one of them, and I then intended to send him to bring up my first and second in a second line to support my first line. None of these things were fully completed, from causes to me unknown, unless my rapid movement of the Seventy-ninth Ohio to the right of my front line and the dense undergrowth caused these regiments and my aides and orderlies to lose sight of the direction taken by me, and to lose to me the finest opportunity that I ever had to win some little glory for my command and do valuable service to the country. Lieutenant Sill never returned. Dark overtook me and the Seventy-ninth Ohio where Lieutenant Sill left us, or near that place, and at that point an order from the general ordering me to report to him was received, which I did as soon as possible. When I reached the point where Lieutenant Sill ordered me to halt and face toward the enemy's flank a captain came to me and informed me that he had a line of skirmishers between me and the enemy. I ordered him to withdraw them forthwith and he started to do so, and was to report when it was done. He never reported before dark. Never did man more keenly feel the disappointment of not succeeding in carrying out the order to attack than I did. All orders I promptly obeyed, and this order to attack was one I was more anxious to obey than any other ever given me.

Your obedient servant,

W. T. WARD,
Brig. Gen., Comdg. 1st Brig., 3d Div., 20th Army Corps.

Capt. J. SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 252.

Reports of Col. Benjamin Harrison, Seventieth Indiana Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations July 20–September 5.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., TWENTIETH CORPS,
Before Atlanta, Ga., August 12, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the battle of the 20th of July (Peach Tree Creek):

After crossing Peach Tree Creek, on the morning of the 20th, the division was massed in a corn-field in the rear of Newton's division, of the Fourth Army Corps, and while in this position skirmishers were pushed down the creek to connect with those of the Second Division of our corps, and then advanced to a point near the crest of a high hill in an open field which intervened between the right of General Newton's division and the left of General Geary's. I was then ordered to move my brigade down the valley of the creek and to form in line at the foot of the hill referred to, connecting my left with the Second Brigade of this division (Colonel Coburn's) and my right with the left of General Geary's division. On arriving at the point indicated, I found that General Geary had already occupied the crest of the hill to which I have before referred and that his left was resting in the edge of the timber bordering on a corn-field, where he had some artillery in position. At this point the whole field, which afterward became the battle-ground, could be overlooked, though the crest just here was not so far advanced as that portion of the ridge afterward occupied by this division. The view of the ground thus obtained enabled me to direct the movements of my brigade in the action which followed with much greater certainty and success than I could otherwise have done. When Colonel Coburn's brigade was formed and his right established I found that I could only have room enough for one regiment in the interval between his right and General Geary's left, and reported this fact to the division commander, when each of the other brigade commanders were ordered to throw one regiment on a second line and to close to the left so as to enable me to bring into the first line two more regiments. This change was at once executed, and my brigade was then formed in the following order, viz: In the first line, on the right, the One hundred and second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Captain Wilson commanding; in the center, the Seventy-ninth Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Doan commanding, and on the left the One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Case commanding. In the second line, on the right, the One hundred and fifth Illinois, Major Dutton commanding, and on the left, the Seventieth Indiana Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Merrill commanding. After these dispositions had been made the troops were permitted to rest until the residue of the line should be in readiness for the attack which it was intended to make upon the enemy's lines. In front of my two regiments of the front line on the right there was quite a steep bluff, after rising which there was a level field cultivated in corn some 400 yards across, and beyond which the ground again sloped down toward the bed of a small creek. Between these two regiments and the left regiment of the front line a small stream ran from the southwest, upon which, about 300 yards from where

we lay, was a grist-mill. Upon the left of this creek immediately in front of our lines was a low ridge covered with small pines, and still beyond this and a ravine which intervened was a high cleared ridge, which was the line finally occupied by our troops. This ridge was the key point to the whole position. If held by the enemy we should have been forced to retire beyond Peach Tree Creek. At this time I received orders to relieve the One hundred and thirty-sixth New York Volunteer Infantry, then covering my front as skirmishers, by a detail from my brigade when the advance should commence. One hundred men, chiefly Spencer riflemen, from the Seventy-ninth Ohio and One hundred and second Illinois Volunteers, under the command of Captain Williamson, Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, were detailed for this duty and held in readiness to advance when orders should be received. While thus formed and waiting I met Colonel Coburn, commanding Second Brigade, who informed me that his skirmishers reported the enemy advancing to attack us and suggested that our line ought to be advanced to the crest of the small ridge which extended itself in front of his line and a portion of the left of my brigade. I concurred in this suggestion and Colonel C[oburn] immediately went to submit the matter to the brigadier-general commanding the division, and very soon afterward I received an order in case the enemy advanced to move forward to the crest of the ridge mentioned. Very soon afterward I saw from the high ground where the left of the Second Division rested the enemy's advance push out of the woods and press rapidly toward us. I at once ordered my brigade to advance to the crest of the small ridge in our front and there to halt, which was speedily accomplished. Returning to my post of observation, I watched the enemy's advance over the crest of the higher ridge in our front and down its slope toward us until their lines were scarcely separated by a distance of 100 yards from ours. During this advance the artillery on the left of the Second Division had been pouring into the enemy quite a destructive fire of case-shot and shell, and the skirmishers on my front, re-enforced by the detail of 100 Spencer rifles, which I ordered forward at the beginning of the attack, were punishing the enemy severely. This, together with the long distance the enemy had charged over on the double-quick, had broken his front line to some extent and I could observe many of his men lying down and a few even turning back, while the officers, with drawn swords, were trying to steady their lines and push them forward. Believing it to be of vital importance to strike a counter-blow before the rear lines of the enemy came up, and while his advance was in disorder, and to secure the high ridge in our front, I sent Captain Dunlevy, acting assistant adjutant-general, to order my three regiments on the left of the small creek which intersected my line to advance and attack the enemy vigorously, while at the same time I brought forward the two right regiments to the farther slope of the hill, which at this point had not been passed by the enemy, in order to cover the left of General Geary's line and to connect with my left when it should push the enemy back over the crest. The order borne by Captain Dunlevy was promptly and vigorously executed by the regiments on the left. Our advance, though desperately resisted by the enemy, was steady and unfaltering; the fighting was hand to hand, and step by step; the enemy was pushed back over the crest in our front and the key-point of the battle-field

won. When this advance was ordered, the two regiments in my second line, the Seventieth Indiana and One hundred and fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, were obliqued to the left, in order to extend my line and cover that flank, and came up into the first line. My line, though thus extended, was still uncovered on the left, and the enemy for a time were on my flank and rear. Captain Dunlevy reported to me that my left regiment, the Seventieth Indiana, would certainly be cut off if its left was not refused. He said he had suggested this to Capt. H. M. Endsley, commanding the left wing of the regiment, but that grizzly old veteran had only stopped to say, "I can't see it," and pushed on for the enemy in his front. This danger was soon removed, as I was sure it would be, by the splendid advance of Colonel Coburn's brigade, which, after fighting its way desperately to the top of the hill, connected with me on the left. After reaching the crest the line was halted, as a farther advance would have exposed both flanks, but the battle was continued for above two hours, with the enemy on the farther slope, who was endeavoring to reform for another attack. The destructive fire we continued to pour into him finally compelled him to retire, broken and thoroughly whipped, to his rifle-pits, which were observable from this point in the woods beyond. The two regiments on my right, though not engaged at such close quarters as those on the left of the creek, owing to the fact that the marshy bed of the creek, which turned to the west along their front, prevented the enemy from pushing up to close quarters, did quite as good service and suffered rather more severely than those on the left. Their fire, which was chiefly oblique, was delivered with coolness and was very destructive. The One hundred and second Illinois, on the right, poured its fire by a right oblique into the columns of the enemy who were pressing General Geary's front, and aided very essentially in supporting General Geary's battery, which was at one time very near falling into the hands of the enemy. The Seventy-ninth Ohio, next to this regiment on the left, delivered a left oblique fire, which very essentially aided the line on the left of the creek near the mill, at which point the enemy was pressing in heavy force. While the battle was at its height I observed some of the artillery of General Geary's division on my immediate right retiring toward Peach Tree Creek, in the rear of our division, and, inquiring of the officer in charge, was told that the right of the Second Division had been broken, and that he was trying to retire his battery a section at a time. While I was conversing with him the situation was made more apparent to me by a heavy fire of musketry being poured into the field where we stood from the rear. A moment's reflection satisfied me that whatever other portions of the line might do, we must hold our line and fight where we were. The creek (Peach Tree) in our rear at this place, ten feet deep, with very miry banks and bed, had not been bridged, and to attempt to retire across it would have been utter destruction. Concealing the situation (which was rendered more critical by a temporary giving way of Newton's division on our left) from my officers and men we continued the fight, trusting to the brave troops on our right to recover their ground. While this danger was most apparent a staff officer, who is still unknown, but supposed to be from some command on our right, came to Captain Wilson, commanding One hundred and second Illinois, and told him if he did

not retire his regiment it would certainly be cut off. The captain very coolly replied that his regiment had been placed there by me and should stay there until I ordered it away. As the fire slackened rails were gathered and a temporary breast-work thrown up, which, after night, was strengthened and made secure. At one time during the fight our ammunition began to get low and considerable uneasiness was felt lest it might be exhausted. I at once dispatched Lieutenant Mitchell, aide-de-camp, to have a supply brought up, while Captain Scott, acting assistant inspector-general, and others busied themselves in cutting the cartridge-boxes from the rebel dead within our lines and distributing them to the men. The enemy in my front greatly outnumbered me, three distinct lines of battle being discernible as he advanced, while my brigade from the first fought in a single line. The enemy's dead to the number of 150 were left within our lines and buried by us, while several hundred others were seen upon the open field between the lines, but could not be reached for burial. Among the dead buried were 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 2 captains, and 3 lieutenants. We took 155 prisoners, as near as the number can be arrived at, of whom 10 were commissioned officers; 2 stand of colors and 200 stand of small-arms were also captured. The loss sustained by my brigade was very slight compared with that of the enemy, owing to the fact, as I believe, that the enemy, having the higher ground, fired too high. The following is a brief summary of my loss: Killed—1 commissioned officer (Lieutenant Lowes, Seventieth Indiana), 31 enlisted men. Wounded—5 commissioned officers, 144 enlisted men. Total, 181.

I desire before closing this report to speak of the bravery and soldierly conduct displayed by the officers and men of my command. The advance was so fierce, steady, and well sustained that nothing could withstand it, and was only equaled by the firmness with which, having gained the ridge, they held it against all the attempts of the enemy to repossess it. Captain Wilson, commanding the One hundred and second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, though unused to regimental command, managed the regiment with marked skill, and deserves special mention. Lieutenant-Colonel Doan, commanding Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, though quite ill, led his regiment into action, and, with the assistance of Capt. Sam. West, a young officer of great merit, handled it with great effectiveness. Of Colonel Case, Major Dutton, and Lieutenant-Colonel Merrill, and the other field officers of their respective regiments, I need only say that they bore themselves as they have ever done during the campaign, with conspicuous courage. To the officers of my staff—Capt. H. M. Scott, acting assistant inspector-general; Captain Dunlevy, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenants McKnight and Mitchell, aides-de-camp, and Lieutenant Merritt, provost-marshal—I must express my thanks for the courage with which they bore my orders on the field amid a storm of shot, and the active intelligence with which they assisted in their execution. The reports of my regimental commanders are sent herewith.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJA. HARRISON,
Colonel, Commanding First Brigade.

Capt. JOHN SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,
Chattahoochee Railroad Bridge, September 14, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor, in pursuance of orders received, to submit the following report of the operations and movements of my brigade from the 21st day of July, 1864, to the 2d instant:

On the 21st of July my brigade rested in the breast-works built the night previous, after the fight of the 20th was ended, save such details as were necessary to bury the rebel dead within our lines. The enemy's works were plainly visible at some points in my front, and a good deal of movement was observed during the day within their lines. There was but little skirmish firing during the day, though some burial parties that were sent out in front of my works to collect and bury the rebel dead were fired upon by the enemy and compelled to retire. After this exhibition of bad faith, I made no further effort to reach the rebel dead that could be seen between our lines, and many were left when we moved the next morning unburied, and so remained for several days. On the morning of the 22d of July the pickets discovered that the enemy had retreated, and orders were soon received to follow him. My brigade, having the advance of this division, moved out rapidly on the Buck Head road with two companies of Spencer riflemen as an advance guard, the skirmishers having already moved forward on a line covering our front. The advance was made with rapidity, as the impression prevailed among most of the officers and men that we would be able to enter the city of Atlanta without further opposition. After moving about three miles sharp skirmishing commenced on our right, and I at once brought two regiments into line to support the skirmishers and resist any sudden attack that might be made upon us. At this time the enemy's skirmishers were seen in an open field to our right, and not being able to determine whether they were advancing or retiring, and having at this time no connection with other troops either on our right or left, we remained here for a short time to await the appearance of other troops. The brigadier-general commanding the division having in the mean time moved on with the advance guard, I received an order, through Lieut. Col. C. W. Asmussen, assistant inspector-general, Twentieth Army Corps, to leave the road upon which we were marching and move obliquely to the right, in a southwesterly direction, to a high ridge and take position. Having formed my brigade in two lines, I moved to the point indicated, the Second and Third Brigades following by the flank, and took up position, where I was directed by Colonel Asmussen to remain until I received further orders. In reconnoitering the ground and looking about for the Second Division, with which we were to connect on the right, I found we were far in advance of any other troops, and it was not until I had been some half an hour in this position that the skirmishers of the Second Division moved past me. The enemy's skirmish pits and skirmishers were in sight, and their main line of works not over 1,000 yards distant. While lying in this position, I received several orders from the brigadier-general commanding the division to move my brigade forward, he being some distance in advance with my advance guard, but after submitting to his consideration the orders already received by me, I was left in position, and the Second Brigade was put in position on my left and the Third Brigade on my right, some distance retired. Intrenchments were at once constructed, at first of a frail character, but as the enemy very soon opened upon us with artillery they were

made stronger. The brigade remained in this position until the 26th without anything important occurring, except that the line was advanced about forty rods on the 24th. On the 26th our entire division was relieved by the Second Division and was put in reserve, where we remained until the 29th. On the 29th the entire division was moved to the extreme right of the army to support a reconnaissance to be made by Davis' division, of the Fourteenth Corps. The reconnaissance was accomplished without any fighting, and our division rested for the night in a large field about one mile in advance of the works of the Army of the Tennessee. On the day following Davis' division again moved to the right and went into position, and our division formed in the rear of the right of that division, and at right angles with it, to cover the flank. A line of works was here constructed, but no enemy was seen even by our pickets. We remained in this position during the 31st of July and 1st day of August, and on the 2d moved toward the left of our line and encamped for the night near the railroad.

On the morning of the 3d of August my brigade moved up and relieved Moore's brigade, of the Fourteenth Army Corps, in the works, my left resting on the railroad. On the day following we built and occupied an advanced line of works and continued to hold them without any change of importance occurring until the 11th of August, when the right of my line for the length of three regiments was again advanced. On the 14th and 15th I planned and constructed a lunette on the left of my line for the four guns stationed at that point (one section Battery I, First Michigan, and one section Battery C, First Ohio), with a view to give better range and more security to the guns. From that time until the night of the 25th no change took place in our lines.

During all the time we lay before the city very active picket-firing was kept up, and frequently we were subjected to a severe and well-directed fire of shell from the enemy's forts. Almost every day casualties occurred within my lines, and it was in many places impossible to show a head above the works without it being made a target for rebel sharpshooters. The men were compelled to keep continually under cover and suffered great constraint by being kept so continuously in the ditches, which were frequently very wet and muddy. Many casualties occurred while men were sitting in their tents close behind the works, and several were killed while asleep in their bunks. The enemy's works were not more than 600 yards from my lines, and their gunners could be plainly seen from my lines with the naked eye when using the rammer. Our picket-lines were in some places not more than fifty paces apart. On the afternoon of the 25th of August I was ordered to report to Brigadier-General Williams, commanding Twentieth Army Corps, for orders, and having done so was by him ordered to report to Brigadier-General Knipe, commanding First Division, Twentieth Army Corps. From the latter I received orders to withdraw my brigade from the works at 8 p. m. and form it in mass on a range of hills about one-fourth of a mile to the rear near the Marietta road, there to await the movement of the Fourth Corps to the right of the army, and then to move in the rear of Brigadier-General Ruger's brigade by the Marietta road to the Chattahoochee River. These orders were executed, and the brigade arrived without loss at the river about daylight on the morning of the 26th, and was put in reserve until it should be ascertained whether the enemy would follow up our move-

ment. On the afternoon of the 27th I was ordered by Major-General Slocum to report to him for orders, and was by him put in position on the north side of the Chattahoochee River in the old line of rebel works, for the purpose of covering the trains and commissary and ordnance depots, my flanks resting on the river, where I have remained without change until this time, except that when the First Division moved into the occupancy of the city of Atlanta I was ordered to put one regiment in position on the south side of the river to cover the bridge.

Not having had opportunity in the former reports rendered from me during the campaign suitably to acknowledge the services of Lieut. George W. Gilchrist, my pioneer officer, I take this occasion to say that his skill in his department, his energy and courage, deserve the highest commendation. He was ever ready to go to the skirmish line, or beyond it, if work was to be done there, and any work intrusted to him was promptly and skillfully done. I submit herewith the reports of my regimental commanders, and also a list of killed and wounded for the period embraced in the report.*

Respectfully submitted.

BENJA. HARRISON,
Colonel, Comdg. First Brig., Third Div., 20th Army Corps.

[Capt. JOHN SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS.
Chattahoochee River, September 5, 1864.

COLONEL: I disposed of my troops at daylight yesterday morning, according to the directions contained in your letter of the night before. The Thirty-third Massachusetts was placed on the south side of the river, covering the bridges, as I thought it could be best spared from my line on this side. This morning I have ordered that regiment forward to Atlanta, in obedience to a telegram received from you last evening, and have put the One hundred and fifth Illinois in the place occupied by it on the south side of the river. Moving these two regiments from my line on the north side will compel me to-day to take up a new and shorter line. This I shall do by occupying the shortest line outside of the depot of supplies stored here until these supplies are removed, when I propose still further to contract my lines, and occupy the line of rebel defenses in which our artillery has been. I hope these supplies may be removed as soon as possible, as while they remain my lines are necessarily so extended as to be weak and unsafe. If I am expected to remain here for any length of time I will construct some block-houses on the south side of the river for the better defense of the bridge. I think about four good block-houses would cover all of the approaches on the south side. I would like, if possible, to have some artillery left here, as in case an attack should be made with artillery the bridge might be battered down from some of the many hills about which command it. If the major-general commanding has any commands as to line he wants me to occupy, or the character of the defenses he desires constructed here, I should be glad to receive them. I hope within a

*List (omitted) shows 1 officer and 8 men killed, 1 officer and 52 men wounded, and 1 man missing; total, 63.

few days to see him in the city and explain more fully my views as to the best defense of this point, but for the present my time is too much occupied to admit of my leaving.

Very respectfully, yours,

BENJA. HARRISON,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. H. W. PERKINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Twentieth Army Corps.

No. 253.

Reports of Col. Franklin C. Smith, One hundred and second Illinois Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 102D ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 20, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 2d day of May, in obedience to orders received on the 1st of May, I broke camp at Wauhatchie, struck tents, and moved with the brigade south from Chattanooga, passing through Rossville, and encamped the same evening at Gordon's Mills, Ga. On the morning of the 4th of May my regiment (or six companies of it) was detached to guard the division supply and ordnance train, under my own command. At 6.30 o'clock we moved in the direction of Ringgold. Three companies of my regiment were deployed as flankers on the south side of, and at a distance of 100 yards from, the road, and that evening encamped at Pleasant Grove Church, one mile and a half from Ringgold. On the morning of the 6th of May, at 6 o'clock, moved with the brigade, and encamped for the night at Leet's farm. At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 7th of May received marching orders, and moved with the brigade, crossing Taylor's Ridge, at Gordon's Gap at 11 a. m., our advance surprising the outposts of the enemy on the ridge, and again at Gordon's Springs, encamping the same night near Villanow. Here we remained until the 11th of May, when, at 6 a. m., we moved south toward and into Snake Creek Gap, and at 12 o'clock we went into camp, and were soon actively engaged with the brigade in cleaning, widening, and repairing the road through the same, being thus engaged until 12 m. the following day, the 12th. On the 12th, at 1 p. m., moved to the mouth of Snake Creek Gap, where we encamped for the night, and moved on the morning of the 13th.

(See report made May 22, 1864.)

Respectfully submitted.

F. C. SMITH,
Colonel 102d Illinois Infantry.

Col. D. DUSTIN,
Comdg. Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS 102D ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Near Cassville, Ga., May 22, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit the following report of the operations of my command from the 13th to the 19th instant, inclusive:

On the 13th my command was formed in line of battle on the left of the Seventieth Indiana, which was on the immediate left of the

Fifteenth Army Corps, and skirmishers were thrown out, who advanced with the skirmishers of the Fifteenth Army Corps, under a scattering fire of shells and musketry. No casualties occurred on this day. After dark on the 13th my command took position near the center of the line in front of the enemy's works, relieving a portion of the Fourteenth Army Corps. The position of my line was on the crest of a ridge, skirting a flat, cleared field of bottom land some 800 yards in width, through which ran a small muddy creek parallel with my line and about 200 yards distant from the foot of the ridge. The bluff opposite was occupied by the enemy, whose rifle-pits and intrenchments were plainly in view. Brisk skirmishing commenced at daybreak on the 14th (my skirmishers holding a fence at the foot of the ridge), which continued until about 10 a. m., when an order was received to cease firing. At about 11 o'clock an order was received to advance the skirmish line as far as possible, with the view of creating a diversion. I therefore re-enforced the skirmish line with a view of holding the former line, and advanced the front line to or near the creek above mentioned, which line was held during the day. At about 3 p. m. my line of battle was advanced about forty yards over the crest of the ridge, in accordance with orders, which position was maintained until dark, when the command was withdrawn to its original position. My skirmish line was also relieved after dark by detachments of the One hundred and fifth and One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry. During the night rifle-pits were constructed on the crest of the ridge fronting my command. The casualties of the day were 3 men killed and 19 wounded, of whom 1 was killed and 3 wounded in the advance of the line of battle; the others on the skirmish line, mostly at the time of the advance across the open field, at which time a murderous fire was opened upon them by concealed sharpshooters in front and on the flanks. I have evidence that the enemy suffered severely from the fire of my skirmishers, especially from the fire of the Spencer rifle. On the morning of the 15th my command was relieved by a portion of the Fourteenth Army Corps and marched to the left of the line of operations, where it was drawn up for an assault upon a formidable position of the enemy, consisting of a battery of four guns supported by a line of breast-works in the rear. My line was formed in rear of the Seventieth Indiana Volunteers, which led the assault, the position being on the northern slope of a hill opposite the enemy's fortifications. The charge was ordered at about 11 a. m., and my command advanced down the southern slope of the hill upon which it had formed, across the Dalton and Rome road and on over an open field, under a terrible fire until it reached the enemy's battery, and planted its colors upon the rebel works. Members of Company I and Company E of my regiment captured 5 prisoners, including the captain of the battery. A portion of my command also advanced to the second line of works, but owing to some misunderstanding failed to carry it. The battery was held during the remainder of the day, although several attempts were made to recapture it. The casualties of this day were 18 men killed, 76 men wounded, and 1 missing. Six of the wounded have since died. My color bearer was twice shot down, and my regimental banner received fifty shots in its folds and two in the staff. This was the first flag planted upon the fort. The line officers of my command behaved with conspicuous gallantry with scarcely an exception—all advancing to the front with promptness and sharing in the capture

of the battery, and the majority remaining at the fort until dark, when they were relieved by a regiment of General Geary's command. The greater part of the 16th was spent in burying the dead. On the morning of the 19th my command advanced in line of battle on the Adairsville road to near Cassville, my skirmishers being thrown out in a semicircle around the front and left of the left flank of the brigade. The regiment was at this time exposed to a fire of shells from a battery of the enemy, and lost 1 man killed and 1 wounded. The balance of the day was spent in maneuvering, in which no casualties occurred. The total loss of my command during the seven days is 22 men killed, 96 men wounded, and 1 missing. Six of the wounded have since died.

I have the honor to be, general, your most obedient servant,

F. C. SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding 102d Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Brig. Gen. W. T. WARD,
Comdg. First Brig., Third Div., 20th Army Corps.

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HEADQUARTERS 102D ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Chattahoochee River, Ga., September 15, 1864.

DEAR SIR: In obedience to your orders of September —, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following report:

On the 20th of May last I was encamped with the brigade near Cassville, Ga., and there remained until the morning of the 23d of May, when, with the brigade, my command moved forward and crossed the Etowah River and encamped at night about one mile from the crossing. Slight skirmishing between our cavalry and the enemy in front continued from 5 p. m. until nearly dark. On the morning of the 24th of May the march was resumed at about sunrise in the direction of Dallas, Ga., and continued without obstruction until the afternoon of May 25, when the Second Division of the Twentieth Corps encountered the enemy near Burnt Hickory. At 4 p. m. the brigade moved in the direction of the enemy in line of battalions in mass until it came under the enemy's fire, when, by order of Brigadier-General Ward, we were deployed in line of battle. Soon thereafter my regiment, with the Seventieth Indiana, was ordered to halt and hold ourselves as a reserve line of the brigade. In obedience to said orders, I moved my command a short distance by the right flank, occupying a good position under the crest of a ridge fronting the enemy. Here I remained awaiting orders until nearly dark, when I was ordered by Major-General Butterfield, commanding the division, to move forward with my regiment and make a vigorous attack upon the enemy's left wing. I immediately commenced a forward movement and was soon directed by a member of the general's staff to halt until the Seventieth Indiana, under Colonel Harrison, approached, as he was also ordered forward. As Colonel Harrison's command came up I again moved in the direction of the enemy, passing over four lines of our troops lying upon the ground, until I arrived at a line of skirmishers sent forward from the Second Brigade (Colonel Coburn's), where I halted preparatory to making the attack. At this point I found that I was separated from the Seventieth Indiana, and here I was informed by Colonel Coburn that the enemy was very strong (six lines deep) in my immediate front,

and not more than 200 yards distant. At this juncture a member of General Butterfield's staff appeared, who, upon being informed of the situation of affairs, directed me to remain in that position, and, if possible (through the darkness of the night), find Colonel Harrison. I immediately sent my adjutant to the rear for that purpose, who found him about 200 yards in that direction. He having been put temporarily in command of the brigade sent me an order to retire and rejoin the brigade, which I did, and got into position at about 10 p. m. At 2 o'clock on the following morning I was ordered to move my regiment to the right a half mile and relieve the Fifth Connecticut. I arrived at that point at 3 o'clock and found the ground occupied by them on the right of the Second Division (General Geary's) and extending to the left of the Second (Colonel Coburn's) Brigade of the Third Division. This regiment had not constructed breast-works or protection of any kind. I therefore immediately commenced to build breast-works, advancing my lines a little and occupying a semicircular ridge, convexing toward the enemy. At daybreak the enemy's sharpshooters opened a most galling fire upon my working parties, compelling me to stop work upon the fortifications. I deployed one company of Spencer rifles, under the command of Captain Sedwick (Company E), and ordered him to drive the sharpshooters away from our front, which he performed handsomely, and at 8 a. m. he had driven them behind their works. At 2 o'clock it was reported to me that the enemy was bringing forward two pieces of artillery directly in my front. I immediately re-enforced my skirmishers with eight picked sharpshooters, who hastened forward to such positions as to cover the guns sought to be put in position, soon compelling them to abandon their guns and retire beyond musket-range. Twice during the day the enemy endeavored to approach the guns thus left, but failed in each attempt. At 5 p. m. I was directed by General Hooker to take such measures as would prevent the enemy from putting the guns in position or from removing them. In obedience thereto I sent forward at dark twenty sharpshooters, with Spencer rifles, to a rise of ground about seventy-five yards in front of the guns aforesaid, and fifty yards in front of the enemy's breast-works, with instructions to keep a vigilant lookout during the night, and at all hazards to prevent their removal. At 11 o'clock at night some fifty of the enemy collected about them for the purpose of quietly removing the guns beyond range of our guns, when the sharpshooters opened upon them with a rapidity of fire only to be obtained by the Spencer rifle, scattering them like chaff before the wind and leaving the guns in a position where neither party could obtain them, in which position we held them until 3 p. m. of the 27th instant, when we were relieved by a regiment of the Second Division and rejoined our brigade on the right of the corps, and were allowed to rest until dark, when we were ordered into the front line and remained there until the 28th at 9 a. m., when, with the brigade, we were relieved and retired to the rear for rest. Our loss during the four days' operations amounted to 2 killed and 14 wounded. On the night of the 29th of May my regiment was ordered to move to the right a half mile, for the purpose of closing a gap between the Twentieth and Fifteenth Corps, remaining in that position until the 31st of May, when we were relieved by the One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois, Colonel Case commanding.

On the 1st day of June I moved with the brigade to the left, and nothing of particular interest occurring until the 15th of June, when

at 12 o'clock we received orders to strike tents, and moved at 12.30 with the corps still farther to the left, in the direction of Big Shanty. At 2 p. m. the brigade was halted, and I was ordered to deploy my regiment as skirmishers, which order I immediately executed, holding four companies as reserves, and advanced across an open field for 1,200 yards, joining General Knipe's brigade, of First Division, on the left and the Second Brigade (Colonel Coburn's) on the right. After advancing about 1,000 yards, and when within 200 yards of a piece of woods, I received the fire of the enemy's skirmishers, who appeared to be armed with a variety of arms, principally squirrel rifles, but steadily advancing, driving the enemy's skirmishers, I gained a position 100 yards in the woods and I ordered a halt and awaited orders. Here I was informed by General Butterfield's aide-de-camp, Captain Oliver, that the One hundred and fifth Illinois was sent forward and was in proximity in my rear as support. I was also ordered by General Butterfield to advance and feel of the enemy and ascertain his position and the strength of his works. Slowly but steadily my men advanced under a brisk fire of the enemy's skirmishers until I found myself within 100 yards of the enemy's rifle-pits, which, from their construction, was supposed to be a continuous line of breast-works. Yet, undaunted, my men continued to advance, crawling on the ground through the thick undergrowth until we were within fifty yards of the enemy's works, which were discovered to be rifle-pits for skirmishers. This information ascertained, and also learning that the One hundred and fifth was ordered to the right, leaving me no support, I ceased to advance and ordered my men to cease firing and keep under cover, and thus remained until 5 p. m. At this time the firing was resumed and heavy skirmishing in my front caused me to fear that my weak skirmish line would be overwhelmed. I immediately communicated to General Butterfield, not knowing where to find General Ward, brigade commander, as I had received no orders from him after commencing the advance. General Butterfield immediately ordered the One hundred and fifth Illinois to move by the left flank and take position on the left of my reserve. This movement was discovered by the enemy, who, undoubtedly supposing it to be a preparation for an attack, retired from their rifle-pits, which were immediately taken possession of by my men and by them held until the brigade arrived (about midnight), when we commenced the construction of breast-works, and at daylight a strong line of defense was completed in our front. At about 1 o'clock on the 16th of June I received a slight flesh wound in the left thigh, while reconnoitering the enemy's position by General Butterfield's request, which disabled me from active duty in the field until the 10th of August, when I again reported for duty. My loss during the two days' operations was 13 wounded, including Captain McManus (Company G) and myself. I beg leave to state that of the operations of my regiment during my absence, I can only speak from the report of my lieutenant-colonel, who was in command during my absence.

On the 20th of June Company B of my regiment was deployed as skirmishers in front of the One hundred and thirty-sixth New York, of the Third Brigade, losing on that day 1 killed and 1 wounded. On the 22d of June the brigade was ordered forward in support of the Third Brigade; casualties of the day, 3 wounded. On the morning of July 3 my regiment, having the advance of the division, was deployed in line of battle, with two companies as skirmishers, under Capt. D. W. Sedwick; was moved forward in the direction of

Marietta, encountering in our advance the rear guard of the enemy, or a portion of it, consisting of 1,000 cavalry, with which a brisk skirmish was kept up, my skirmishers driving the cavalry through the town of Marietta, when we were halted during an engagement between Gary's battery and a battery of the enemy, after which we moved forward, passing to the right of the town. Nothing further of importance occurred until the afternoon of the 20th of July, when we were put in line of battle, my regiment holding the right of the brigade and also of the division under the cover of a ridge or hill south of Peach Tree Creek. We were ordered forward by Colonel Harrison, commanding the brigade, to take a position on the crest of the ridge. The enemy was discovered advancing in heavy column in a direction toward the left of the brigade and moved directly in front of the Seventy-ninth Ohio and One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois and the Seventieth Indiana, occupying on this occasion the left of the brigade, the One hundred and fifth Illinois moving forward in the rear as a support or reserve line, the shock of the charge falling heaviest on the One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois and the Seventy-ninth Ohio. There being no enemy in our immediate front we changed our position by wheeling slightly toward the left and opened upon the advancing column an enfilading fire, pouring volley after volley in quick succession, such as the Spencer rifle alone can give, until we had the proud satisfaction of seeing the enemy vanquished and seeking safety in flight. From the favorable position of the regiment during this sanguinary engagement we dealt upon our enemy severe punishment with trifling loss to ourselves, losing 2 killed and 10 wounded. Nothing of importance occurred from this time up to the 16th of August.

I cannot well close this report of the operations of my regiment during this campaign, unparalleled for its duration and severity of labor, without expressing my profound satisfaction with the gallant conduct of my men, who, actuated by the highest motives of patriotism, have borne its fatigues and exposures, performing long and rapid marches, and laboring upon fortifications under the blistering rays of the sun as well as during the pelting storm, night as well as day, often upon short rations, without a murmur, always facing the enemy and never yielding an inch of ground, and at all times unshrinkingly facing the hazards and dangers of war.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

F. C. SMITH,
Colonel 102d Illinois Infantry.

Col. Benjamin Harrison,
Commanding First Brigade.

Hdqrs. First Brig., Third Div., 20th Army Corps,
September 23, 1864.

Colonel: During the interval between the 20th of August and the 25th of the same month the regiment lay in the advanced works before Atlanta, the brigade lying on the right of the railroad (Atlantic and Western), the regiment in its usual place, second from the right. About the 17th of August the pickets of the First Brigade concluded a truce with the rebels, and it was agreed that there should be no more picket-firing, which truce was faithfully kept by both parties, except in one instance, where 1 man of Company K

imprudently ventured out too far from the rifle-pits and was shot, receiving a severe wound in the face. The injury was soon avenged, and all remained quiet thereafter. On the 25th of August, at 8 p. m., my regiment, in common with the remainder of the corps, evacuated the works and moved during the night to the river bridge, a distance of six miles, where the brigade was held in reserve while the First Division posted itself securely on the eminences surrounding, which accomplished, on the 27th, the regiment moved across the river and was posted in rear of the extensive corrals and depots there, my regiment on the left of the Seventieth Indiana, the companies distributed in the following order: Companies B, E, H, and G in stockades (built by the rebels along their line of works), about 200 yards apart; Companies A, F, D, I, and C occupying a line of breast-works crowning a high hill to the right of the railroad, and Company K posted in a stockade 200 yards to the left of Company C and close along the railroad. The regiment remained in this position, doing very heavy picket and fatigue duty, until September 16, when it moved with the brigade (except the One hundred and fifth Illinois) to Atlanta, where, one mile southeast of the court-house, it encamped. Here it is at present, building huts and preparing a comfortable camp.

Respectfully submitted.

F. C. SMITH,
Colonel 102*d Illinois.*

Col. D. DUSTIN,
Comdg. Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps.

No. 254.

Reports of Col. Daniel Dustin, One hundred and fifth Illinois Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 105TH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS.
Chattahoochee River, September 21, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command from May 2 to September 2:

The regiment, in connection with the brigade, moved from Wauhatchie, in Lookout Valley, on the 2d day of May, and encamped for the night at Gordon's Mills. On the 4th marched to Ringgold, and thence to Leet's farm on the 6th. Crossed Taylor's Ridge at Gordon's Gap on the 7th, and encamped near Trickum Post-Office. On the 9th my regiment was ordered to take position four miles west of the brigade encampment, at the cross-roads near Doctor Richards' residence, to guard against the approach of the enemy from that direction, which order was obeyed, but no enemy was seen. Moved forward on the 10th to Snake Creek Gap, where we assisted in building substantial roads through the gap sufficiently wide to admit of the passage of a double train of wagons and a column of troops at one and the same time. On the night of the 12th we had passed Snake Creek Gap and encamped at the head of Sugar Valley. (I here append my report of operations from the 13th to the 20th, marked A.*) The troops rested near Cassville until the morning of the

*See p. 359.

23d, when they were ordered forward. The Twentieth Corps moved to the right of the railroad, striking the Etowah River near Etowah Bluffs; crossed the river and encamped a short distance beyond. Continued our march on the 24th, and reached Burnt Hickory, where we encamped, taking the precaution to throw up temporary breast-works. Meeting with no opposition thus far, we again took up the line of march on the morning of the 25th in the direction of Dallas. At about 3 o'clock of this day we encountered the enemy's skirmishers, and very soon found him in force near Dallas. Our division was immediately ordered forward. Our first line consisted of the Second and Third Brigades and the second line of the First Brigade. The One hundred and fifth Illinois occupied the left of the second line. The first line was briskly engaged until dark, the second line being in support. The One hundred and fifth was considerably exposed to the enemy's cannon shot and musketry, the casualties amounting to 15, including 3 commissioned officers. We laid on our arms during the night, and from this time to the 1st of June we were busy in advancing our lines, building and strengthening our breast-works, and in heavy picket and skirmish firing, our casualties amounting to 16. On the 1st day of June the Twentieth Corps was relieved by other troops and ordered to the extreme left. On the 2d we took position preparatory for a general engagement, the One hundred and fifth being sent out to guard the left. In the performance of this duty they were furiously shelled by the enemy, and here we lost a most excellent officer, Principal Surg. Horace S. Potter, who was instantly killed by a shell from one of the enemy's long-range guns while he was selecting grounds for a field hospital. No engagement took place at this point, and on the 3d we moved around and beyond the enemy's right, encamping some three miles from Acworth. Here we remained until the 6th, when we again moved forward, passing to the right and beyond Big Shanty and near Golgotha Church, where the corps took position in line of battle and threw up intrenchments. A heavy rain here set in, which lasted until the 15th, when we advanced beyond Golgotha, and found a strong line of the enemy's skirmishers. The One hundred and fifth was here ordered forward in support of the One hundred and second Illinois, who were deployed as skirmishers. We advanced promptly beyond the church and into the woods, driving the rebel skirmishers, and were soon followed by the other regiments of the brigade in line of battle. This line was crowded forward until the enemy's breast-works were in full view. A brisk fire was kept up until the enemy's skirmishers were driven back to his main works, and our troops ordered to intrench themselves. All were hard at work in the performance of this duty during the night of the 15th and the next day, the work being done under a severe fire. The casualties of the One hundred and fifth for the 15th and 16th were 19. During the afternoon of the 16th heavy cannonading was kept up upon the enemy's works, and early in the morning of the 17th it was found that he had evacuated his position. The advance was again sounded, and we marched on some two miles into a large open field, where our division was formed in two lines and plunged into a thick woods upon the right, sweeping round to the left of the Twenty-third Corps; then, changing direction to the left, we emerged from the woods and massed in the open field before referred to. Here a grand line of battle was formed, the batteries were put in position, and the enemy was shelled from his works in the woods in front. On the 19th the

enemy again left his works, and our troops were again ordered forward, taking position in line between the Twenty-third Corps on the right and the Fourth Corps on the left. With heavy skirmish firing our lines were perfected on the 21st, and on the 22d we moved forward about one mile, driving back the rebel skirmishers and establishing our main line, with substantial breast-works, in close proximity to the enemy's main works. In this day's operations the casualties of the One hundred and fifth amounted to 11. On the night of the 22d we were relieved from our position and rested in reserve. June 23, the division took position in the main line on the left of the Twenty-third Corps, and connecting with the right of General Geary's division, covering the First Division. At this point our works and those of the enemy were within close musket-range, and firing was severe. Very little change was made in our lines from this time until the morning of July 3, when it was discovered that the rebels had abandoned their position. We were soon on the march in the direction of Marietta, our brigade taking the advance. We came up with the rear guard of the enemy about one mile from the female seminary. Captain Smith's battery immediately opened fire, which was returned in a most furious manner. The One hundred and fifth, being in close support to the battery, was greatly exposed, but suffered the loss of only 1 man killed and 2 wounded. From this point the Twentieth Corps moved in the direction of the Chattahoochee River, on the right of the railroad, and encamped for the night some four miles from Marietta, in plain view of a portion of the rebel works. Resting here until the afternoon of the 4th, we marched about two miles on the enemy's left flank and again encamped. Again advanced on the 5th and encamped among the hills. On the 6th we were ordered some three miles to the left, and were brought into line, connecting with the right of the First Division and with the left of the Second Division. Here we remained until the 14th, when the command of the regiment was turned over to Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Dutton, I having been granted leave of absence on account of sickness in my family. Appended is the report* of Lieutenant-Colonel Dutton to the 4th of August, when I again returned to duty and assumed command. Following this report will be found my own report† to September 2, with total casualties.

[DANL. DUSTIN,
Colonel 105th Illinois Volunteers.]

Lieut. GEORGE W. GRUBBS,
A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 3d Div., 20th Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS 105TH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Near Cassville, Ga., May 20, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the operations against the enemy from the 13th to the 19th instant, inclusive:

My regiment, forming a part of General Ward's brigade, left Snake Creek Gap on the morning of the 13th; moved in the direction of Resaca, our cavalry advance, under General Kilpatrick, driving the enemy before them until nearly opposite the town.

*See p. 363. †See p. 362.

With heavy skirmishing the brigade then advanced, and by dark had driven the rebels beyond Camp Creek, which stream then became the dividing line between the contending forces. The brigade was disposed for the night in two lines of battle, the One hundred and fifth Illinois forming a part of the second line. The same position was maintained until the night of the 14th, when the second line furnished the skirmish pickets for the night, under Capt. H. D. Brown, my regiment furnishing fifty men. Skirmish firing had nearly ceased by 10 o'clock, but the enemy was overheard during a greater part of the night busily engaged, apparently in strengthening his position. Early on the morning of the 15th our division was relieved, and General Hooker's entire corps then took position on the extreme right flank of the enemy. Immediately upon arriving at the point designated General Butterfield's division was ordered to charge a strong position of the rebels—a commanding eminence important to us and the key to the rebel works of Resaca. General Ward's brigade having the honor of leading the grand column of attack, my battalion formed the fifth line in the column, with the exception of one company (B), which, under Capt. T. S. Rogers, was deployed as skirmishers, covering the front of the brigade. While the column was moving forward to the charge, the brigade supporting us on the left crowded too far to the right, producing some confusion in my left wing and retarding its movements. The same trouble was experienced in the One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois, which still more impeded my advance. But these obstacles were soon overcome, when the men promptly jumped to their feet, and with a bound went close up under the guns of the fort, while at the same time twelve or fifteen, jumping into the fortifications, assisted materially in capturing the guns and holding them from being retaken by the enemy, one of them being shot dead in the fort. While the line rested for a moment under the works a shower of musketry came upon us from the left and rear, and instantly a command was heard (since learned to have been given by a rebel officer), "We are flanked! March in retreat!" Supposing the order to have been given by the proper authority, the brigade fell back, with the exception of those officers and men who had got into the fort or were sheltered by it on the outside. My battalion was soon rallied at the foot of the hill, and the brigade was again ready and anxious to join in another charge, had it been necessary. Indeed detachments of officers and men joined with the Third Brigade and charged a second time before returning to the regiment. It is with great pleasure that I can speak in the highest terms of praise of the good conduct of my officers and men in the fearful contest of the day. At a time when so terrible a shower of musketry, grape, and canister was being poured down upon us from the rebel forts and rifle-pits, the coolness and bravery of the officers in repeating commands, correcting imperfections in the line, and pressing it forward was observed by me with great pride and satisfaction, and was only equaled by the manner in which the men overcame all obstacles, obeyed promptly all orders, and at last gallantly threw themselves high up into and under the rebel fortifications. The brigade stood at arms during most of the night of the 15th, prepared to resist a night attack. This attack, as anticipated, was made, but successfully repulsed, and the rebels compelled to abandon their works and beat a precipitate retreat.

On the morning of the 16th the army commenced moving on the enemy's retreating columns, but our brigade was left behind to gather up the wounded and bury the dead of both sides, also, to collect the arms and munitions of war left on the ground by the enemy in his hasty retreat, in all of which work my battalion performed its full share of duty. Some 500 rebel small-arms were collected by the men of my command, and left in the ordnance train. Our work being completed, and sixty men having been detailed from the One hundred and fifth to assist, for the lack of horses, in dragging the four captured guns to Resaca, the brigade, at 6 p. m., took up the line of march to join the main column, coming up with the division at midnight at Field's Mill, on the Coosawattee River. On the 17th we marched without particular incident from Field's Mill to Calhoun. On the 18th we moved to within four miles of Cassville, on the Adairsville and Cassville road, the advance of our division driving the rebel rear guard before them for the distance of five miles. On the morning of the 19th, General Ward's brigade being ordered to move forward on the Cassville road without support, my regiment was ordered to take the advance. Companies H and I were deployed as skirmishers, under Capt. J. S. Forsyth, with flankers upon the right. One company, under Capt. M. V. Allen, was left to guard the division ammunition train, and the balance of the regiment constituted the support to the skirmish line. Thus formed, the column moved forward, and the enemy's rear guard was soon encountered, who immediately opened fire. This was promptly returned, and by a constant skirmish fire they were steadily driven back beyond Two-Run Creek, and to within one mile and a half of Cassville. At this point was developed a large force of rebel cavalry, and our column was ordered to halt. Very soon a rebel battery was opened, from which we were under a severe fire for about two hours. We were then ordered to withdraw from this point and take position farther to the right, between Cassville and Kingston, connecting with the left of Wood's brigade. This movement seems to have been dictated by the heavy massing of rebels in General Hooker's immediate front, with an attempt to break through our lines at this point. The emergency, however, was promptly met, first, by massing artillery, which opened with deadly effect, scattering the enemy in all directions, and, second, by one grand advance of General Hooker's corps, before which the rebels recoiled and fell back. The grand column moved on through large open fields in sublime order, crossing Two-Run Creek, and then ascending a thickly wooded hill. On reaching the top of the hill the artillery again opened in splendid order, and thus the region of Kingston and Cassville was effectually cleared of rebel soldiery, and the day's work for the 19th was closed.

The following is a list of the casualties in my regiment during the period embraced by this report: On the 15th—Lieut. Col. H. F. Vallette, stunned by the bursting of shell; Lieut. William R. Thomas, Company A, acting assistant adjutant-general to Brigadier-General Ward, hand, slightly; Lieut. William M. Tirtlot, in thigh, severely; Lieut. John M. Smith, in side, severely; Capt. William O. Locke, in thigh, severely; total commissioned officers, 5. Number of enlisted men—killed, 4; mortally wounded, 3; wounded, 35; missing, 1. Total, enlisted men, 43; commissioned officers, 5; aggregate, 48. On the 19th—enlisted men wounded, &c., 2. Total casualties on the 15th and 19th, 50.

Again recommending the officers and men of my command to your favorable notice for their meritorious conduct during the engagements spoken of, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. DUSTIN,
Colonel, Commanding 105th Illinois Infantry.

Lieut. W. R. THOMAS,
A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 3d Div., 20th Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS 105TH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Chattahoochee Railroad Bridge, September 15, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by my command during the operations before Atlanta from July 20 to September 2:

The regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Dutton, was busy on the 21st, assisting in burying our own and the enemy's dead left on the battle-field of Peach Tree Creek in the engagement of the 20th, also in collecting and turning over ordnance stores and other Government property. On the 22d we moved forward with the brigade under the general impression that seemed to prevail that we could march into Atlanta without opposition, but on advancing about three miles we found the enemy in force within his defenses around the city. We immediately threw up intrenchments and remained in this position, with more or less of artillery and skirmish firing, until the 26th, when our division was withdrawn from the main line and placed in reserve. On the 28th we were ordered farther to the right to support movements being made in that direction, but after moving about two miles were ordered back to the position last occupied. On the 29th we were moved some six miles to the extreme right and placed in support of a division of the Fourteenth Corps, and protecting the right flank fronting the Montgomery railroad. Here we were continually strengthening our position until the 2d of August, when we were relieved and ordered to the left. On the morning of the 3d we relieved a portion of the Fourteenth Corps in the front line of works. Our position in this line was on the left of our brigade, our left flank resting on the Chattanooga railroad. On returning from leave of absence on the 4th, I assumed command of the battalion. During the month of August we were busily engaged in making our defenses strong and shell-proof, in ditching, erecting abatis, &c. We also assisted in building substantial fortifications in front of the center of the battalion, and occupied by portions of Captains Gary's and Smith's batteries. We also furnished large details for building breast-works for the benefit of the Third Brigade of our division, and in advance of the old line. Our skirmish line was in such close proximity to the enemy it became necessary to expend much labor in building defenses for the better security of our pickets and skirmishers. The enemy seemed very jealous of our operations at this point, and for three weeks a heavy and almost incessant skirmish fire was kept up with occasional furious shelling. Frequent efforts were made with the rebel skirmishers to stop this firing, but of no avail. They were accustomed to take shelter in certain houses situated in our front and near their own lines, which gave them great advantage in firing upon our men. On the night of the 18th two men from the One hundred and fifth,

armed with combustible material, stole cautiously out to the buildings, set three of them on fire, and burned them up. The next day picket-firing was amicably adjusted, after which everything was quiet. My regiment suffered severely while occupying this position, the casualties in three weeks amounting to 21, of which number 8 were killed, including 1 worthy young officer, Lieut. Augustus H. Fischer, Company I. On the night of the 25th we were ordered to move from our position to the Chattahoochee River. Our brigade arrived at the railroad bridge at daybreak on the morning of the 26th; were held in reserve to the First Division until the evening of the 27th, when we took position on the north side of the river. Here we remained doing picket and guard duty until September 2, when we received news that Atlanta had been evacuated and that the city had been surrendered to Brigadier-General Ward and was in possession of our troops. In conclusion, it is with great pleasure that I am able to commend to your favorable consideration the excellent conduct of my officers and men during this long and tedious campaign of Atlanta.

Respectfully submitted.

DANL. DUSTIN,
Colonel 105th Illinois Volunteers.

Lieut. GEORGE W. GRUBBS,
A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 3d Div., 20th Army Corps.

The casualties of the One hundred and fifth Illinois during the entire campaign are as follows: Killed, 2 commissioned officers and 41 men; wounded, 12 commissioned officers and 103 men; missing, 2 men; total, 160.

No. 255.

Report of Lieut. Col. Everell F. Dutton, One hundred and fifth Illinois Infantry, of operations July 14–August 4.

HDQRS. 105TH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Chattahoochee River, Ga., August 5, 1864.

I have the honor to forward herewith the report of the part taken by the One hundred and fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry during the campaign of Atlanta from July 14 to August 4, 1864.

On August 14 we were in position on the north side of the Chattahoochee River, the same we had taken up on the 6th, where we remained until the 17th, when orders were received to move to the left, for the purpose of crossing the river at Pace's Ferry. It was late when the brigade bivouacked near Nancy's Creek, about three miles on the south side of the Chattahoochee River, and soon after my regiment was ordered out on picket, where we remained until the afternoon of the 18th, when we moved forward in a southerly direction about five miles, where we camped and remained until the 20th, when we marched over Peach Tree Creek near Howell's Mill, and there encountered the enemy's pickets, and where we formed in line of battle, the One hundred and second Illinois, Seventy-ninth Ohio, and One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois forming the first line, connecting with the Second Brigade on the left. The Seventieth Indiana and my battalion formed the second, which rested in the open field some 200 yards in rear of the left of first line. Between the hours of 2 and 3 p. m. I noticed the pickets on the crest of a hill in our front were firing very rapidly, and at the same time re-

ceived orders to advance, as the enemy were coming upon us in strong force. My battalion was quickly formed and advanced in good order to the crest of a small hill, where we were ordered to halt. The Second Brigade having moved in an oblique direction to the left and the front line of the First Brigade a little to the right, uncovering the greater portion of my front, and seeing the enemy in great numbers coming rapidly down the slope of the second hill upon us, that portion of my battalion thus uncovered commenced firing upon them, which, together with the good order of the advance immediately made by my battalion, assisted materially in repelling the charge of the enemy, and driving them back over the hill, the crest of which we gained at about the same time as the first line, and together with them poured several volleys into the disordered ranks of the enemy as they retreated down the other slope of the hill, leaving their dead, wounded, and several prisoners in our hands. The firing was kept up until dark, when the greater portion of my battalion commenced throwing up breast-works, which they worked at until nearly morning. Among the trophies captured by my command was one set of colors, said by rebel wounded to belong to the Twelfth Louisiana Infantry. It is with great pleasure and pride that I can testify to the courage and gallantry of my officers and men during the entire engagement. When the rebels were pouring down upon us in such great numbers, meeting us at the very bottom of the hill, the coolness and bravery of both officers and men as they pressed forward, driving the enemy back up the slope and over the hill, and pouring volley after volley into their disordered and retreating ranks, was observed with great satisfaction by me. The 21st was occupied in burying our own and the enemy's dead left on the field, and in collecting and turning over ordnance and other Government property. Lieutenant Scott, of Company B, with a detail from my regiment, buried 43 rebel dead in front and rear of my battalion. On the 22d we moved forward with the brigade, under the general impression that seemed to prevail that we could march into Atlanta without opposition, but on advancing about three miles we found the enemy in force within his defenses around the city. We immediately threw up intrenchments and remained in this position with more or less artillery and skirmish firing until the 26th, when our division was withdrawn from the front line, and placed in reserve. On the 28th we were ordered farther to the right to support movements being made in that direction, but after moving about two miles were ordered back to the position last occupied. On the 29th, we were moved some six miles to the extreme right and placed to support a division of the Fourteenth Corps and protecting the flank fronting the Montgomery railroad. Here we were continually strengthening our position until the 2d of August, when we were relieved and ordered to the left. On the morning of the 3d we relieved a portion of the Fourteenth Corps in the front line of works; our position in this line was on the left of our brigade, our left flank resting on the Chattanooga railroad. On the 4th Colonel Dustin returned from his leave of absence and assumed command of the regiment.

Respectfully submitted.

E. F. DUTTON,
Lieut. Col. 105th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Lieut. J. L. MITCHELL,
A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 3d Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 256.

Report of Col. Henry Case, One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. 129TH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Savannah, Ga., December 29, 1864.

Lieut. A. H. TREGO,
A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 3d Div., 20th Army Corps:

In compliance with orders from your headquarters, I hereby send you copy of my report of the operations of this regiment in the Atlanta Campaign.

H. CASE.

HDQRS. 129TH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Atlanta, Ga., September 22, 1864.

In accordance with an order first received by me yesterday afternoon requiring me to make report of the movements and operations of this regiment from the 2d of May last up to date, I hereby submit the following hasty and imperfect report:

This regiment, with the brigade, left Wauhatchie, Tenn., on the 2d of May last to advance upon the enemy. Moving by way of Nickajack Trace and Snake Creek Gap, we arrived before Resaca, Ga., on the 13th of May. As during this march we did not find ourselves in the vicinity of the enemy until the last date, and as nothing of interest occurred, I pass it without remark. On the afternoon of the 13th instant the brigade was deployed into line of battle, and we advanced toward the enemy, but did not immediately confront him, and at night we were assigned our position on the right of and connecting with the Fourteenth Corps, which position we held until the morning of the 15th. During the 14th we were continually in line of battle, our brigade being formed in two lines, and the One hundred and twenty-ninth being on the right of the second line. The brigade slightly advanced in the morning of the 14th from the position held the night before. My regiment was not under fire on the 14th, though a sudden and rapid fire, by way of a demonstration, was opened on our front. Early on the morning of the 15th the brigade was relieved, and the entire division moved from their position (the center) to the extreme left of the line of battle. While on the march I was notified that our brigade was ordered to charge and carry at the point of the bayonet the fort and rifle-pits of the enemy, supported by the Second and Third Brigades of the Third Division. We arrived at and were placed in our position for assault about 11 a. m. As preparatory to the assault, the brigade was formed in column of regiment with regimental front at forty-four paces interval, in direct order as follows: First, Seventieth Indiana; second, One hundred and second Illinois; third, Seventy-ninth Ohio; fourth, One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois; fifth, One hundred and fifth Illinois. The enemy opened upon the column with shell from four guns as it emerged in sight, at a distance of about 800 yards from the fort. The column then immediately entered a dense thicket of very small cedar, and as it ascended a small hill about 400 yards from the fort it met the withering fire of a whole brigade of rebel troops behind the breastworks or rifle-pits flanking the fort. Then the whole column began

the charge at a double-quick and with a yell, and charged up to the fort. In the advance there was a necessary change of direction to the right, nearly at right-angles with the direction in which the column began the movement, and in consequence thereof the companies upon the right of each regiment, having a much smaller arc of a circle to pass over, arrived at or near the fort much sooner than the center or left of the regiments. When the right companies of the One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment had arrived at the fort there was no visible evidence that any charge had been made into or through the fort, but when the actual charge into and through the fort was made the charging party consisted of parts of the right companies of each regiment in the brigade, the rear regiments having in the mean time closed upon the head of the column. The fort being simply a natural basin on the ridge, with formidable breast-works flanking it on the right and left, and on higher ground, the concentric fire therefrom into the fort forced the charging party to abandon it and to throw themselves just outside of the guns in a position to hold and defend them and the fort. At the time, however, of this charge, the color bearer of the One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois, Sergeant Hess, Company H, who was shot down and killed in the fort at his colors, with another storming party from the One hundred and second and One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois, entered the fort in the center, charged through the fort and planted the colors at first between the fort and breast-works in the rear, but afterward removed the colors and planted them by the guns, where they remained till late at night (when relieved by General Geary's division), defended by from 300 to 500 men and officers of the various regiments of the brigade. While the colors of the One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois were the first planted in the fort, justice demands that I should say that immediately, or soon thereafter, the colors of the One hundred and second Illinois and One hundred and fifth Illinois were also planted alongside of the guns. In the above charge the loss in my regiment was as follows: Killed, 9; wounded, 39 men and 2 officers. The men killed were buried on the field the next day. During the daytime of the 16th the One hundred and twenty-ninth, with the other regiments of our brigade, was engaged in burying the dead and gathering up small-arms upon the field, but started about sunset en route to overtake the retreating foe. On the morning of the 17th we crossed Oostenaula River at———Ford, and on the evening of the 18th, after an exhausting march that day of twenty miles, we encountered the enemy's skirmishers several miles north of Cassville; deployed into line of battle; finally encamped for the night, and early next morning advanced in line of battle upon the enemy. About 2 p. m. the One hundred and twenty-ninth was thrown forward as skirmishers and moved forward, driving the rebel skirmishers before them, and advanced to the outskirts of the town, where they were relieved by the skirmishers of General Knipe at dark. On the 20th the regiment went into camp and remained for rest until the 23d, when the line of march was resumed, crossing the Etowah on afternoon of that day. On the 25th we encountered the enemy near Dallas, and immediately moved upon him in line of battle under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry, losing 5 wounded. On the 27th our brigade advanced its lines under a heavy skirmish fire, the One hundred and twenty-ninth losing 1 killed and 10 wounded; also on the 28th 1 wounded on skirmish line.

We remained on this line of works until June 1, when we again took up the line of march toward the left and went into camp in front of Pine Mountain June 6, where we remained till June 15, when we advanced again our lines; came up with the enemy in the afternoon strongly intrenched behind formidable earth-works and well covered by artillery, upon whom our brigade immediately advanced under a very heavy fire of artillery and musketry. After approaching within 150 yards of the enemy's works the line of battle was halted, and afterward (the same night) this brigade was relieved by the Second Brigade, and the One hundred and twenty-ninth was thrown, with the other regiments, farther to the left. In this advance the One hundred and twenty-ninth lost 2 killed and 1 officer and 14 men wounded. The enemy evacuated their works on the night of the 16th, and this brigade followed in the morning of the 17th and encamped that night before Kenesaw. Broke camp on the morning of the 19th; advanced against the enemy southeast of Kenesaw, and encountered their skirmishers in the afternoon, the One hundred and twenty-ninth losing 3 wounded; intrenched that night. Moved forward again about two miles, a portion of the time under fire, on the 22d, losing 6 men wounded, and on the 23d went into camp, our brigade forming on the right and partially in front of the First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, the army again on the right, having confronted the enemy strongly and formidably intrenched behind almost impassable fortifications; before these works the One hundred and twenty-ninth lost 2 wounded. The enemy evacuated these works on the night of the 2d of July, and on the 3d the army again moved forward, encountering and receiving a heavy fire from a battery of the enemy in a most advantageous position, the One hundred and twenty-ninth sustaining a loss of 1 killed from its fire. On this day the One hundred and twenty-ninth advanced into Marietta as skirmishers, but finding the city entirely abandoned by the enemy I retraced my steps and joined the main column; thence we moved by easy stages until July 6, when we went into camp a short distance from the right bank of the Chattahoochee River; while lying there I lost 1 killed and 1 wounded on the skirmish line July 10 and 11. We crossed the Chattahoochee on the 17th, and moved against the enemy on the 20th in line of battle, whom we that day encountered in deadly conflict. But as I have already submitted my report of the operations of that day, I will here insert the same as a part of this report, to-wit:

HEADQUARTERS 129TH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Near Atlanta, Ga., July 30, 1864.

In obedience to an order requiring me to report the part taken by the One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteers in the engagement of the 20th instant, I have the honor to submit the following:

Just before the enemy's advance had struck the line of our skirmishers immediately in our front our brigade had formed in two lines, the One hundred and twenty-ninth being on the left of the front line, and connecting with the right of the front line of the Second Brigade, Third Division. As soon as notice was given that the enemy were advancing, our brigade sprang to arms, and was immediately ordered by the colonel commanding to advance to the crest of a small hill immediately in our front. I had scarcely reached the top of the hill and halted my regiment, when I was again ordered by the brigade commander to move forward, and as there was another hill much higher immediately in our front, I supposed the object was to gain the crest before the rebels, and therefore urged the regiment forward as fast as possible. The ascent in front of the regiment was quite steep. After we had crossed the creek (the right wing crossing it twice), and after we had moved about

half the distance up the hill, a galling fire opened from the brush a little to my front and left upon the left wing of the regiment. This, of course, staggered the men for a moment, but they immediately returned the fire and pressed forward. As yet the enemy had not reached the crest of the hill immediately in front of the center and right wing. An oblique fire being poured in upon the left and center, it somewhat retarded their forward movement, but as the right wing pressed forward closing in upon the center, the result was to swing the whole regiment around to the left, the right gaining the crest of the hill, which enabled the whole regiment to pour a rapid flanking fire upon the columns of the enemy. It seems the rebels were ascending the hill at the same time with the One hundred and twenty-ninth, but from an opposite direction, and each arriving upon the crest about the same time both lines were brought into very close contact. The right wing very summarily disposed of the line in their immediate front as they reached the road running across the crest of the hill, driving the enemy from behind a fence, who hastily obliqued toward the left of the regiment, and, as the right wing swung around and poured volley after volley into the flank of the enemy, and steadily advanced up the road, the heavy lines of the enemy immediately in front of the center and the left were thrown into confusion and began to give way. The left being thus relieved from the heavy fire, advanced steadily forward, and the whole regiment swung around to the right, the extreme right remaining stationary as a fixed pivot. Thence, when the whole regiment reached the crest of the hill, it had in effect obliqued to the left. The enemy seemed to have been taken by surprise, and, although their numbers were greatly superior to ours, and though they fired rapidly and destructively, they gave way, very slowly at first, then faster, and, finally, at a double-quick, until they had passed beyond the reach of our guns. Immediately in our front were two rebel stand of colors, which showed the presence of at least two rebel regiments. The bearers of these flags were repeatedly shot down a very short distance to our front, and both colors were left upon the field. One of these flags was seized by a member of my regiment, who was instantly shot dead after reaching my lines. The other flag fell the last time while the color bearer was in retreat down the hill, and at a time when the only troops upon the crest of the hill was the One hundred and twenty-ninth. When the left wing swung forward to the crest it passed by a considerable body of the enemy still farther to our left, who turned upon us after we had passed and gave us a fire in the rear, until other troops, pressing forward to our left, engaged their attention. Soon after we had thus gained the crest, the One hundred and fifth Illinois and Seventieth Indiana, composing the second line, moved up the hill, obliquing to our left, and formed on the left (excepting four companies of the One hundred and fifth, overlapping the One hundred and twenty-ninth in the rear), and thereby prevented the One hundred and twenty-ninth from being cut off by the enemy. For some reason the Second Brigade did not advance from the first hill until some time after the First Brigade had moved forward. Still I urged on my regiment, because I deemed the possession of the second hill as of vital importance, and also supposed the Second Brigade would be up in a moment; but, after reaching the crest of the hill, I found my left flank at least 300 yards in advance of the line of Coburn, and my regiment liable to be flanked by the rebels massing on my left and to the rear. This, however, was effectually prevented by the timely arrival of the One hundred and fifth Illinois and Seventieth Indiana. In this connection, I must call attention to the gallantry and cool bravery of both the officers and men of my regiment. To speak of personal acts of daring conduct would make this communication too long. With no support for a time upon the left, the regiment obstinately fought its way to the crest against greatly superior numbers, trusting implicitly to the brave men in their rear to prevent their being flanked by the enemy on our left. Our loss was as follows: 12 killed, 3 officers and 49 enlisted men wounded. The loss of the rebels from the fire of the One hundred and twenty-ninth was very severe, but I cannot speak of numbers with any certainty, as the ground over which the regiment advanced and fought subsequently became the rear and front of the One hundred and fifth Illinois, the One hundred and twenty-ninth having been ordered after the fight to take a new position to the right. All the rebels killed by the One hundred and twenty-ninth were buried by the One hundred and fifth, except those killed beyond the skirmish line. A large number of prisoners were taken by this regiment, both pending and after the fight, the exact number not known.

Respectfully submitted.

H. CASE,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. HOWARD DUNLEVY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., Third Div., 20th Army Corps.

I also here embody report heretofore submitted, covering from July 20 to September 12, to wit:

HDQRS. 129TH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Chattahoochee River, Ga., September 12, 1864.

In accordance with the circular of this date, calling for a report of the operations of this regiment since the 20th of July last, I have the honor to submit the following report:

On the 22d of July this regiment moved from the battle-ground of the 20th up to within a short distance of the enemy's trenches on the north side of Atlanta. The regiment remained at this point until the 29th of July, when it moved with the brigade to the extreme right of the army, for the purpose of protecting its right flank; thence it returned on the 2d of August and relieved a portion of the Fourteenth Corps near the railroad running north from Atlanta, where we remained until August 26. At this point the regiment was constantly under fire from the sharpshooters and pickets of the enemy, and during the time we remained there the regiment lost 2 killed and 2 wounded. On the night of August 26 the regiment and brigade moved to a point near the railroad bridge on the south side of the Chattahoochee River, thence, August 27, we moved across the river and occupied the rebel works on the north side, where we now remain.

Respectfully submitted.

H. CASE,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. JAMES L. MITCHELL,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., Third Div., 20th Army Corps.

We recrossed the Chattahoochee on the 16th of September, and went into camp near the line of rebel breast-works, about two miles southeast of the city [Atlanta], where we now remain. In this campaign we have marched 35 days and 220 miles.

Our loss was as follows: Men killed in action, 29; died from wounds received, 8; total, 37. Officers wounded, 5; men wounded, 134; total, 139. Total loss in action, 176.

Respectfully submitted.

H. CASE,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. G. W. GRUBBS,
A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 3d Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 257.

Report of Col. Benjamin Harrison, Seventieth Indiana Infantry, of operations May 13–19.

HDQRS. SEVENTIETH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
In the Field, near Cassville, Ga., May 20, 1864.

GENERAL: In obedience to your orders, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the operations of our forces from the 13th to the 19th, inclusive:

On the 13th instant I moved out about four miles from Snake Creek Gap, having the advance of the brigade, and under orders from you formed line of battle on the Resaca road and moved up to the crest of a ridge connecting on the right with the forces under the command of General McPherson, and having on my left one regiment of our brigade (One hundred and second Illinois Volunteer Infantry), which, with my regiment, constituted our front line and was placed by you under my command. Skirmishers were thrown

out to cover the front of the line and every preparation made for a proper advance when the order should be received. Almost immediately after we had taken position the line on our right (General McPherson) was advanced and soon became engaged with the enemy, but suffered no loss. About 4 p. m., by your orders, our line was advanced, changing direction gradually to the left, and having emerged from the timber was massed on the left of General Harrow's line, who was still skirmishing with the enemy. Shortly after dark we again changed position, relieving the regular brigade, of the Fourteenth Army Corps. My regiment was here located on the right of our brigade line and along the crest of a hill with a meadow of about 600 yards in width in front and extending from the base of the hill occupied by me to a hill opposite, which was strongly fortified and occupied in force by the enemy. As soon as day dawned on the 14th instant a sharp fire was opened by the rebel sharpshooters on my skirmishers, which was kept up quite briskly during the day, inflicting some loss on my regiment. Early in the day of Saturday, the 14th instant, instructions were received from your headquarters that we would be ordered to assault the works in our front at some time during the day, and orders were also given by you to strengthen the skirmish line. In compliance with the order, I deployed Company D of my regiment, Captain Tansey, relieving the skirmishers under Captain Carson, who had been placed upon the line the preceding night, and a few hours subsequently communicated to Captain Tansey an order received from your headquarters to advance his skirmishers, which was promptly though cautiously done, the men availing themselves of such meager shelter as the open field afforded. About 1 p. m., and while our line was resting behind the crest of the hill to avoid a troublesome fire which the rebel sharpshooters continued to pour in upon the crest, the "attention" was sounded in the regiment on my left and was repeated in my regiment. Not having received any intimation of what movement was intended, I called to Brigadier-General Ward, who at that moment approached my left, to know what the orders were. His reply was, "The orders are to advance." Knowing that an assault on the works in our front had been in contemplation earlier in the day, and supposing that the order involved such an assault, or at least that it involved an advance until a halt was ordered by the brigade commander, I put my regiment in march when the regiment on my left moved and passed over the crest of the hill and down its slope to a fence at its base, where I had previously instructed my officers to halt for a moment to reform their line, as they would necessarily be much broken in passing down the hill, which was very steep in some places. Under the cover of the fence I halted, and passed an inquiry to my major, who was on the left, to know whether the One hundred and second Illinois was still advancing with me. His answer was that this regiment had halted on the crest of the hill. After some time I was given to understand by one of the brigade staff, calling to me from the summit of the hill, that it was not intended that I should pass the hill, but that I should have halted on the crest, which had not been previously explained to me. By retiring the men singly or in small squads I was able without further casualties to resume our former line behind the crest of the hill. My losses during the day were as follows: On the skirmish line—killed, enlisted man, 1; wounded, enlisted men, 3; in advancing over the crest of the hill to our

supposed assault—killed, enlisted men, 2; wounded, enlisted men, 10; wounded, Lieutenant Martin, Company I, slightly in the leg. During the night of Saturday, the 14th instant, under orders, I constructed, with the assistance of Lieutenant Gilchrist and the brigade pioneers, a line of rifle-pits along the front of my line, and had moved in at daylight four companies to occupy them as sharpshooters and watch the enemy, when we were suddenly relieved by another brigade and marched around to a new position on the left of the Fourteenth Army Corps. In our new position we were informed that our brigade, supported by the other brigades of our division, was expected to assault the enemy's rifle-pits, and without delay our brigade was formed in column of battalions in order of rank. My regiment leading, passed from the crest of an intrenched ridge, occupied by our forces, across an open field in the valley and up a steep and thickly wooded hill to the assault of the enemy's breastworks, whose strength, and even exact location, was only revealed by the line of fire which, with fearful destructiveness, was belched upon our advancing column. I moved my men at the double-quick and, with loud cheers, across the open space in the valley in order sooner to escape the enfilading fire from the enemy's rifle-pits on our right and to gain the cover of the woods, with which the side of the hill against which our assault was directed was thickly covered. The men moved on with perfect steadiness and without any sign of faltering up the hillside and to the very muzzles of the enemy's artillery, which continued to belch their deadly charges of grape and canister, until the gunners were struck down at their guns. Having gained the outer face of the embrasures, in which the enemy had four 12-pounder Napoleon guns, my line halted for a moment to take breath. Seeing that the infantry supports had deserted the artillery, I cheered the men forward, and with a wild yell they entered the embrasures, striking down and bayoneting the rebel gunners, many of whom defiantly stood by their guns till struck down. Within this outer fortification, in which the artillery was placed, there was a strong line of breast-works, which was concealed from our view by a thick pine undergrowth, save at one point, which had been used as a gateway. This line was held by a rebel division of veteran troops, said to be of Hood's command. When we first entered the embrasures of the outer works the enemy fled in considerable confusion from the inner one, and had there been a supporting line brought up in good order at this juncture the second line might have easily been carried and held. My line having borne the brunt of the assault, it was not to be expected that it could be reformed for a second assault in time. The enemy in a moment rallied in rear of their second line, and poured in a most destructive fire upon us, which compelled us to retire outside the first line to obtain the cover of the works. At this point some confusion was created among our forces in and about the enemy's works (several of our battalions in rear of me having come up) by a cry that the enemy was flanking us. This caused many to retire down the hill, and had for a time the appearance of a general retreat. I strove in vain to rally my men under the enemy's fire on the hillside, and finally followed them to a partially sheltered place behind a ridge to our left, where I was engaged in separating my men from those of other regiments and reforming them preparatory to leading them again to the support of those who still held the guns we had captured, when I was informed that General Ward was wounded,

and was ordered to assume command of the brigade and reform it, which duty I discharged and then urgently asked General Butterfield for permission to take it again to the works we had carried and still held, and bring off the guns we had captured. This was refused, and by his order the brigade was placed in a new position on a hill to the left of the point at which we had assaulted, to assist in repelling an attack made by the enemy. To sum up the account of the day's fight, I will add that detachments from my regiment, and, I believe, from each of the other regiments of the brigade, held the rebels from re-entering and taking the guns we had captured until they were brought off at night by a detail from the First and Second Brigades. I would respectfully call your attention to the following points: First, my regiment entered the enemy's works in advance of all others, and my colors, though not planted, were the first to enter the fort; second, the enemy's lines were not penetrated at any other point than that where we entered, although assaulted by other troops on the left; third, my regiment, being in advance and having to bear the brunt of the assault, accomplished all that could have been required of them in entering the works and driving the enemy out. The work of carrying a second line of defense belonged to the support which followed me. The day following the battle my regiment, together with our whole brigade, remained on the battle-field burying our own and the rebel dead, and collecting abandoned arms and other property. Leaving the battle-ground about 5 p. m. of the 16th, we rejoined the division at ——— Mill. In the engagement with the enemy near Cassville on the 19th instant my regiment was under quite a heavy fire of shell, but suffered no loss. I append a list of killed and wounded in my regiment.*

I desire, in conclusion, to acknowledge the gallantry of my officers and men. Though never before under fire they have the testimony of the veteran foe they overcame that they bore themselves with conspicuous courage. I could not, of course, observe every individual act of gallantry on the part of my company officers, but must commend to your notice the following as especially worthy of mention for their determined and successful efforts to hold the captured guns: Capt. William M. Meredith, Capt. H. M. Scott, Lieut. M. L. Ohr, Capt. P. S. Carson, Capt. H. M. Endsley, Lieut. William C. Mitchell, Lieut. E. B. Colestock. Captain Tansey, who was severely wounded, also bore himself most gallantly. Lieut. C. H. Cox, acting adjutant, was conspicuous for his coolness and his efforts to rally the men. Lieutenant-Colonel Merrill and Major Ragan did their whole duty, and have need of no higher praise from me. Dr. Jenkins A. Fitzgerald, assistant surgeon, during all of our series of operations was always found with his regiment, dressing the wounds of those who had fallen under the heaviest fire of the enemy, manifesting a thorough disregard of his own safety in his humane desire to give the wounded the promptest surgical relief. Rev. A. C. Allen, chaplain, deserves mention for his untiring labors night and day to relieve the wants and sufferings of our wounded.

I am, general, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

BENJA. HARRISON.

Colonel Seventieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Brig. Gen. W. T. WARD,

Comdg. First Brig., Third Div., 20th Army Corps.

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*Shows 29 men killed, 4 officers and 140 men wounded; total 173.

No. 258.

Report of Lieut. Col. Samuel Merrill, Seventieth Indiana Infantry, of operations July 20–September 3.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTIETH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
September 19, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I respectfully submit the following report of the movements of the Seventieth Regiment Indiana Infantry Volunteers from the 20th of July, 1864, to the 3d of September, 1864:

The 21st was spent in burying our own dead and the corpses left by the enemy on the field of battle. On the morning of the 22d an advance of two miles was made and works thrown up, behind which we remained until the morning of the 26th, when the line was again advanced. On the evening of the same day we were relieved and ordered to occupy a line in rear of and supporting the Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps. In obedience to orders received on the afternoon of the 28th, we moved to the right for the purpose of reenforcing Howard's army, but as it was soon ascertained that the movements were unnecessary, we returned to the original position, only, however, to shift our place on the 29th to the extreme right of the army as a support to Davis' division, of the Fourteenth Army Corps. The movement to the right was continued on the 30th, succeeded by the erection of breast-works.

August 2, received an order to move back to the left, and, after resting for the night in reserve, we relieved the regular brigade, of the Fourteenth Army Corps, on the 3d. New works in advance were thrown up and occupied on the 5th, succeeded by a similar advance and occupation on the 12th instant. At 8 p. m. August 26 the regiment quietly deserted their works, and, falling back along the railroad, arrived before daybreak on the south bank of the Chattahoochee River. The following day, 27th, we crossed the river and took a position a mile above the railroad bridge in works formerly built and defended by the enemy.

Respectfully submitted.

S. MERRILL,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventieth Indiana Volunteers.

Capt. JOHN SPEED,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Div., Twentieth Army Corps.

No. 259.

Report of Maj. Zachariah S. Ragan, Seventieth Indiana Infantry.

NEAR ATLANTA, GA., *September* 22, 1864.

The regiment marched from Wauhatchie Valley at 6.30 a. m. on May 2, 1864, marching via Gordon's Mills, passing three miles south of Ringgold. Whilst crossing Taylor's Ridge, Lieutenant Hardenbrook, in charge of a squad of ten men, surprised the enemy's pickets, capturing 3 horses, together with some other things. Encamped on the night of the 7th in front of Dug Gap, where the regiment was held, in expectation of being engaged, until the morning of the 11th; marched at 5 o'clock into Snake [Creek] Gap; spent part of the day

cutting out and widening the road; marched thence in the direction of Resaca. During the afternoon of the 13th of May we met the enemy and were shelled by them till late in the evening; moved out to the front line; moved to the left and were placed in position in the front line at 10 p. m.; picket-firing during the night without any casualties. On the morning of the 14th at dawn of day brisk skirmishing commenced. During the fore part of the day Company D was sent out to ascertain the strength and position of the enemy; had not advanced far until the firing was so heavy as to compel them to seek shelter, where they were under the necessity of remaining until after night. The regiment at 1 p. m. was ordered to advance, but the fire of the enemy was so terrific as to soon check them and fully satisfy all of the strength of the enemy, and that it was not practicable to attempt to charge them across an open field with a deep and swampy creek running through it. The regiment lost during the day 3 men killed and 13 wounded. A detail worked all night on rifle-pits. On the morning of the 15th moved to the extreme left of the line; unslung knapsacks and formed in five lines just behind the crest of the hill in front of the rebel fort and breastworks. At 1 p. m. the Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps (with the Seventieth Indiana leading the charge in front of the fort), charged the fort and earth-works and captured the battery, consisting of two sections of 12-pounder brass pieces, mounted. During the charge and taking the artillery out of the fort the Seventieth Regiment lost—in killed 26 men; wounded, 126 men and 4 commissioned officers; aggregate, 156. On the 18th our forces came in contact with the enemy near Cassville and were engaged all day in skirmishing and artillery firing; the Seventieth had 1 man wounded. May 25, ran into the enemy in front of Lost Mountain, near Dallas. On that evening the Seventieth was not engaged in the fight, yet had 1 man killed and several wounded by shells. The regiment was engaged all night building breast-works. From May 25 to June 1 the regiment was part of the time in the front line and part of the time in the second line and had her quota on the skirmish line, with a loss of only a few men. The brigade moved to the left from time to time until the 15th day of June, when our forces advanced onto the enemy, driving him from his first line of works, and about 5 p. m. drove their skirmishers back into their strong works, at which time the First Brigade attacked them on the Sandtown road at Golgotha Church. From some want of a correct knowledge of the ground or pressure from the left the Seventieth Indiana was thrown across the Sandtown road in an exposed situation in front of the enemy's masked artillery, where Cleburne's division fired 135 rounds of shot, shell, and canister at our line during the hour and forty-five minutes that the regiment lay in its perilous position. The casualties of the regiment were 3 commissioned officers and 43 men wounded and 3 killed. From the 15th of June to the 20th day of July the regiment was more or less engaged more or less of the time in skirmishing, supporting batteries, &c. During that space of time there were quite a number of casualties. On the 20th day of July the Seventieth was engaged in the battle on Peach Tree Creek; in the formation was in the second line, yet during the engagement a charge was made and they passed through the first line and intrenched themselves on the crest of the hill in the front line. The regiment lost in that battle 1 commissioned officer and 4 privates killed and 2 commissioned officers and 25 men wounded; total, 32.

On July 22 the Twentieth Corps moved in the direction of Atlanta till our advance was repulsed by the shot and shell from the enemy's forts around the city. Our brigade (First) took a position on the north of the city and built breast-works midst the bursting shells of the enemy's artillery; participated in some warm skirmishing, and after a few days advanced some 200 yards and built a second line of works. On the 28th our brigade was ordered to the right to support the Fifteenth Corps, where they remained for one week and then returned to Atlanta and went into the works west of the Chattanooga railroad. The brigade advanced and built two new and very strong lines of works, with more or less casualties every day till the 25th day of August, when the Twentieth Corps was ordered to fall back and the Seventieth took a position on the north side of the Chattahoochee, where our regiment was employed in picket duty and fatigue in unloading and storing commissaries, ammunition, &c., till the 16th day of September; marched into Atlanta and went into camp on the south side of the city.

Respectfully submitted.

Z. S. RAGAN,
Major, Comdg. Seventieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

No. 260.

Report of Capt. Samuel A. West, Seventy-ninth Ohio Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTY-NINTH OHIO INFANTRY,
Near Atlanta, Ga., September 22, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with orders from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Infantry Volunteers in the operations of the army from the inception of the campaign, which had for its object the possession and occupation of the city of Atlanta, Ga., to its conclusion, which has just been so triumphantly crowned with success. In the absence of any recorded facts of these operations, it will be a somewhat difficult matter to prepare at this time a report perfectly satisfactory to ourselves or to you. We shall endeavor, however, to meet the demands of the order in as good a manner as possible under the circumstances:

The regiment, under command of Col. Henry G. Kennett, broke camp at Wauhatchie, Tenn., on the morning of the 2d of May, at 6 o'clock, in good condition and fine spirits, marching on that day a distance of seventeen miles, to Lee and Gordon's Mills. As it is not deemed essentially necessary to consume space by giving a particular account of each day's operations relating to this command, we shall confine ourselves to those only which are esteemed of especial importance; consequently shall pass over the period from the 3d to the 13th, inclusive, with the simple remark that nothing of unusual moment occurred in our own experience, though fighting commenced in some of the other divisions of the army as early as the 5th. The night of the 13th found us in position on a ridge at a point near where the main wagon road crosses the railroad leading from Dalton south, and to the right of the Fourteenth Corps. Remained in the same position all the succeeding day, skirmishing to some extent

the whole time. On our left the battle was raging fiercely, but did not envelop us. The following morning the Second Division, Fourteenth Corps, relieved us, and we were shifted around to the left of the Fourteenth and Twenty-third Corps. When we reached a certain point in the road we were formed, in conjunction with the other regiments of the brigade, in column by battalion, and ordered to assault the enemy's works, which consisted of a fort of four field pieces (the key to their position), strongly supported by infantry well protected by formidable earth-works. Our brigade had the advance of the storming column, the several regiments composing it being disposed as follows: The Seventieth Indiana first in order; then followed the One hundred and second Illinois, Seventy-ninth Ohio, One hundred and twenty-ninth and One hundred and fifth Illinois. We advanced in moderately fair order, the thick undergrowth of pines preventing, however, to a considerable extent, the preservation of a compact and uniform line. The fort, together with the pieces it contained, was taken. Our loss in the assault reached 7 killed and 50 wounded. A portion of the regiment remained on the hill near the fort until relieved at about 10 o'clock at night. We bivouacked till morning in proximity to the front line held by our army. During the night the enemy evacuated the rest of their works, leaving the Union forces in ample possession of the position. The following day was principally occupied in performing the solemn rites of burial to the slain in their country's cause. At 6 p. m. of the 16th we again commenced a forward movement, passing as we advanced the Coosa[wattee] and Oostenaula Rivers, striking the enemy's rear guard on the night of the 18th. On the morning of the 19th continued our march for about a mile, when we came upon his skirmishers. Promptly forming in line of battle, we advanced cautiously another mile and halted, when we were admonished by a few shells dropping near that the enemy was in the vicinity. Upon a careful investigation as to the posture of affairs, it became evident that he was in our immediate front in full force, rendering our situation rather hazardous. By a dexterous movement of Major-General Butterfield, commanding, we turned off to the right in order to be in nearer supporting distance of the residue of the corps. At about 4 p. m. the other two divisions came up and we all boldly advanced together by a number of beautifully executed maneuvers across an open field into a dense wood, pressing the enemy closely through the town of Cassville. Failing to force an engagement, we gave up the pursuit at dark and moved back about a mile, where we went into camp. On the 23d resumed the march, crossed the Etowah, and reached Burnt Hickory the following day, where earth-works were thrown up. Moved out about 7 a. m. of the 25th, advancing leisurely until noon, when word arrived that one division of our corps had found the enemy in strong force and was then engaging him. This had the effect of increasing our rate of travel until we came into the immediate neighborhood of the enemy, formed in order of battle in the second line, the brigade being on the extreme right. Advanced thus under a heavy fire of shell and solid shot to within a hundred yards of the enemy, who was ensconced behind earth-works. Here the regiment became isolated from the brigade, having moved too far to the right, and marched forward in line, past our own skirmishers across an open field to a fence in the edge of a wood, changed direction to the left, advanced again, halted, then withdrew from the front line by the left flank,

rejoining the rest of the brigade, and bivouacked for the night. The operations of the army around Dallas continued until on or about the 4th of June. There were several engagements on the right and left, but we did not get into any action, our part of the programme being simply to hold our position, which underwent a number of changes which it will not be necessary here particularly to notice. On the 4th of June the enemy was discovered to have evacuated his position. Pursuit was promptly inaugurated on the part of our forces, and the 6th brought us to a point about two and a half miles from Acworth, where we threw up a line of works and remained until the 15th. On the 15th advanced in the neighborhood of two miles, formed in order of battle, and moved upon the enemy, driving in his pickets and closing up to within 100 yards of his main line of works, and held the position until 10 p. m., when we were relieved and transferred to another part of the line farther to the left. Our loss here was 1 commissioned officer and 15 enlisted men wounded. On the 17th the enemy again executed one of his grand movements to the rear a maneuver which seemed to be a distinguishing feature in his military tactics, obviously occasioned, however, by the able and superior generalship which has continually displayed itself throughout the campaign and formed its chief characteristic. The enemy continued his retreat and we our pursuit. On the 22d we supported a battery, having 1 man killed. From this to the 3d of July, at which date the enemy made good another retreat, leaving us in possession of the town of Marietta, was occupied in operations around Kenesaw Mountain, the regiment furnishing daily its proportion of the pickets. It did not become actually engaged, but suffered some loss in skirmishes to about 12 in number wounded. From the 3d to the 17th was principally consumed in maneuvering for position and in getting the enemy across the Chattahoochee. At 3 p. m. on the 17th crossed the Chattahoochee, advancing toward Atlanta, the goal for which we set out, and at about 11 a. m. on the 20th reached and crossed Peach Tree Creek. Formed in column by division, and rested in a corn-field under cover of a hill, occupied by a portion of the Fourth Corps. Moved by the flank from this point, under a heavy skirmish fire from the enemy, down Peach Tree Creek about half a mile, and near Howell's Mill. Here we again rested in line of battle until about 3.30 p. m., when we were suddenly aroused by the enemy advancing upon us immediately in front, and in two and four lines. The order "forward" was given and promptly put into execution. We gained the crest of the hill, at the foot of which we had been lying, meeting the enemy in two and three lines, repulsing him with terrible slaughter. During the battle the regiment built a strong line of works, completing them by dark, and resting behind them for the night. The 21st was employed in burying our dead. Our loss was 10 killed and 48 wounded. This was the first open field fight the enemy had given us from the beginning of the campaign. On the 22d, the enemy having evacuated their position in our front, we resumed our advance upon the city, which was continued until we reached a point about two miles distant, where we halted and constructed a line of breast-works, hovering about the city. We continued near the city until the 25th of August, when we were relieved from the position in the immediate vicinity of the rebel stronghold and put across the Chattahoochee. Were there encamped, when, on the 2d of September, the joyful intelligence

reached us that Atlanta was entered and occupied by one of the brigades of our division, of the Twentieth Corps. The casualties in the command during the campaign are: Killed, 21 enlisted men; wounded, 5 commissioned officers, 142 enlisted men; missing, 4 enlisted men; aggregate, 172. The officers and men of my command deserve great praise for their bravery and endurance during the whole campaign, and I shall not particularize where "each was a hero of himself."

I have the honor, sir, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. A. WEST,
Captain, Commanding Seventy-ninth Ohio.

Lieut. GEORGE W. GRUBBS,
A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 3d Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 261.

Reports of Col. John Coburn, Thirty-third Indiana Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Cassville, Ga., May 22, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the following operations of the Second Brigade of the Third Division of the Twentieth Army Corps, from the 8th day of May to the 21st day of May, 1864:

On the 9th day of May the brigade was encamped near Trickum, Ga., in Dogwood Valley, and on the right of the army at Buzzard Roost. Two regiments, the Nineteenth Michigan and Twentieth Connecticut, were ordered to march and occupy Boyd's Trail, over Rocky Face, or John's Mountain, south of Buzzard Roost. This was done after a slight skirmish, with the loss of 1 sergeant of the Nineteenth Michigan mortally wounded. These regiments remained there on the 10th, the remainder of the brigade still in their former camp. On the 11th the brigade moved with the division to Snake Creek Gap, some seventeen miles, and went into camp near the southern end, and at once began work on the road, making a double track for wagons and a by-way for troops. On the 12th the brigade continued at work on the road. At noon three regiments marched three miles in advance and encamped in the rear of a part of General McPherson's command. The Twentieth Connecticut and Thirty-third Indiana remained at work on the road during the day, and at night rejoined the brigade. May 13, the whole brigade marched at daylight, and at about 2 p. m. went into position on the left of the division, in rear of the Fifteenth Corps, in the neighborhood of Resaca, having been deployed in two lines. In the evening the brigade marched to the left and front about a mile and a half, and encamped for the night in the rear of a part of the Fourteenth Corps. May 14, the brigade was moved forward about 400 yards and relieved a part of the Fourteenth Corps, Carlin's brigade, in front and to the left. The formation was in two lines deployed. The brigade encamped here for the night, on the left of the division. The position of the enemy was in our front and beyond a narrow cleared valley upon a low wooded ridge covered by fortifications. The Fourteenth Corps was severely engaged with the enemy here

during the day. May 15, the brigade moved in the morning with the division to the left some two miles, passing the Fourteenth, Fourth, and Twenty-third Corps, and here, having halted, received an order to advance in rear of the right of the First Brigade, in echelon in two lines, and in their support as an assaulting column on the works of the enemy. On coming to the position where this formation was to be made, it was found to be impracticable on account of the location of a part of the Fourth Corps on our right. The brigade was then formed in close column of battalions immediately in rear of the First Brigade. Soon after this order was changed and the brigade directed to be formed in two lines in the rear of the First Brigade, which was being done, but before the completion of the deployment orders were given to advance at once and as rapidly as possible to support the First Brigade, which was making an advance upon the enemy's works. The brigade was moved forward at once in the following order: First line, Eighty-fifth Indiana, Colonel Baird, on the right; Nineteenth Michigan, Colonel Gilbert, on the left. Second line, Twentieth Connecticut, Colonel Ross, on the right; Twenty-second Wisconsin, Colonel Utley, on the left. Third line, Thirty-third Indiana, Major Miller, in rear of the Twenty-second Wisconsin. The brigade was thus formed in a narrow ravine, very thickly wooded with low and bushy trees, with steep hill-sides, and out of view of the enemy and their works. The advance was difficult up this steep ascent. At the time of receiving this order to advance, and throughout the movement up the hill, the Second Division of the Twentieth Corps was moving by the left flank in from six to eight lines from right to left through my brigade, breaking and intercepting the lines, and preventing any regimental commander from seeing his own troops, or the possibility, for the time, of managing them. The brigade, notwithstanding, moved forward over the hill and onward, carrying some men of the Second Division with them, and losing others of its own men, who were swept with the heavier current to the left. The summit of the hill is covered with woods, but the slope beyond and the valley are cleared in front of a portion of the rebel works, which were situated on the hills beyond, and which here presented opposite our right a salient angle receding with a long sweep sharply to our left. The brigade advanced, a portion across the field to the works and the left along the woods to its left. This was done under a tremendous fire of artillery and musketry, which killed and wounded many of our men, but they bravely advanced and planted the colors of the Nineteenth Michigan and Twenty-second Wisconsin in a small fort of the enemy occupied by four of their field pieces. Such was the fury of the enemy's fire that the men could not advance farther, and here a portion of the First and Second Brigades remained during the day, holding this position under the very brow of the rebel earth-works. A portion retired to the left and rear. Soon after my arrival at the immediate vicinity of the rebel works General Ward was wounded and left the field. I took command of the forces there and made three efforts to charge and take the enemy's works, but such was the disorganized condition of the men of both brigades and the terrific force of their fire that each charge failed and nothing more could be done than hold the place up to the line of their breast-works. In one of these charges late in the day the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania, Colonel Cobham, gallantly participated. Remaining here till near

sunset, I received an order to come to the rear with the men of my command then with me. I returned, leaving the men where I had placed them, near the rebel works. This was approved. A portion of the brigade having been formed in the rear and to the left after the first charge, I took them, by order of General Butterfield, to the left still farther to meet and assist in repelling a charge then being made by the enemy upon the left of our position. The Thirty-third Indiana at once changed front forward and promptly met the attack. After a severe fight, in which the rebels suffered much, they were repulsed and retired. General Butterfield then directed me to send 200 men to re-enforce the men of my own brigade and relieve the men of the First Brigade still near the rebel earth-works. This was done under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Buckingham, of the Twentieth Connecticut. His force assisted in digging the side of the fort away and in dragging out four pieces of artillery at night. The losses of the brigade in this action are as follows: 1 officer killed and 7 wounded, 26 men killed and 191 wounded, and 1 man missing. I refer to the reports of the regimental commanders for the names of officers and men killed and wounded, and for acts of distinguished merit. Early in the action Col. Henry C. Gilbert, Nineteenth Michigan, was mortally wounded while leading his men up to the rebel works. His life has been gloriously sacrificed to his country in the front rank of her soldiers. Captain Calmer, of the same regiment, was killed on the top of their ramparts, and Captain Patton and Lieutenant Flint, of the Twenty-second Wisconsin, mortally wounded close beside him. The conduct of the brigade under the peculiarly trying circumstances was excellent. Their determined and gallant charge secured the position so boldly won by the First Brigade, and together they held it, under the very muzzles of the enemy's guns, five hours in daylight, and their prompt and vigorous action on the left late in the day contributed powerfully to repel the fierce assault of the enemy there. The brigade encamped on the battle-field, a detail making breast-works during the night. On the morning of the 16th of May the brigade marched with the division, passing the railroad near Resaca and crossing the Connesauga on a temporary bridge left standing by the enemy. At 11 o'clock at night the brigade arrived at the Coosawattee River at Field's Mill and began crossing soon after on a ferry-boat. This was accomplished at 2.30 on the morning of the 17th; here the command bivouacked till daylight. At 2 p. m. on the 17th the brigade marched, leaving a detail of 150 men to complete a bridge over the Coosawattee and 250 men as a train guard; marched till 10 p. m. and encamped with the division. On the morning of the 18th the brigade marched toward Cassville, and the division finding the enemy in front, the Twenty-second Wisconsin was left with the train as a guard. The brigade moved on, having made a march of some twenty-one miles; encamped on Gravelly Plateau, some four miles north of Cassville. Two regiments, the Thirty-third and Eighty-fifth Indiana, were sent back two miles and stationed as a guard upon a road intersecting the one to Cassville on the right. On the 19th a portion of the brigade was ordered to advance with the division to the right of the road to Cassville; the Nineteenth Michigan, Major Griffin, and Twentieth Connecticut, under Colonel Ross, were sent. The Thirty-third and Eighty-fifth Indiana having come up, were ordered to hold the Cassville road and fortify it. This they did until 2 p. m. The regiments of the brigade in advance occupied the right of the division

and supported the artillery, driving the enemy before them with great promptness and bravery. At 2 p. m. the Thirty-third and Eighty-fifth Indiana were ordered forward from their position on the road, and at 4 p. m. joined the division, already formed and advancing upon the enemy; they were hurried up and placed in position to the right and rear of the division, which had then arrived to a point half a mile west of Cassville. Just at this time the Nineteenth Michigan and Twentieth Connecticut were ordered up to support Company C, First Michigan Artillery,* which took a position on an eminence to command the enemy's line on the opposite side of Cassville and to the east. The Thirty-third and Eighty-fifth Indiana were moved up and formed the second line in their immediate rear. At dusk the Nineteenth Michigan and Twentieth Connecticut, supported by the Thirty-third and Eighty-fifth Indiana, were advanced into the town, which, after a skirmish, they held and occupied during the night. The streets were then strongly barricaded and every preparation made for a strenuous resistance of any attempt to dislodge our force. The heights beyond the town were covered by the enemy in large numbers, who made extensive fortifications during the night but evacuated them at daylight. The brigade occupied the town until 10 a. m. of the 20th of May, when it moved to the west about a mile and a half and encamped with the division, the First Division, Twentieth Corps, relieving us in Cassville. The loss in the advance on and occupation of Cassville was 1 man killed and 5 wounded. I here take occasion to return thanks to all of my staff for their activity and ardor in obeying and executing all orders and meeting all emergencies. To Capt. A. G. Kellam, provost-marshal, Lieut. F. C. Crawford, acting assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenants Booth and Reynolds, my aides, I accord the highest praise for bravery and coolness. The commanders of regiments did, I believe, their whole duty as soldiers and brave men.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN COBURN,

Colonel Thirty-third Indiana, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. JOHN SPEED,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Div., Twentieth Army Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS.

Camp on Kolb's farm, near Marietta, Ga., June 28, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the military operations of the Second Brigade of the Third Division of the Twentieth Corps, from the 22d day of May to the 29th day of June, A. D. 1864, in Northern Georgia:

On the 23d day of May, 1864, the brigade, being encamped near Cassville, Ga., with the division and corps, marched at 4 a. m. toward the Etowah River, almost due south. The Fourteenth Corps marched on a parellel line with ours. The brigade about noon halted at the river to await the completion of the pontoon bridge. This being completed in a short time we moved across and encamped

*So in original, but it was probably Battery I, First Michigan, or Battery C, First Ohio, both of which belonged to the Third Division. Battery C, First Michigan, served with the Sixteenth Army Corps.

in a line a mile and a half south of the river, the Nineteenth Michigan Volunteers being on picket duty. On the 24th of May the Twentieth Connecticut Volunteers was detailed as train guard. The brigade marched with the corps at 7:30 a. m. During the day there was cavalry skirmishing in front. The march was very slow. At 4 p. m. we passed Burnt Hickory, having come through the gap of that name in the Allatoona Hills. The brigade encamped a mile and a half northeast of Burnt Hickory.

BATTLE OF NEW HOPE CHURCH.

On the 25th of May the brigade marched toward Dallas at 9 a. m. During the day there was cavalry skirmishing in front. In the afternoon at 2 p. m. the brigade crossed Pumpkin Vine Creek. At 4 p. m. the division arrived in the rear of a position held by the First and Second Divisions of the Twentieth Corps, and in which they had but a short time before been attacked by a heavy force in front, on the Dallas road, near New Hope Church. The brigade was formed in line of battle by battalions in mass and moved forward on the right of the road to support the Third Brigade of this division the distance of a mile through the woods in the direction of the firing. That brigade bore off to the left of the sound of firing and I was directed to advance to the front. This advance, although in woods and hills, was executed as though on the drill ground. Coming under a rapid fire of artillery, the brigade was deployed in two lines, the Thirty-third Indiana and Nineteenth Michigan in front, the Eighty-fifth Indiana and Twenty-second Wisconsin in the rear. The brigade was advanced a short distance and halted. The country just here is an unbroken forest with undulations from twenty to fifty feet in height. The enemy was posted on one of these ridges and had fortified, having his artillery in position commanding the ground of our advance. I soon received an order to relieve Robinson's brigade, of the First Division, and began the advance with the brigade, but the Nineteenth Michigan was ordered by General Hooker to halt and then to go to the left, to relieve a regiment of the Second Division (Geary's), sorely pressed, which it did at once, pouring in a destructive fire. The Thirty-third Indiana was continued on the advance to the front to relieve Robinson's line, the Twenty-second Wisconsin and Eighty-fifth Indiana being held in reserve. The line before named had given way and could not be found, but I soon did find the front line, occupied by General Knipe's brigade, of the First Division. The general requested me to relieve his line, their supply of ammunition being almost exhausted. This I did, in so far as I could with the Thirty-third Indiana, with its 550 muskets. This regiment advanced without a falter, in line, passing through Knipe's men and delivering volley after volley, soon silenced the musketry, which had been heavy and was increasing in front. During this advance the enemy poured in upon us a tremendous fire of artillery, raking the ground on which we stood. Shells, grape-shot, canister, railroad spikes, and every deadly missile rained around us. I now aver that no regiment could have borne with more unfaltering daring this fearful cannonade and musketry fire than did the Thirty-third Indiana that day. So, too, with the Nineteenth Michigan on the left of the road. The fight continued until long after dark; a cold and heavy rain closed it, and the men went to work in the darkness to hunt up logs and sticks with which to make rude

breast-works. The Nineteenth Michigan was relieved at 1 o'clock in the morning. The Thirty-third Indiana continued on the front line and fortified, laboring the entire night. The losses in this action are as follows: Thirty-third Indiana, 3 men killed, 2 officers and 43 men wounded; Nineteenth Michigan, 1 officer killed and 3 wounded (Captain Bigelow mortally), 3 men killed and 44 wounded; the Twenty-second Wisconsin, 1 man killed, 1 officer and 8 men wounded; the Eighty-fifth Indiana, 1 officer and 6 men wounded, making in all, 1 officer and 7 men killed and 7 officers and 101 men wounded; a total of 116. Many of the wounded died, among them Captain Bigelow, Nineteenth Michigan, an intelligent, active, energetic, and most efficient officer. In this battle the Second Brigade while engaged covered at least a fourth of the entire fighting front of the corps, and held it until the contest closed in the impenetrable darkness of a midnight storm. Not a gun was fired by our troops on its right, and it boldly held its position there, with the possibility of a flank attack at any moment. Late at night the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania, Colonel Cobham, came from the left and took position, erecting breast-works on the right, and on his right the First Brigade of this division formed and continued the line of works, refusing it almost directly to the rear. In this battle Major Miller, commanding the Thirty-third Indiana, and Major Griffin, the Nineteenth Michigan, greatly distinguished themselves for coolness and daring. Early in the morning of the 26th the Twenty-second Wisconsin and Eighty-fifth Indiana took their position in the front line, relieving the Thirty-third Indiana and One hundred and twenty-third New York. The fortifications were strengthened and a continual and destructive skirmish fire continued, in which the brigade lost 2 officers and 27 men. At dark the brigade was relieved and moved to the right, in rear of the First Brigade. May 27, the brigade moved forward and occupied the line of works made by the First Brigade, which advanced some fifty yards and fortified. May 28, remained in same camp, under constant skirmish fire and occasional shots from artillery. May 29, remained in same camp. At 11 o'clock at night the enemy made a demonstration on our left, which resulted in a furious discharge of musketry and artillery for nearly an hour. We heard heavy firing at a distance on the right of the army, which proved to be an attack on the Army of the Tennessee. May 30, the brigade moved into the front line, relieving the Third Brigade. May 31, the brigade remained in the same camp.

June 1, the brigade was relieved by a part of General Morgan L. Smith's division, of the Fifteenth Corps, at 1 p. m., and with the division marched in rear of the army lines northeast about four miles, passing the Fourth, Fourteenth, and Twenty-third Corps, encamping on a precipitous and rocky ridge occupied in part by the First Division of the Twentieth Corps. June 2, the brigade marched northeasterly two and a half miles and halted in rear of the Twenty-third Corps, forming a single line and throwing up works with bayonets, cups, and plates in an incredibly short time under a fire from the enemy's artillery. Here Major Miller, commanding Thirty-third Indiana, was wounded in the head. June 3, the brigade, with the division, moved still farther to the left and northeast toward Acworth, following Hovey's division, of the Twenty-third Corps, and in support of it. After moving a mile we halted near Morris' Hill Church and encamped on the extreme left flank of the army, the Twenty-second Wisconsin in support of a battery,

erected fortifications. By this movement the right flank of the enemy was turned and he began to retreat. June 4, the brigade moved forward and occupied the lines of Hovey's division which had advanced. June 5, remained in same camp. June 6, the brigade moved at 6 a. m. southeasterly about five miles and struck the Sandtown and Acworth road. After moving upon it a short distance the brigade took position at Mount Olivet Church, near Kemp's Mill, on the left of the road. The church was burning as we approached, the enemy having just passed to the left and east toward Pine Knob and Kenesaw Mountain on the Marietta road. Pine Knob on the left and Lost Mountain on the right were plainly visible from this position. Here breast-works were erected beginning at the road and running eastward. The lines were refused on the right of this brigade by the First Division, Twentieth Corps, and on the left by the First Brigade of this division. The brigade encamped here until the 15th of June, taking upon the skirmish line 6 prisoners. The rain which began on the 1st of June continued almost daily. The roads became very muddy and rations scarce, so that the regular ration was not issued for a short time. While here the Twenty-third Corps moved to our right and toward Lost Mountain, and the Fourth and Fourteenth Corps to our left toward Pine Knob, on which could be seen the rebel camps.

BATTLE OF LOST MOUNTAIN OR GILGAL CHURCH.

On the 15th of June the brigade moved with the division, and crossing the small stream just below Kemp's Mill, advanced on the road toward Gilgal (wrongly called Golgotha) Church, in a southeasterly direction, leaving Lost Mountain to the right and west a mile and a half, and halted near to a line of the enemy's works just abandoned upon the left of the road, and here formed in line of battle in rear of the First Brigade, the Twenty-third Corps being on the right of our division and the remainder of the Twentieth Corps on the left. Here the brigade remained about two hours. At this time the First Brigade advanced in line of battle across an open field, broken perpendicularly to our line by a ravine almost a quarter of a mile to a wood beyond, where the enemy's skirmishers were posted. They were soon dislodged. The Second Brigade was ordered to advance in support of the First Brigade in line of battle, the Nineteenth Michigan, Major Griffin, on the right, on its left the Eighty-fifth Indiana, Colonel Baird, the Thirty-third Indiana, Major Miller, on its left, and the Twenty-second Wisconsin, Colonel Utley, on the left. This movement was made with regularity and promptness, the right somewhat advanced. On arriving in the wood a deep ravine was encountered in part of the line, and still farther forward the ground ascends, forming a broken ridge thickly covered with trees. The First Brigade met with considerable resistance from the enemy's skirmishers, and advanced bearing off toward the right, a portion of it crossing the road. Here it was subjected to a tremendous fire of artillery and musketry, coming from what proved to be the enemy's great line of earth-works, about 200 yards in front, and returning heavy volleys of musketry upon the retreating enemy. The First Brigade soon exhausted their ammunition, and upon the request of Brigadier-General Wood, I relieved his line, sending the Eighty-fifth Indiana and Nineteenth Michigan to his relief on the right of the road, and the Thirty-third Indiana and Twenty-

second Wisconsin on the left of the road. The troops on the right were subjected for a short time to the same heavy fire the First Brigade had borne; but, having been directed by Colonel Baird not to return the fire, it soon ceased. It had by this time become dark. The troops on the left of the road at once began the work of fortification, and continued it all night. Those on the right were withdrawn and placed on the left of the brigade, and in like manner fortified. The front of the brigade was the front of the Thirty-third Indiana and eight companies of the Twenty-second Wisconsin. The remainder of the line was refused on the left along the edge of a ravine, a portion of the Eighty-fifth Indiana line crossing it on the extreme left. An effort was made throughout the night to connect our line with the First Division on the left, but such was the darkness and the distance that it was not effected till after daylight. While with his regiment upon the right of the road Major Griffin was mortally wounded, and died during the night. He was a gallant, faithful, and intelligent officer, and did nobly his duty at all times. His death was a public loss. Ten men were wounded in the brigade during the fight. Colonel Baird behaved with remarkable coolness and skill in managing the troops on the right of the road under a galling and destructive fire, and in withdrawing them when ordered, preserving them almost unhurt, when a want of caution might have sacrificed many of the men. During the night one regiment of the Twenty-third Corps joined my right, refusing its line squarely to the rear along the left of the road. The men labored with untiring patience at the earth-works, and by morning built a strong line in 200 yards of the rebel lines and under fire of musketry and artillery. On the 16th of June the brigade remained in same camp strengthening the works and skirmishing, the enemy in many places having a fatal range upon us from his principal line of works. The loss of the brigade this day was 4 killed and 24 wounded. On the morning of the 17th of June the enemy evacuated his position, and our skirmishers at 5 o'clock occupied his works, which were found to be very heavy and strong. The skirmishers were advanced at once, and found the enemy about three miles ahead, toward Marietta. At noon the brigade, with the division, moved forward in advance, formed in line with the Eighty-fifth Indiana as skirmishers. The enemy were soon found by our skirmishers posted on a wooded ridge beyond a small stream and well fortified. The brigade was advanced through a very dense wood half a mile to a large field and formed in line between the Second Division on the right and the First Division on the left, about 400 yards from the enemy's position. Earth-works were at once built under a slight fire from the enemy's artillery. On the 18th of June the brigade remained in the same camp skirmishing sharply, 6 men being killed and wounded; the artillery meanwhile playing with great activity on the enemy: the rain was excessive. June 19, the enemy evacuated his position and our skirmishers occupied his works at 4 o'clock in the morning. They were found to be quite strong, with well-prepared abatis. Six prisoners were captured. At 10 a. m. the brigade marched in rear of the division. The rain fell in torrents; notwithstanding, we advanced a mile and crossed a branch of Noyes' Creek after a few hours' delay on account of the sudden rise of the water, which carried away the bridges and covered the road. Having crossed this

stream we advanced along the road toward Marietta and formed in line of battle on a wooded ridge half a mile to the right of the road in the rear of the division, already formed in two lines in our front. The division advanced three-quarters of a mile, finding the enemy in front and on the right flank. A position was here taken and the brigade again took the front, building fortifications. During the night it was moved to the left, building other works on that line, being under orders to connect with the Second Division, but failed to find it before morning. On the 20th of June the brigade moved again to the front and left, and connected with the Second Division, Twentieth Corps, building a new line of works. On the 21st the brigade was relieved by General Kimball's brigade, of the Fourth Corps, and advanced soon after with it, connecting on the left with it, building another line of works half a mile in advance.

BATTLE OF KOLB'S FARM, OR KENESAW MOUNTAIN.

On the 22d of June the brigade was ordered to march, and did so at 8 a. m., in support of the Third Brigade. It advanced half a mile and found the enemy in front, posted on a high fortified ridge with a strong skirmish line in front. The Third Brigade advanced across an open field without resistance. Two regiments of my brigade were ordered to advance through a wood and form on its left. The Twenty-second Wisconsin and Thirty-third Indiana moved forward in line of battle at once. The enemy fell back after a short but sharp resistance, and we took a position on a ridge to the left of the Third Brigade. Very soon we received a severe flank fire on the left, the Fourth Corps not having advanced with us. The left of the Thirty-third Indiana was refused at once, and I had the Nineteenth Michigan and Eighty-fifth Indiana immediately brought up and formed on the left, facing in that direction except on the extreme left, which faced to the front. During this time the brigade received and gave a severe and fatal fire. I at once requested General Kimball, of the Fourth Corps, to advance on my left and connect with my line, which was done with great promptness and the enemy checked. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy charged our line with great vigor, but was repulsed in half an hour with heavy loss. In the morning my brigade pioneers had reported under division orders to Colonel Wood, of the Third Brigade, and were with him the most of the day. The intrenching tools of the division were all given to the First and Third Brigades, but, notwithstanding this, my men fortified with rails and bayonets, scooping the dirt with their hands and tin cups until quite a safe work was constructed. At 5 p. m. the brigade was relieved by Kimball's and Harker's brigades, of the Fourth Corps. In this battle the Twenty-second Wisconsin and Thirty-third Indiana, by their prompt and bold advance under fire, distinguished themselves and their commanders, Colonel Utley and Major Miller. Adjt. Charles H. Porter, of the Thirty-third Indiana, was instantly killed while endeavoring to check the attack on our left. Thus fell in his early manhood a bright, brave, active officer, whose promise was that of a most useful and brilliant career. Captain Burton, Lieutenant Chandler, and Lieutenant McKinney, of the Thirty-third Indiana, and Lieutenant Shaffer, of Nineteenth Michigan, were severely wounded during the day. On being relieved the brigade, in advance of the division, marched two

miles to the right to relieve and re-enforce a part of General Williams' division, Twentieth Corps, which had also been severely engaged, the enemy having attacked them soon after his repulse in our front. On arriving here the brigade rested four hours and again advanced to the immediate rear of Knipe's brigade. The losses in this engagement in the brigade were 1 officer killed and 4 wounded, 5 privates killed and 53 wounded; in all, 63. Of these 4 officers and 32 men were from the Thirty-third Indiana, 12 men from the Twenty-second Wisconsin, 4 men from the Eighty-fifth Indiana, and 1 officer and 10 men from the Nineteenth Michigan. On the 23d of June the brigade, again in advance of the division, moved to the right at 9 a. m., and, moving toward the east on the Powder Springs and Marietta road past Scribner's Female Institute, took position on the left of the road in front, within musket-range of the enemy's works on the immediate left of Hascall's division, of the Twenty-third Corps. The brigade was formed in single line and at once put up earth-works. This was at a point three miles west of Marietta. Immediately in front was the line of the enemy's works, inclosing that town and Kenesaw Mountain, vast in length and made formidable by great labor upon strong natural positions. The brigade occupied the camp taken on the 23d up to the evening of the 26th of June, in the front. On that day it was relieved by the First Brigade and encamped a short distance in the rear. On the 27th of June, along the whole line of the army, the artillery opened upon the enemy. The brigade was ordered to be ready to move at once. An attack was made on the left by the Fourteenth and Fourth Corps in great force, but, failing of success, we did not move. On the 28th of June we remained in the same camp, during this entire time skirmishing constantly with the enemy (who was in close proximity) with considerable loss.

In the period covered by this report the brigade did an unparalleled amount of labor, almost daily making lines of works, and this with astonishing alacrity and cheerfulness. In all that constitutes the true soldier, in hard fighting, hard working, long endurance, cheerful bearing, and manly promptness, they filled full the measure of the trying hours. In the battles of New Hope Church, in Dallas woods, May 25; of Lost Mountain, or Gilgal Church, June 15, and of Kolb's farm, June 22, officers and men vied with each other in heroic daring. I forward herewith the reports of regimental commanders, and with them the lists of killed and wounded. In them will be found more especial mention of the worthy deeds of the officers and men of my command. My staff officers during this arduous struggle rendered me most valuable aid. In the field Captain Kellam, Lieutenants Crawford, Booth, and Farr, gallantly met every required emergency, shrinking from no danger, and cheerfully performing most laborious duties. Lieutenants Bachman and Harbert, as quartermaster and commissary of subsistence, discharged their duties most acceptably, as also Lieutenant McKnight, in command of the brigade pioneers. The entire losses during this period were as follows: 4 officers killed, 15 wounded; 30 men killed, 274 men wounded, and 7 missing; making a total of 337.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN COBURN,

Colonel Thirty-third Indiana, Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. JOHN SPEED,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Div., 20th Army Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,
Camp in front of Atlanta, Ga., July 28, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Second Brigade, Third Division of the Twentieth Corps, from the 29th day of June to this date, July 28, 1864:

On the 29th day of June the brigade was encamped on the Powder Springs road, north side, about three and a half miles west of Marietta, Ga., behind earth-works recently erected by it. Major-General Butterfield having leave of absence, Brigadier-General Ward assumed command of the division. On the 30th of June the brigade remained in the same camp, the enemy remaining, as before, close in front in their works. On the 30th of June the brigade was relieved by the First Brigade of the division, and moved a short distance to the rear. On the 1st of July we remained in same camp, the men washing and cleaning clothes and arms. On 2d of July remained in same camp. On the 3d of July the enemy at 2 o'clock in the morning evacuated his position in front, abandoning the lines by which he held Kenesaw Mountain and Marietta, which our forces at once occupied. The brigade at an early hour moved out with the division on the Marietta road to the intersection of the Sandtown road, three-fourths of a mile from Marietta. Here we came under fire of two batteries of the enemy, stationed southeast of us, toward the railroad. The First Brigade was halted here, and this brigade directed to advance on the Sandtown road a mile upon a reconnaissance. The enemy was not found on this road, and a short advance farther brought us to the Second Division, Twentieth Corps, who were advancing directly east and at right angles to our direction, and skirmishing in front to our left. The brigade passed the Second Division, and throwing out skirmishers and flankers advanced some five miles south, to a point quite near the enemy's works on the left. Here they appeared in strong force, and opened upon us with artillery. We halted; the brigade was formed in two lines and fortified. The shells of the enemy did comparatively little harm, wounding but 2 men in the brigade. At 4 p. m. the brigade was relieved by Morgan's brigade, of Davis' division, of the Fourteenth Corps, and moved to the right of the road, crossing a branch of Nickajack Creek, and encamping for the night with the division at a point near, seven miles west of south of Marietta. On the 4th of July the brigade moved two and a half miles to the south, and near to Mill Grove, leaving the rebel works to the left, and encamped here for the night, near to portions of the Sixteenth and Twenty-third Corps. On the 5th of July the brigade moved southeast, passing through the works of the enemy which had been evacuated the night before, meeting a portion of the Sixteenth Corps, who passed to our right. The brigade crossed Nickajack Creek at 3 p. m., and advanced about two miles and encamped, on a high range of hills overlooking the Chattahoochee River, with the division and corps. July 6, the brigade moved two miles east, encamping on the same range, the enemy being within his last line of works this side the Chattahoochee River. The brigade remained in this camp until the 17th of July, resting, refitting, and preparing for the advance. On the 10th of July the enemy evacuated their position this side of the river in our front. On the 17th day of July the brigade, with the division, marched eastwardly, passing Vining's Station, on the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, and going to the river, crossed it at Pace's Ferry on two parallel pontoon bridges without resistance,

the Fourteenth Corps having preceded ours at this point. The brigade having advanced about three miles, encamped near Nancy's Creek, a branch of Peach Tree Creek, and on the Buck Head road. July 18, the brigade at noon advanced toward Buck Head in line of battle some two miles, it having been ascertained that the Fourth Army Corps was already in that place. We marched by the flank and encamped near Buck Head for the night, on the right of the road, with the division. July 19, the brigade remained in same camp. July 20, the brigade, in advance of and with the division, moved toward Atlanta, due south, and at 11 a. m. crossed Peach Tree Creek with the division at a point bridged by Newton's division, of the Fourth Corps, our division having orders to fill the interval between Newton's division and Geary's division, of the Twentieth Corps, which crossed to our right and below us. The pickets of the enemy occupied the position we were ordered to assume. Two regiments were ordered to advance as skirmishers. My brigade furnished the Twenty-second Wisconsin, under command of Lieut. Col. Edward Bloodgood, who promptly advanced, covering almost the entire front and leaving but a small space for the One hundred and thirty-sixth New York, of the Third Brigade. The skirmishers of the enemy were driven off and pursued nearly half a mile from out the valley and over a low range of hills to the south, where the skirmishers halted, joining to those of the Fourth Corps on the left and of General Geary on the right, who likewise advanced. Peach Tree Creek is a narrow and muddy stream, about forty feet wide and very deep, varying from four to twelve feet, and impassable, except by bridges. The valley is narrow, being about 200 yards wide at our position, level and cleared; the hills rise gradually from it to the south some 70 feet in 400 yards. Here these slopes in our front were for the most part cleared, and, except on the left, where there is a small thick grove of pine, a great portion of the space is clothed with a thin growth of young pines and sassafras. Passing over the first ridge thus covered a wooded narrow ravine is reached, and running along its bottom a small stream toward the west into a branch of the creek, on which there is a mill. Still beyond the ravine to the south rises the ridge higher and entirely cleared, and on its top there is a road running from the Buck Head and Atlanta road westwardly by the mill to the river. Along this road were stationed the advance of our skirmishers, overlooking a field some third of a mile to the south, and covering our division front. The division was formed in the valley some 200 yards from the creek, fronting south. The Third Brigade was on the left, joining the Fourth Corps, the Second Brigade in the center, and the First Brigade on the right. The Second Brigade formed, with the Thirty-third and Eighty-fifth Indiana Regiments in front, the former under command of Maj. Levin T. Miller, the latter under command of Lieut. Col. A. B. Crane; the Nineteenth Michigan in the second line, commanded by Maj. John J. Baker, the Twenty-second Wisconsin being on the skirmish line in front. At about 3 o'clock in the afternoon I was informed that the enemy was advancing in force in our front. I at once went to General Ward's headquarters and informed him of the fact and asked leave to advance my brigade to a better position in front. At first General Ward replied that it was against General Hooker's order and could not be done, but on second thought he directed me to advance, if the rebels made a charge. On returning I went to the front, informing

Colonel Harrison, First Brigade, as I passed, of the condition of affairs, and ascertained that the enemy was advancing, and at once put the brigade in motion, the Thirty-third Indiana on the left, the Eighty-fifth Indiana on the right, and the Nineteenth Michigan in the rear of the brigade. In advancing we met the skirmishers, they being driven in. Having reached the crest of the first ridge the line halted, as directed before the advance, but seeing the position was ineligible, I ordered an advance of the Thirty-third Indiana to the ravine, which was joined in by the Eighty-fifth Indiana and soon followed by the Nineteenth Michigan. Upon examining the field to our left, I found that the enemy had driven in the skirmishers in front of the Third Brigade and was advancing in large numbers on my left flank and pouring in a deadly fire. Two companies of the Thirty-third Indiana were refused and faced to the left to meet this, and I at once rode to Colonel Wood, in command of the Third Brigade, requesting him to hasten his advance on the left and drive back the enemy. This he did, his brigade gallantly coming up and rescuing my left. On the right the First Brigade, under Colonel Harrison, immediately followed my advance, and moving somewhat beyond it poured a galling fire into the enemy across my front. The whole line halted for a short time in the ravine. Here the Twenty-second Wisconsin rallied, and from this place the brigade poured deadly volleys into the enemy, who charged in large numbers down the slope. Soon, the enemy being checked, the whole line with the wildest ardor rushed forward to the top of the hill, capturing about 200 prisoners and slaughtering the enemy terribly, so short was the range. The enemy fled, but rallied, and three times renewed the attack before night. The battle was thus continued some four hours. On reaching the crest of the hill a portion of the brigade rushed beyond the road and immediately took position, and a portion in the rear, so that at once two lines were formed and almost instantly fortified by rails. Here let me testify to the gallant conduct of the two brigades on my right and left in their advance, to their promptness and unshaken firmness under the heaviest assaults. The prisoners gave the information that the enemy in our front was Loring's division, of Stewart's corps. Their dead numbered there alone 120 men, and their wounded added would swell their losses there to 500. Our men were engaged during the entire night in carrying off the rebel wounded, and the forenoon of the next day was spent by a large detail in burying their dead. My brigade numbered in this battle 1,263 men with muskets and 52 officers. To all officers and men are due the honors and gratitude earned by heroic valor and enthusiastic devotion to principle, and theirs are the laurels of a victory snatched from the trembling balance of battle which wavered on either hand of our division. The commanders of regiments, by their example, led their men to a result which could not otherwise have been achieved. Major Baker, commanding the Nineteenth Michigan, was severely wounded, and the command devolved upon Captain Anderson. My staff—Capt. A. G. Kellam, inspector; Lieut. F. C. Crawford, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieut C. A. Booth, provost-marshal, and Lieut. H. C. Johnson, topographical engineer—were actively and boldly doing their duty throughout the day. Lieutenant Crawford in a signal manner aided Colonel Crane in managing the Eighty-fifth Indiana, and Captain Kellam, in every part of the field, by his activity and daring assisted in accomplish-

ing our success. Lieut. Plinna McKnight, commanding pioneers, rendered valuable service in constructing bridges used by the other portions of the army. The loss in the brigade in this battle is 7 officers wounded, 33 men killed, 169 men wounded, and 7 missing. I append the lists, with the reports of regimental commanders, which I forward herewith. The losses, total, since the 28th day of [June] and up to the 28th day of July are in killed, wounded, and missing as follows: 1 officer and 34 men killed, and 8 officers and 188 men wounded, and 7 men missing; making a total of 238 killed, wounded, and missing. On the 21st of July the brigade remained in camp on the battle-field, skirmishing with the enemy in front, who at night evacuated his position and withdrew to Atlanta. On the 22d of July the brigade, with the army, advanced to a position two miles from Atlanta and within range of the artillery of the enemy, and went into camp a short distance to the right of the Buck Head road, at the right of the Fourth and the left of the Twentieth Corps. Fortifications were at once made, the skirmishers being advanced half a mile to the front. On the 23d of July the brigade remained in the same camp. On the 24th of July remained in the same camp. This day Capt. George L. Scott, Company I, Thirty-third Indiana, was killed on the picket-line while on duty as brigade officer of the day. He was a brave, active, honorable, and most faithful officer. On the 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th of July the brigade remained in the same camp, skirmishing in front, building a new line of works, and resting under the fire of the enemy's artillery in Atlanta, posted in heavy and formidable works in plain view, the enemy thus holding to this day with dogged tenacity to this to him precious but untenable position.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN COBURN,
Colonel Thirty-third Indiana, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. JOHN SPEED,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Twentieth Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., 20TH CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 12, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the military operations of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Corps, for the period from the 27th of July to the 12th day of September, 1864, inclusive:

On the 27th day of July, the brigade being north of Atlanta, were encamped in reserve in rear of the Second Division of the Twentieth Corps, and remained there during the day. On the 28th the brigade was ordered to move to the right to re-enforce the Fifteenth Corps, and marched at 5 p. m., but before arriving at the battle-field was ordered back, the enemy being repulsed. The Thirty-third Indiana had remained in camp under orders as a reserve to the Second Division. On 29th day of July the brigade, with the division, moved to the extreme right of the army, and encamped on the right of the division, in a position refused to the right of the Sandtown road, about six miles west of Atlanta, building works. On the 30th of July the brigade with the division moved farther to the right half a mile, taking position on the Sandtown road, in the

center of the division, in two lines, making earth-works. July 31, remained in same camp, Davis' division, of the Fourteenth Corps, making a reconnaissance in front to Utoy Creek.

August 1, remained in same camp. August 2, the brigade moved with the division to the left about five miles and near the Chattanooga railroad. August 3, the brigade moved into the works occupied by a portion of Baird's division, of the Fourteenth Corps, on the Turner's Ferry road and in front of Atlanta. New works were laid out and begun at once 200 yards in front. The work was continued on the 3d and 4th of August, and on the 5th the new line was occupied. August 6, 7, 8, and 9, remained in the same camp. On the night of the 9th a new line of works in front about 300 yards was laid out and the labor begun. The work was continued on the 10th and 11th of August as before. On the latter day the brigade moved into the new line of works. The brigade continued in this position up to the 24th of August, strengthening the works and lying in close proximity to the enemy in front, during the most of the time keeping up a constant skirmish fire. During the few days of the latter part of this time the firing ceased by mutual act of both parties. On the 25th of August the Thirty-third Indiana was ordered to march to Turner's Ferry, on the Chattahoochee River, to assist in the construction of fortifications for a new camp. The regiment marched in the morning at 6 o'clock and arrived at the ferry at noon, and at once began the construction of works. The brigade moved quietly with the Third Brigade of this division at 8 p. m. of this day toward Turner's Ferry. The pickets were not withdrawn until 2 o'clock in the morning, which was done without observation on the part of the enemy. The brigade arrived at the river at about 2 o'clock in the morning of the 26th. On the 26th the brigade encamped in single line on the south of the road near the river, the right resting on the river, strengthening the works begun by the Thirty-third Indiana. These works are in a semi-circular shape and on a ridge near the river. A pontoon bridge was laid at the ferry in our rear. On the 27th of August the enemy attacked us in front with artillery and musketry at 10 a. m., but were soon repulsed. It was supposed to be a reconnaissance by two brigades of infantry with a section of artillery. Lieutenant Slauter, of the Thirty-third Indiana, was severely wounded. Soon after noon the enemy withdrew, losing 3 killed and wounded. On the 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st of August and 1st day of September the brigade remained in camp, strengthening works and repairing the road beyond the river running from the railroad bridge to Sandtown. On the 28th of August Major Higgins, of the Seventy-third Ohio, made a reconnaissance in front with 300 men and found the enemy intrenched at a distance of three miles. After a short skirmish he returned. A portion of my brigade was with him.

On the 2d of September, at 6 a. m., under orders from Brigadier-General Ward, I marched on a reconnaissance from Turner's Ferry to find the position of the enemy toward Atlanta. I had under my command 900 infantry, composed of 500 men of my brigade, commanded by Captain Crawford, Eighty-fifth Indiana; Captain Baldwin, Nineteenth Michigan; Captain May, Twenty-second Wisconsin, and Lieutenant Freeland, Thirty-third Indiana, and 400 of the Third Brigade, under command of Major Wickham, Fifty-fifth Ohio, together with 40 mounted men under Captain Scott, Seventieth Indiana. Two hundred and forty men were thrown for-

ward as skirmishers and flankers, and so advanced without opposition until we reached the earth-works recently abandoned by us near Atlanta. Here, after a short delay, occasioned by a slight skirmish with a few mounted men and sentinels, we proceeded through the lines of the enemy's works, finding them abandoned. A brigade of the enemy's cavalry was found to be in the city and we advanced cautiously. I was met in the suburbs by Mr. Calhoun, the mayor, with a committee of citizens bearing a flag of truce. He surrendered the city to me, saying "he only asked protection for persons and property." This was at 11 a. m. I asked him if the rebel cavalry was yet in the city. He replied that Ferguson's brigade was there, but on the point of leaving. I replied that my force was moving into the city and that unless that force retired there would be a fight in which neither person nor property would be safe, and that if necessary I would burn the houses of citizens to dislodge the enemy; that I did not otherwise intend to injure persons or property of the citizens unless used against us. I ordered my skirmishers to advance, and they proceeded through the city, the cavalry rapidly evacuating the place. I at once sent dispatches to Brigadier-General Ward, at Turner's Ferry, and to Major-General Slocum, at the railroad bridge, of the occupation of the city by my command. General Slocum came at once to the city. Immediately preceding him came a portion of the First and Second Divisions of the Twentieth Corps. General Ward directed a portion of my brigade to move up from Turner's Ferry, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bloodgood, Twenty-second Wisconsin, which reached Atlanta about sunset, and the remainder, under Major Miller, the next morning. Soon after General Slocum's arrival he directed me to move my command, which then occupied the works of the enemy on the southeastern part of the city, to the right of the Augusta railroad. This was done, and General Knipe's brigade was posted on the left of the road in single line, deployed at intervals of three paces. Here the brigade has remained in camp until this date. The command captured 123 prisoners, including those in hospital. Some 200 small-arms were found in the City Hall, and about 16 pieces of artillery abandoned in the works and burned with the train of cars. The ammunition abandoned had been fired in the night and continued to explode with loud reports after we had entered the city in the forts and among the ruins of the burning shops and buildings where it had been deposited. The works of the enemy were left almost perfect, and there seemed to have been no attempt at destruction of anything but of the material of war. As we passed through the streets many of the citizens ran gladly out to meet us, welcoming us as deliverers from the despotism of the Confederacy; others regarded us with apprehension and begged to be spared from robbery. I assured them they would be safe from this. Many of the buildings were found to be much injured by our artillery, but such as will be needed for public use can be taken at once with slight repairs. My command on the reconnaissance behaved with remarkable promptness and energy, and deserved to be first, as they were, of our army to enter the city. The losses in this time are 5 killed and 22 wounded.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. COBURN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. JOHN SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 262.

Reports of Maj. Levin T. Miller, Thirty-third Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTY-THIRD REGT. INDIANA INFANTRY VOLS.,
Near Chattahoochee River, July 17, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of operations of the Thirty-third Regiment Indiana Infantry Volunteers, Second Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, from the 8th day of May to the 17th day of July, 1864:

On the 9th day of May, 1864, the regiment joined the brigade near Trickum, Ga., in Dogwood Valley. The regiment went into camp here and remained until the 11th, when it marched about fifteen miles to Snake Creek Gap and went into camp. On the 12th the regiment was engaged in cutting out wagon roads and a way for troops to pass outside of the road into the gap. About noon the brigade, except the Thirty-third Indiana and Twentieth Connecticut, moved on with the army. That night the regiment was ordered to join the brigade, and I moved the regiment about 12 and camped with the brigade, after marching three miles, about 2 p. m. May 13 the brigade moved at daylight, except four companies of the Thirty-third Indiana Volunteers, who were detailed as train guards. About 2 p. m. halted and went into position on the right of the brigade, in rear of the Fifteenth Army Corps, and near a place called Resaca. In the evening the regiment marched to the left and front about a mile and a half, and camped for the night in rear of part of the Fourteenth Corps. May the 14th the regiment moved forward about 400 yards and relieved part of the Fourteenth Corps. The brigade was formed in two lines, the Thirty-third on the left of the first line. May 15th, our brigade moved in the morning and marched to the left past the Fourteenth, Fourth, and Twenty-third Corps and halted on the left of the road, and the regiment was formed as column of division. About 10 o'clock the regiment was ordered forward, and after advancing about a mile to the front filed to the right, and finally the brigade formed in two lines of battle, two regiments front, with the Thirty-third Indiana Volunteers in the rear of the second line and to the left and rear of the Twenty-second Wisconsin. Our brigade then moved forward through thick pine woods and over very rough ground toward a range of hills that were occupied by the enemy. Our brigade in the movement supported a charge made by the First Brigade. The movement was very much delayed by the passage of some other troops marching by the left flank across our line of advance, and the brigade was very much confused for a time by this movement. The charge was made and was successful in result, and our brigade changed direction to the left and passed farther along the crest of the range of hills, and after crossing a main wide road, where they were exposed to a severe fire of musketry and artillery, finally attacked a fort of the enemy, but were too weak in numbers to carry it by storm and only held their position. At the time the front of the brigade changed direction to the left the confusion was so great that the remainder of the brigade, the Eighty-fifth and Thirty-third Indiana, became separated from the other regiments, and when their two regiments advanced in the direction they supposed the brigade had gone there were ten or twelve lines of troops formed in various ways, and lying down and firing

over lines yet in advance of them, and it became almost impossible for troops to advance in order and without confusion. Colonel Baird, Eighty-fifth Indiana, deemed it prudent to halt and await orders and reform the Eighty-fifth and Thirty-third in a good position, which was done. I had reported to him in the absence of any other commanding officer. In about an hour after this, an orderly informed Colonel Baird that the brigade commander, Colonel Coburn, with most of the men of the other regiments, was in front of a fort of the enemy, and were not strong enough to take it, and that the Eighty-fifth and Thirty-third Indiana were to come to his assistance. This was attempted both by marching in line and by flank, but was absolutely impossible to be done without wanton waste of life, on account of our own soldiers, six or eight lines deep in front of us, continually firing, and they could not be induced or made to cease firing long enough to enable us to get forward. About 4 p. m. the regiment was ordered to occupy a ridge farther to the rear and left, and finally the whole brigade joined us. The Thirty-third Indiana and the Twentieth Connecticut were posted in the first line, and the men were ordered to lie down. About 5 p. m., the enemy having attempted to charge the hill, I moved the regiment forward on the left company, and assisted some of General Geary's division in repelling the charge; the center of the regiment became engaged and greatly contributed to the repulse. The battle closed at dark, and during the night a large detail was engaged building works for the regiment. May the 16th marched about 9 a. m., and, passing the railroad near Resaca, crossed the Connesauga, and at 11 at night the regiment, marching in rear of the brigade, arrived at the Coosawattee River and crossed this stream on a ferry-boat. It was nearly 3 a. m. when the Thirty-third Indiana got across. On the 17th of May, about 2 p. m., received orders and marched on until about 10 o'clock at night before getting into camp. May 18, the regiment marched toward Cassville; the day was very warm, and many of my men gave out on the road. We marched about twenty miles, and then the Thirty-third Indiana and Eighty-fifth Indiana had to march back about two and a half miles and guard a road that night—a road that intersected the one to Cassville, on the right. On the 19th the regiment marched early in the morning and rejoined the brigade, and then moved toward Cassville, and then halted and fortified our position and remained there until 2 p. m. About 4 p. m. an advance was made on the enemy. Our brigade was in two lines, the Thirty-third and Eighty-fifth Indiana in the second line, and in support of Battery C, First Ohio Artillery. About dark, the enemy having fallen back and retreated, our lines advanced, and the Thirty-third and Eighty-fifth Indiana were ordered to advance and fortify the crest of the hill overlooking the town of Cassville, and near a large building used by the enemy as a hospital. This was accordingly done during the night. The regiment remained in this position until noon 20th, when it moved with the brigade on a road leading west, and after marching two and a half miles went into camp. Here the division remained resting and recruiting up, and the sick and wounded were sent back to Kingston. The division remained here until the morning of the 23d of May.

Monday, May 23, got up at 3 a. m., and at 5 a. m. moved to the east one mile and a half, and then went southeast. Marched beside the First Division out of the road. Arrived at Etowah River at noon. In three hours pontoons were thrown across the river 300 feet in

width. Crossed the river and went about one mile and a half and formed a line of battle north and south, another line east and west, and then marched ten miles. Tuesday, May 24, got up at 4 o'clock, marched at sunrise, and moved about seven or eight miles, when flankers were ordered out on the right and then on the left until 12 m. Marched ten miles and went into camp in a hollow to the right of the road. During the night moved to the right and rear and threw up works. Rained nearly all night. Wednesday, May 25, marched in a southeast direction about 8 a. m. Strict orders were issued about firing off guns and missing roll-calls. Marched about one mile and crossed Pumpkin Vine Creek; marched till 5 p. m. Moved half a mile and formed in column of division on the right of the road. Marched forward in column of division about one mile and got in advance of our brigade. Owing to the orders of General Butterfield, our regiment advanced and relieved the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, belonging to General Knipe's brigade, General Geary's division. They fell back in good order after telling us that they were out of ammunition. The Thirty-third Indiana took their place, and for about ten minutes poured a most destructive and solid fire into the rebel ranks, silencing their musketry completely, and all under a galling fire of artillery from the enemy. About dusk I ordered my men to cease firing and lie down, and sent out one platoon of Company A as skirmishers. About this time it commenced to rain and continued a cold wet rain for about two and a half hours. We made as good a breast-work as possible in the darkness of the night with old logs. We had no intrenching tools. We are said to be within about one mile of Dallas. Thursday, May 26, in the morning were relieved from our position by the Twenty-second Wisconsin. We moved to the rear about 100 yards and built up fires and made coffee. Men are out of rations; detail went after rations and ammunition. This evening the brigade formed in rear of General Ward's brigade, and marched about one mile and a half to the right, and went into camp opposite and rear of Seventieth Indiana. We slept all night quietly. Friday, May 27, about 12 o'clock First Brigade advanced out of their breast-works and advanced until they formed an acute angle with their first breast-work and threw up another line of works. Four companies of the Thirty-third Indiana were ordered out to assist the First Brigade in building breast-works. They were very much exposed, and 2 men were killed and 4 or 5 severely wounded by sharpshooters. We were not disturbed to-night. Saturday, May 28, about 7.30 a. m. the enemy opened their batteries on us and have been throwing solid shot and canister. Sharpshooters are not so troublesome. Our artillery is getting into position to the left and front of our regiment. I was ordered by Colonel Coburn to send enough men to the right of the Third Brigade to fill up the advanced line of breast-works, taking two companies, D and I. At dark I sent out Companies A and F to relieve them; in about half an hour D and I joined the regiment. Sunday, May 29, skirmishing all last night; nothing gained. Heavy skirmishing this morning; 1 man, Busbee, slightly wounded in forehead. About 11 o'clock to-night the enemy attempted to charge our lines, and in about two hours tried it again, our regiment not engaged. Monday, May 30, we lay all day quietly in our breast-works, and at dusk moved out on the front or first line of breast-works, the Thirty-third Indiana occupying the right of our brigade. Sent out forty pickets and two officers to cover our

front. My line much exposed to sharpshooters. About 10 o'clock sharp firing was [heard] on the left of our brigade. We extended the line of breast-works on the right. Tuesday, May 31, I had the brigade pioneers build me a breast-work. Some brisk skirmish firing on my left during the night. Our pickets were relieved by the Seventieth Indiana, of First Brigade of our division.

Wednesday, June 1, about 12 o'clock got orders to get ready to march, and in a few minutes got orders to fall in. I gave these orders to company commanders; was misunderstood and regiment left breast-works; ordered them back; marched about 12 p. m., and went to the left of our line about three miles, and went into camp on the right of the road in column of division; camped at 6 p. m. Thursday, June 2, got ready and marched about 1 p. m. about two miles, and formed in line of battle on the left of the road and on the left of the brigade, and threw up breast-works. While building this line of works we were shelled by the enemy, and a piece of shell struck me on the forehead just over the left eye, and was very much stunned. It bled profusely; went back to hospital and had the wound dressed by Doctor Bence. Friday, June 3, this evening the regiment moved with the division more to the left and front of our late position, turning the enemy's right flank in part; no fighting; the rebels deserting their works and falling back. The news is that General Stoneman occupies the Marietta and Atlanta pass. Marietta is on the railroad leading to Atlanta. Saturday, June 4, I joined the regiment this morning for duty. By order of General Butterfield, of this date, company cooks are to be detailed, and fresh meat is to be boiled instead of fried or broiled. Two men from each company detailed as company cooks to carry camp kettles and do company cooking, and excused from other duty. About 1 p. m. moved about three-quarters of a mile and occupied the breast-works made last night by some of Cox's and Hovey's divisions, Twenty-third Army Corps, and went into camp for the night. Sunday, June 5, we lay in camp all day. Sunday inspection of arms, accouterments, and ammunition at 12 m.; drew 6,000 elongated ball cartridges; all quiet: the enemy reported to be gone. Monday, June 6, this morning at 3.30 received orders to get ready to march in twenty minutes; obeyed, but did not get on the march until nearly 6 a. m. We marched in rear of brigade to-day on the right of the road, and along the wagon train and artillery of our division. Marched about four miles, and stopped in a field on the left of the road for about three hours. At 3 p. m. moved on to the front about a mile; formed in line on left of road on an old road and near small creek with mills on it; rebels supposed to be near; stacked arms and built works twelve paces in our front; got twelve shovels, seven picks, and six axes of Captain Kellam, returned them by Lieutenant Freeland about dark; also got some tools of Lieutenant McKnight, pioneer corps, which I returned at dark; all quiet to-night; said to be nine miles from Marietta, twenty miles from the Chattahoochee River, and twenty-eight miles from Atlanta; Lost Mountain, five miles distant, is where the enemy is said to be. Tuesday, June 7, staid here until about sundown and moved to the left of our brigade, and had great annoyance and trouble in getting into position, owing to the batteries being in the way, and the space was so small Companies C and B had to be refaced and posted in rear. Wednesday, June 8, remained here all day; all quiet; large details for picket. Thursday, June 9, staid in camp all day; nothing

done except cleaning up guns; about 9 p. m. received orders to furnish brigade headquarters with list of articles of clothing wanted by the regiment. Friday, June 10, ordered to be ready to march at 9 a. m. Got ready at the appointed time, but remained all day under arms until about 5 p. m., when an order from division headquarters ordered us to make ourselves comfortable for the night. During the night the Fourth Corps came up and formed in our front, which relieved all the pickets from the front of our brigade, except those [of] Nineteenth Michigan and Twenty-second Wisconsin. Saturday, June 11, ordered to be ready to march at 8 p. m.; remained under orders during the day, but did not march; built breast-works on a line nearly at right angles with our old line of breast-works; built an excellent line of works. June 12 and 13, there has been a continual rain, and very chilly, disagreeable weather. Evening of 13th, Companies B and C, who have been in reserve, were moved over to the near line of works. Tuesday, June 14, I had inspection of arms at 11 a. m. Detailed as division officer of day. Wednesday, June 15, marched about 2 p. m., and took the Sandtown road toward Marietta. The Twenty-third Corps, on our left, drove the enemy from their position about one mile and a half, which was the cause of our advance. Relieved as division officer of the day by Colonel Case, First Brigade. I took command of the regiment and advanced about 5 p. m., in support of the First Brigade, and took position on hills in front of the enemy; about 9 o'clock relieved the First Brigade. Had difficult marching through the woods; considerable shelling by the enemy; First Brigade lost heavily. The Nineteenth Michigan, of our brigade, lost Major Griffin killed, and 40 men killed and wounded. Our brigade threw up earth-works during the night. Our position parallel to and within 300 yards of the rebel breast-works. Thursday, June 16, lay in our works all day; great firing of artillery and rebel sharpshooting. A new line of works was built in our rear by the Thirty-third Massachusetts. I was taken suddenly sick, and was sent to the rear, and in my absence Captain McCrea took command of the regiment. The enemy left their works on our immediate front about 2 a. m. last night and evacuated. We are said to be seven miles from Marietta. Friday, June 17, rejoined and took command of my regiment to-day. The brigade moved out on the Sandtown road about one mile and a half, went on the right, and formed in column of company and moved to the right and front, finally to the front, into an open field, and threw up breast-works. Saturday, June 18, rained all day. Cannonading from six of our batteries over our lines all day; very dangerous; some of our shells bursting very near us. After 12 m. firing ceased, and remained quiet until morning, when our pickets kept up a sharp fire, and it was soon discovered that the enemy had left. Sunday, June 19, received orders to move. Moved about 9 a. m. off to the right. Passed the camp of the Twenty-third Corps and halted about one hour on the top of a hill in a heavy rain-storm, and finally moved on. Had a hard time crossing the stream in front, and had to wait for a bridge to be built out of rails. Finally crossed, and passed rebel works on the hill—very strong. Went on about one mile and a half, and stopped on left of the road in column of division, and rested about ten minutes. Moved on across another creek bridged with rails, and passed up hill, turned to the right into fields, went to the right about half a mile, and then moved to the front by right of company. The

division moved in mass by brigade, Third Division in front, First next, and Second in rear. Difficult to move; so much thick undergrowth; moved forward about half a mile. Company A was thrown out as skirmishers on our right. Changed front to rear on tenth company; afterward moved by the left flank and came into line by the left in rear of General Ward's brigade. Afterward moved to the left, and built breast-works. Lay there all night. Monday, June 20, about 9.30 a. m. moved to the ———, following Twenty-second Wisconsin. This regiment halted after passing Eighty-fifth Indiana. We passed on the left of the Twenty-second Wisconsin, and lay in the woods until about noon, then the line was moved forward so as to connect with General Geary. Built more works, and lay in them all night. Tuesday, June 21, about 10 a. m., relieved by some of General Kimball's brigade, Fourth Corps, and moved across a hollow to the rear of Third Brigade and went into camp here. About 4 p. m. sent out six companies from the left of the regiment. About 5 p. m. moved to the front again with the four remaining companies and joined the Twenty-second Wisconsin on my right and Fourth Corps on left. Built breast-work till 12 midnight. Wednesday, June 22, moved out of breast-works about 12 m.; joined Twenty-second Wisconsin on left; moved forward on right of hollow between ours and the Fourth Corps; advanced on the enemy about 1.30 p. m.; moved forward past our skirmish line—skirmishers from Fourth Corps; they staid back and would not advance in front of us; sharp firing by rebel pickets; advanced across a road within sixty or seventy yards of a ridge where rebel pickets were stationed; here we did not connect with Fourth Corps on the left by 500 or 600 yards; the enemy, observing this, moved rapidly to our left, and intended to flank us and nearly succeeded. On receiving this information, I communicated it to Colonel Coburn. He directed me to send out intelligent men to discover if this was true. I sent my adjutant, Lieutenant Porter, with instructions to take two or three men with him and to send them out, and when they returned to report this observation to me; in the mean time I moved by the left flank a little to the left and rear until my left crossed the road above spoken of here. The enemy opened a very destructive fire on Companies I and D, who were on my left, since I had but four companies with me (the six remaining companies of the regiment being still on the skirmish line). The enemy had moved their skirmishers to their right and across our front and thereby had a raking, flanking fire on my men. As my skirmishers were still out, and as I supposed the skirmishers of the Fourth Corps were also there, I restrained my men from firing and ordered them to lie down. Shortly afterward the Eighty-fifth Indiana and Nineteenth Michigan were brought forward and joined my left; the Nineteenth Michigan joined my left. We immediately went to work, got rails, and with these and bayonets and tin pans to dig with the men rapidly threw up a work which saved them from the bullets of the enemy. We lay here until about 6.30 p. m., when we were relieved by the Sixty-third [?] Ohio, of the Fourth Corps. We then marched across the valley and up the hill in our rear along our lines, and to the right of our lines about two miles, halting several times; finally went into the woods on the left of the road and stacked arms, made a little coffee, and lay down about 10 p. m. My men were very tired, having had a three days' and nights' siege of building breast-works and losing sleep. About 2.30 o'clock were ordered up and marched about three-quar-

ters of a mile to the right and came to the rear of General Knipe's brigade; lay down again about 3 o'clock and slept till morning. In the above engagement I omitted to state that the enemy attempted to advance and turn our flank after we were joined by the Eighty-fifth Indiana and Nineteenth Michigan. My two right companies—and, in fact, my whole command—poured into the rebels such a destructive and effective fire that the enemy were glad to retreat to their first position on the ridge running parallel to our first line and the line of the Twenty-second Wisconsin. In this engagement my men behaved with great bravery and fortitude, not being allowed to fire at the first and being themselves exposed to a flank fire of the enemy. My loss was (out of the four companies) 23 killed and wounded; 1 officer killed, Adjutant Porter, and 1 officer, Lieutenant Chandler, Company D, slightly wounded in the foot. By Adjutant Porter's death I lost a warm and personal friend and an intelligent, high-minded officer, eminently qualified for the position he filled. He discharged every duty promptly and efficiently. His loss is deeply felt by the regiment and I feel I cannot supply his place. Thursday, June 23, about 9.30 o'clock, the remaining six companies of the regiment came up and joined me, and we then moved to the rear into the woods about one-quarter of a mile and went into camp; remained here about an hour and was ordered to move. The brigade then marched to the right, my regiment in front about half a mile. Here we remained in column of division on the right of the road about an hour, and then marched into a hollow and went back to the left and front on a road through the woods, and after going about three-quarters of a mile came out opposite the position we occupied last night and on the crest of a hill in an open field. Here we threw up breast-works out of rails, and finally got some shovels and picks. The men were exposed to a fire from the sharpshooters and pickets of the enemy, but worked so diligently that they soon had an earth-work that protected them. They are entitled to the highest praise for their bravery and industry, placed as they were in a very exposed position. We remained here all night. In the afternoon, the order being to advance, the work was ordered to be stopped, but in an hour afterward it was again resumed, as the advance was not made. Foxworthy, Company H, and Rourke, Company F, severely wounded by sharpshooters. Friday, June 24, remained here all day. In the afternoon the companies put up traverses; sent up report of amount of ammunition drawn during month of June to division officer. To-night my men worked at strengthening the rifle-pits; all quiet, except heavy picket-firing; Edwards, Company G, killed and Farr, Company H, wounded by sharpshooters. Saturday, June 25, heavy sharpshooting by the enemy this morning; Francis, Company C, badly wounded in the neck; ordered to clean up guns and accouterments, to be ready for general inspection as soon as possible. About 1 p. m. heavy skirmishing was heard on our immediate right in the Twenty-third Corps, and the regiment was twice got in readiness to repel an attack that might occur in our front; firing ceased presently. To-night the men, having a better opportunity than in the daytime, worked on their arms. About 10 o'clock picket-firing almost ceased, and the pickets of the enemy and ours got into conversation. Sunday, June 26, about 3.30 o'clock, ordered to stand to arms until daylight, as an attack is expected; got everything in readiness; men and officers in proper places behind the works. All became quiet at

a. m. except sharpshooting; some cannonading in the latter part f the afternoon by the Twenty-third Corps, on our right; they advanced some. About 9 p. m. relieved by the One hundred and econd Illinois, First Brigade, moved one-quarter of a mile to the ight and rear and camped for the night. Monday, June 27, about a. m. got orders to relieve the Third Brigade; Thirty-third on he right of Twenty-second Wisconsin; heavy cannonading all the norning up to noon. I understand the Second Division has advanced considerably to the front; perhaps on the prolongation of ur line took only left wing of the regiment. Tuesday, June 28, elieved the left wing of regiment with the right wing. Wednesday, June 29, right wing still left in breast-works, because I expected the other part of the regiment would be ordered on picket. Thursday, June 30, relieved the right wing with the left.

Friday, July 1, ordered to fill up space between my right and Second Division; took Companies C, I, and D. In the evening relieved by the First Brigade, except Company F, who went out as pickets. Our regiment and brigade moved back to the rear on Atlanta and Marietta road, the Thirty-third Indiana on the right, at he White house. Saturday, July 2, lay here all day; received orders for inspection at 10 o'clock to-morrow; 160 men and 3 officers detailed for picket. Owing to some mistake the division officer did not come after the picket. The picket lay here until nearly 10 p. m. at night, but was finally marched off by Captain Scott, Company I, brigade officer of the day. During the night received orders to march at daylight. Sunday, July 3, about 5.30 a. m. ordered to strike tents and be ready to move at a moment's notice. Marched on the Marietta and Powder Springs road. Passed through the enemy's works about two miles from our lines, the enemy having evacuated during the night. The rebel works were very strong and were protected by abatis. Strong bastions were erected on the right of the road. Our shots, both of artillery and musketry, seemed to have had terrible effect among the rebels. Marched about a mile beyond, where the rebels commenced shelling us. Shortly afterward we moved forward and our brigade formed on the Sandtown road and Thirty-third Indiana on the right. Skirmishers were thrown out covering our regimental front; Company A was sent out. Marched along the Sandtown road in this way for about one mile and then changed direction to the left, and crossed the road; went about 100 yards and a halt was ordered and the men rested about ten minutes. Ordered on to the Sandtown road; went on until we came up with General Geary's division; passed them, and after going about one mile and a half saw skirmishing with the enemy and some of General Geary's men, and thought we could see rebel wagons moving on about two miles. We finally came up with the rebels strongly posted on a range of hills. Our brigade, being in advance, was hastily formed in two lines and our front covered by one regiment as skirmishers, Twenty-second Wisconsin and Eighty-fifth Indiana in first, and Thirty-third Indiana in second line, and the Nineteenth Michigan as skirmishers. My regiment threw up a breast-work of rails and earth-works very rapidly, and were shelled during their work by the enemy. My regiment was formed on the left of the road, just in the edge of the woods, and was not seen by the enemy as plainly as the rest of the brigade. None of my men were hurt by the rebel shells, although many exploded over and near us. One out

of the Nineteenth Michigan and 2 out of the Eighty-fifth Indiana were wounded. We lay here about six hours without any support from the other divisions of our corps. About 5 p. m. were relieved by General Morgan's brigade, Fourteenth Corps, and marched to the rear about half a mile and then marched to our right about a mile and came up with General Geary's, and here were circled around to the right about one mile and a half, and camped for the night. I have to record that I never experienced a more hot and sultry day. My men were nearly all worn out and one-half of them having been on picket the night before. Camped in an open field in line. Our division took about 200 prisoners and deserters to-day. Monday, July 4, we are now on the right of the Fourteenth Corps on the Sandtown road, about seven or eight miles from Marietta, and about eight or nine miles from the Chattahoochee River. At 2 p. m. moved to the east and south about two and a half miles, and camped for the night about 5 p. m. But a short time after halting the whole division was thrown into an alarm and excitement by the report that the rebels were advancing on us, and every regiment pitched in hastily and strained every nerve to make a breast-work. The alarm proved to be false. About sundown we found out that the Sixteenth Corps skirmishers, whose line was almost perpendicular to ours, were the cause of the alarm. Tuesday, July 5, marched by the left flank about 9.30 o'clock and marched back on the road we came yesterday three-quarters of a mile, then bore off to the east and came up with First Division train, and halted in a nice pine grove about an hour; moved on about three-fourths of a mile and again halted for dinner. Marched about 3.30 in southeast course; crossed Nickajack Creek; until 7 o'clock crossing steep hills and ridges; camped in line of battle in rear of First Division. 6th to the 17th of July, during this time the regiment was encamped near the Chattahoochee River, resting and recruiting. Inspection of arms, clothing, and camp equipage was made by Lieutenant Crawford, assistant adjutant-general in place of Captain Kellam, brigade inspector, who was unable, from severe illness, to act. During this time there was but very little firing on our picket-line, which was on the west side and bank of the Chattahoochee River. The firing was entirely stopped and the men of the enemy and our own carried on quite a trade and traffic in tobacco and coffee, &c., and the truce was faithfully observed and maintained by all. From the accounts of the enemy, their enlisted men are universally tired of the war and will be glad of peace on any terms. During this time a great many have deserted and come into the lines. They all tell the same story about the desire of peace and the gloom and despondency prevailing in the rebel camp.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEV. T. MILLER,

Major Thirty-third Indiana Volunteers, Comdg. Regt.

Lieut. F. C. CRAWFORD,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 20th Corps.

HDQRS. THIRTY-THIRD REGT. INDIANA INFANTRY VOLS.,
In the Field, near Atlanta, Ga., July 27, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Thirty-third Regiment Indiana Infantry Volunteers in

the operations of Second Brigade, Third Division, and Twentieth Corps, Army of the Cumberland, since the 17th day of July, 1864, up to this date:

On the 17th day of July the regiment was encamped near Vining's Station, on the north side of the Chattahoochee River. On the morning of the 17th I received orders to be ready to march at 3 p. m. The regiment moved about 4.30 p. m., marching in rear of the brigade. The route of march was along the late lines of the Army of the Cumberland—the Twentieth, Fourteenth, and Fourth Corps—in a northeast direction. The regiment reached the Chattahoochee River about 9 p. m. and crossed over on two pontoon bridges, the front rank men going to the right and the rear rank men to the left, in order to make the passage as speedily as possible. This was at Smith's Ford, as I was informed. The distance from our camp to this point was about three and a half miles. The river here was said to be 150 yards wide. Marched about three and a half miles after crossing and encamped for the night on the crest of a rocky ridge in column of division on the left of the road. After crossing the river the march was north of east. The regiment was very tired owing to marching in rear of the brigade and because it was difficult to tell, owing to the night, where the brigade had halted and were resting. Before getting into camp we passed part of the Fourteenth Corps on this side of the river. About noon of the 18th the regiment marched about a mile and halted for two hours, waiting for a bridge to be built across Nancy's Creek, a small stream which empties into Peach Tree Creek. Just before moving on to cross, the road was cleared of troops to let the artillery pass, but the order to move came before the artillery came up. After getting partly down the hill-side to the creek the artillery came hurrying along, breaking the ranks, and scattering the regiment considerably. One piece of artillery was run against a tree and it took some time to extricate it. After crossing the creek we marched up a large hill close to where there had been a mill of some kind and there were several other small buildings here. On the opposite slope of the hill the brigade formed in column of division and in two lines of battle, Thirty-third and Eighty-fifth Indiana in front line, Nineteenth Michigan and Twenty-second Wisconsin in second line, and advanced in this formation a mile and a half until we struck the Buck Head and Decatur road. After getting on this road the march was by column of company or platoons, according to the width of the road, and finally by the right flank. We finally came up with a portion of our own and the Fourth Corps. After reaching what I understood to be the suburbs of Buck Head, we filed to the right, went about three-quarters of a mile into the woods off the road and after considerable maneuvering finally camped for the night in two lines of battle, the right wing supporting the left. During the 19th of July the regiment remained all day in camp and rested, though under orders to be ready to march at a moment's warning. About 2 o'clock on the morning of the 20th received orders to be ready to march by daylight. I had the regiment up and got breakfast, packed knapsacks, and was all ready for the march. We moved out about 7 a. m. The brigade marched out through the woods past an old saw-mill to a main road about half a mile and halted ten or fifteen minutes, then countermarched back about a quarter of a mile and took an old road leading more to the right. Marched on this until we struck a dense pine thicket, and after halting half an hour about faced, marched to the rear and more to

the left, and finally came to Peach Tree Creek, at the place where the Fourth Corps had crossed the day before. This was about 1 o'clock that we reached the crossing.

THE BATTLE OF PEACH TREE.

The division crossed and each brigade was formed in column of division in mass in rear of Newton's division, of the Fourth Corps, which was already across, in position, and fortified. After resting a short time, a regiment of skirmishers was thrown out from each brigade to cover its front. I think, however, this was only done by the Second and Third Brigades, as it is my understanding that the First Brigade, being in rear, did not get up in time, and that the whole division front was covered by skirmishers from the other two brigades. I was informed that our division was to fill up a gap between the right of the Fourth Corps and the left of the Second Division of the Twentieth Corps, and that the First and Second Divisions of the Twentieth Corps were already across the creek, in position and fortified. After sending out and advancing the skirmishers, the Third Brigade deployed on the Fourth Corps, the Second (our brigade) on the Third Brigade, and, after crossing the creek and getting up to us, the First Brigade on our right, making, I believe, close connection with Second Division. This deployment was made in the bottom along the south side of Peach Tree Creek in rear of two ridges that ran for the most part almost parallel to the creek. The first ridge was not quite so high as the one beyond it, and was covered by a dense growth of small oaks and pines and briers. Beyond this about 300 yards was a large longer ridge, bare of trees, which had been cultivated. A cross-road from the creek to the main road to Atlanta ran on its crest. Between the two ridges was a deep ditch, five or six feet wide. Small oaks and pines grew along the banks. There was a mill on the creek about the right of the First Brigade. About 3.30 p. m. our skirmishers, the Twenty-second Wisconsin, having reached and temporarily fortified the crest of the second ridge, had halted and had driven the enemy's skirmishers all the time from the time they advanced after crossing the creek. At this time there was very little skirmishing, and comparative quiet prevailed. Each brigade was in two lines of battle. Our brigade was immediately behind the right of the first ridge. Ten or fifteen minutes afterward Private Henry Crist, Company I, Thirty-third Indiana, having been out to the skirmish line, returned and reported to the brigade commander that the enemy was advancing on us in two lines of battle and in heavy force. This information was taken immediately to division headquarters by Colonel Coburn himself. He shortly returned. Before going to division headquarters he gave the order for the brigade to fall in. The Thirty-third Indiana was in line when he returned. He informed me on his return that the men need not remain in line, as the information about the attack of the enemy was not regarded correct at division headquarters, and that it was only sharp skirmishing. Five minutes afterward the firing on the skirmish line was so universal and rapid that no room for doubt remained. The enemy was attacking us and in superior force. Colonel Coburn immediately ordered me to form my regiment and informed me that the brigade would advance immediately. I gave the necessary orders and the regiment moved forward with great difficulty on account of the dense growth

of pines and oaks before mentioned. After gaining the crest of the first ridge some one gave the command "Halt" in an authoritative manner, and I supposed it was the brigade commander or some one of his staff. The regiment halted by my command then, and straightened up the lines. I immediately saw the colonel on the right and in rear of the regiment, and asked if the command was to halt, and he said no. "Forward, Thirty-third," and forward the regiment went down the hill-side to the ravine between the two ridges. The ditch opposite the left wing was not so hard to cross, as it was opposite the right wing of the regiment, because in front of the right wing there were but few trees, while there were a great many opposite the left wing, which formed a great protection to the men in crossing. The left wing, therefore, crossed the ditch first. The right wing had considerable difficulty in getting across. As soon as possible I formed the left wing at the foot of the second ridge and along the bank of the ditch. Until this time my men had not been able to return the fire of the enemy, being engaged in crossing the ditch and forming. They now poured a rapid and well-directed fire into the enemy on the hill as they advanced. The enemy still kept advancing down upon us, and as I had at that time no support on my left, came very near flanking me on the left. I directed Capt. John C. Maze, commanding Company G, to form Companies G and B, faced to the left, as quick as possible and prevent the flank movement of the enemy. This he promptly did, and by a vigorous and determined fire and advance sent the rebels back to the crest of the hill faster than they came. Captain Maze and Lieutenant Hollingsworth, of Company B, deserve great credit for this service as well as for their spirited and efficient action all through the engagement. I was very uneasy about the right wing, but I soon heard a shout and knew then that they had effected a crossing. As soon as they came up and the line formed, with the assistance of Lieutenant Crawford, acting assistant adjutant-general of the brigade, they joined me on the right of the left wing, and, with a yell that made the hills ring above the roar of artillery and musketry, the whole brigade dashed up the hill and drove the enemy from the temporary breast-work erected by the skirmishers of our brigade in the forenoon. On our way up my men captured a great many prisoners, but did not stop or fall out of the ranks to take them to the rear. After gaining the breast-work there was considerable confusion, owing to the fact that men from all regiments of the brigade became mixed up with each other in running up the hill. After we had gained the work and the rebels were in full retreat the advance line of the Third Brigade came up and joined us on the left. The First Brigade advanced with the Second and thus prevented any flank movement on the right. Many of the Twenty-second Wisconsin were in the ranks with my regiment, because when this regiment, as skirmishers, was forced to fall back they retreated to the ravine at the foot of the hill and came up with my left wing, doing good service as any of the men, although they were not with their regiment. After the line of the division was formed on the crest of the second ridge the enemy charged our lines three times and were repulsed every time with great loss to them and but little to us. As they ever had done on this campaign, the officers and men of the Thirty-third Indiana Volunteers behaved gallantly and well. They moved promptly and stood their ground while crossing the ravine referred to, although

they were then unable to return the murderous fire of the rebels on the opposite hill. My regiment went into this engagement about 380 strong—10 line officers and 370 enlisted men. My total loss was 91 killed and wounded—18 men killed and 69 enlisted men wounded, and 4 officers wounded. A full list of casualties accompanies this report. My company commanders report that their men took quite a number of prisoners and sent them to the rear; the aggregate number is 92. I turned over to Captain McKell, ordnance officer, Third Division, 150 captured arms taken from prisoners during the fight, and also afterward found in front of the regiment. Some of my men and some of the Nineteenth Michigan captured a rebel flag and gave it to some officer unknown to them to take care of, but have not been able to find out who the officer was further than that he is serving on the division staff. Early in this engagement my acting adjutant, Lieutenant McCullough, Company F, was severely wounded in the right arm. My thanks are due to Lieutenant Crawford for his services with the right wing during the charge. I consider it not outside military propriety to give my testimony as a regimental commander to the fact that but for the prompt action of Colonel Coburn in moving his brigade rapidly to the crest of the second ridge, and his efforts, promptly seconded by Colonel Harrison, of the First Brigade, the division would have been thrown into inextricable confusion and suffered a disastrous defeat; the division would have been forced back to the creek, which, though only thirty to forty feet wide, is too deep to be waded; that unless we had met the rebels just as we did and at the place we did, defeat and rout, I think, would most certainly have occurred. We had no position at all to stand and resist the large force and rapidly advancing attack that was being made by the enemy. During the night of the 20th part of the regiment worked nearly all night strengthening the temporary works referred to; rations were issued, and the men being very much exhausted, details were made to work all night, the remainder slept on their arms. We remained on the battle-field during the 21st, engaged in burying our own and the rebel dead. On the morning of the 22d, the enemy having evacuated, we moved out on the Buck Head and Atlanta road. The bands were heard way off to our left playing; officers and men were jubilant and in good spirits; the report was all through the division that the enemy had evacuated Atlanta. After moving about two miles we filed off to the right, and found by the firing of the advancing skirmishers that the enemy had only withdrawn into his line of intrenchments around the city of Atlanta. The brigade finally went into position on the right of the Fourth Corps, my regiment being in reserve. Remained in reserve on the 23d. The details from the regiment were very heavy for picket. To-day Capt. George L. Scott, commanding Company I, was killed almost instantly while on the picket-line as brigade officer of the day. I deeply mourn his loss. He was a good officer, a brave man, a man of fine feelings, and generous almost to a fault. He was highly respected by both officers and the men of the regiment. He was always ready for duty. We remained the reserve of the brigade until the evening of the 25th, when we went out to the advanced line of works, built by details from the Thirty-third and other regiments of the brigade. The officers in charge of the construction of this work, and also the men, deserve especial credit for the secrecy and rapidity with which this line was built. I was on duty during the

day as division officer of the day, and neither the officers nor men of the picket reserve knew that the work was in progress until nearly dark, by which time it was a complete protection against musketry. During the night and forenoon of the next day, the 26th, the work was perfected. On the night of the 26th the regiment moved to the right and occupied the works built by the Third Brigade of our division on the 22d instant. July 27, have not moved from our position of last night, except that four companies of the regiment are in the front line, on the right of the Twenty-second, under the immediate command of Captain Maze, Company G; the remaining six companies are in the second line on the right of the Nineteenth Michigan. The regiment is exposed to the shells of the enemy from three or four different batteries, but as yet no one has been hurt.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEV. T. MILLER,

Major 33d Indiana Infty. Vols., Comdg. the Regiment.

Lieut. F. C. CRAWFORD,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 20th Corps.

HDQRS. THIRTY-THIRD REGT. INDIANA INFTY. VOLS.,
Atlanta, Ga., September 9, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to orders from division and brigade headquarters, September 5 and 8, 1864, I have the honor to make the following report of operations since my last report, July 27, 1864:

July 22, this morning it was discovered that the enemy had evacuated their position in our front and fallen back toward Atlanta. The Second Brigade moved about 9 o'clock on the Buck Head road toward the town, and marched about a mile and a half, when it filed to the right into open fields, our skirmishers having been met at this distance by those of the enemy, the Thirty-third Indiana in advance. The brigade moved in support of the First Brigade, Colonel Harrison. The formation of the brigade during the movement was by column of division in mass, right in front, our regiment in reserve, three regiments in front. The First Brigade went into position and the Second Brigade deployed to the left, and also went into position and fortified. The Thirty-third Indiana remained in reserve. July 23, Capt. George L. Scott, Thirty-third Indiana, commanding Company I, was killed on the picket-line while acting as brigade officer of the day. Captain Scott was a good officer, one of the best in the regiment, and his loss is deeply felt by his brother officers and his company. July 24 and 25, the regiment was engaged in building advanced works. On the evening of the 25th the regiment moved out to the new line and occupied it. July 26, the brigade was relieved by a portion of the Second Division of our corps and moved off about a mile to the right, and took position in the second line lately occupied by the Third Brigade of our division, Colonel Wood. July 27, General Hooker, lately commanding our corps, having been relieved at his own request, was expected all day to pass along the lines and receive the adieus of his soldiers, but the gallant and chivalrous old soldier for some reason did not visit the troops. Officers regret his leaving the army profoundly. The men are depressed, for they have great confidence in General

* Nominal list of casualties accompanying this report shows 1 officer and 18 men killed, and 4 officers and 69 men wounded; total, 92.

Hooker. July 28, the brigade, except our regiment, was under orders to move about 3 p. m., and moved off to the right. From the sounds of artillery there has been a great battle fought on the extreme right to-day. The Thirty-third Indiana was ordered to remain. About dark the other portion of the brigade returned to our camp and resumed their old places. July 29, the division was under orders to move, and moved at 10 a. m. to the right, and, passing the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Corps, marched about six miles and formed on the extreme right of the army, supporting during this afternoon General Davis' division, of the Fourteenth Corps, in a reconnaissance and advance. Went into camp about 5 p. m. and built breast-works, the position of Thirty-third Indiana being the right center of the brigade. July 30, were under marching orders all day until afternoon, when we marched a short distance to the right, and after considerable delay went into camp. The Eighty-fifth Indiana and Twenty-second Wisconsin built breast-works on an advanced line. The Thirty-third Indiana and Nineteenth Michigan camped in column of division a quarter of a mile to the rear. July 31, remained in the same camp.

August 1 and 2, remained in the same camp until about 4 p. m., when we received orders to march. We soon broke up camp and marched back to the Twentieth Corps, and on the same road we came, the Third Brigade in front and First Brigade in rear, Thirty-third Indiana in front of Second Brigade; camped about dark in rear of Third Division, Fourteenth Corps. August 3, our brigade relieved the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Corps, the Thirty-third Indiana going into position on the right, and relieving the One hundred and first Indiana. This evening a detail of 150 men was made to work on an advanced line of works to be constructed about 200 yards from our present line. During the work 1 man was wounded severely in the leg. August 4, the right of our skirmish line advanced this afternoon to connect with an advance made by the skirmishers of the Sixteenth Corps on our right. The skirmishing was lively and spirited and resulted successfully, our lines being advanced about forty yards on the right. August 5, the brigade advanced to the front and occupied the new line. The Third Brigade also advanced, and their position was very much exposed to the rebel shells; almost constant shelling by the enemy during the construction of this new line. August 6, 7, 8, and 9, remained in the present line, the enemy shelling us all the time, our artillery replying only occasionally; heavy firing constantly kept up on the picket-line, and a great deal of ammunition expended. August 10, a detail of 250 men from the brigade was made to construct new works in advance; the Thirty-third Indiana furnished sixty men. August 11 and 12, engaged on the new line and completed it. On the evening of the 12th the brigade moved out and occupied the new line. There was not room for all the Thirty-third Indiana; only one wing of the regiment could get into the line, being shortened that much. The left wing occupy that position, the right wing being in the old line and in reserve. August 13 to 24, during this time constant firing has been kept up by the skirmishers and the batteries until three days ago, when, by mutual consent, the pickets have ceased firing at each other. The artillery, however, has fired just the same, the batteries of our division and corps firing at the city of Atlanta regularly during the day and night. August 25, at 12 at night the Thirty-third Indiana was ordered to leave the line and move to the

rear, and marched about 3 a. m. a mile and a half to the rear, and halted near division headquarters for breakfast; moved about sunrise on the Sandtown road to the Chattahoochee River, and struck the river at Turner's Ferry about 11 a. m. of the 26th day of August. The remainder of the brigade staid at our old camp until about 9 p. m. and joined us about 4 o'clock in the morning. The Thirty-third Indiana worked on a line of breast-works laid off by Captain Kellam, inspector, and Lieutenant Johnson, topographical engineer, Second Brigade, for the whole brigade. On arriving at Turner's Ferry I divided the regiment into three equal parts, and put each detachment under charge of a captain, and stationed a detachment on the right, left, and center of the line of the brigade, and by night such was the industry with which my men worked that they had a very good line made all along the line. August 27, the regiment worked on the breast-works in the front, and a detachment also worked in the bottom on a space between the right of the regiment and the river. Details from the other regiments of the brigade also worked here. About 10 a. m., the enemy being reported on the Sandtown road and in sight, the men fell to with great energy to make their works as strong as posssible. About noon the enemy commenced to shell us. Their battery was evidently stationed on the Sandtown road from the manner in which the shells came. No casualties occurred in the regiment except Lieutenant Slauter, Company K, was badly bruised by a fragment of a shell. The enemy soon retired, and was evidently in small force and was only trying to find our position. August 28, Captain Maze went out on a scout in charge of thirty men. He went two miles in our front and found no enemy. August 29, 30, and 31, remained in our present camp, the regiment working at the breast-works and getting ready for the regular muster for pay, August 31.

September 1, mustered to-day by Capt. A. G. Kellam, mustering and inspecting officer for the Second Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Corps. Received orders to-night to have four companies ready in light marching order at daylight, to go out with similar details from the brigade on a reconnaissance to-morrow and find out the position of the enemy; Companies B, G, K, and E, under the command of Capt. E. T. McCrea, were detailed. September 2, the detail reported at the proper time, but was found insufficient to make up the number of men required, and another company was called for; Company H was ordered to get ready, but before it got in readiness the detachment from the brigade moved off and neither Company H nor Captain McCrea accompanied it. Lieutenant Freeland, Company B, being the only officer in charge of the detachment from the Thirty-third Indiana. About noon received orders from Colonel Coburn to send three more companies to the detachment of the brigade, and was informed that the city of Atlanta had been surrendered to Colonel Coburn, commanding Second Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Corps, by the mayor and the city council, and the forces under Colonel Coburn's command occupied the city. At 8 p. m. received orders from General Ward, commanding the division, to take command of the remainder of the Second Brigade, then at Turner's Ferry, and report to Colonel Coburn at Atlanta early next morning. September 3, this morning I took command of the remnants of the regiments and marched on the Sandtown road and reached Atlanta about 11 a. m. and reported to Colonel Coburn.

Accompanying this report is a complete list of casualties of the regiment since the 2d day of May up to the 2d day of September, 1864.*

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEV. T. MILLER,
Major Thirty-third Regt. Indiana Infty. Vols., Comdg. Regt.

Lieut. F. C. CRAWFORD,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 20th Corps.

No. 263.

Report of Col. John P. Baird, Eighty-fifth Indiana Infantry, of operations May 21–July 13.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-FIFTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLS.,
In the Field, near Atlanta, July 13, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Eighty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteers from the 21st day of May, 1864, to the present time:

On the 33d day of May, 1864, the regiment broke camp near Cassville, Ga., and marched at 4 a. m.; crossed the Etowah River and went into camp about dark. On the 24th the regiment marched to Burnt Hickory and built breast-works and went into camp. On the 25th of May marched and crossed Pumpkin Vine Creek on the Dallas road. About 4 p. m. formed in line of battle by battalion en masse in a forest near Dallas and marched forward about one mile, and then deployed in line of battle in rear of the Thirty-third Indiana, with Nineteenth Michigan on the left; marched forward in line about 300 yards, halted in line with Nineteenth Michigan, and let the men lie down, the shelling of the enemy at this point being very severe, and 1 officer and several men were wounded here. I was ordered to remain at this point, which I did till 3 a. m. May 26, when, by order of the colonel commanding the brigade, the regiment moved forward to the first line and took position to the left of the Thirty-third Indiana, relieving a regiment of another command, and built breast-works; being about 150 to 200 yards from the enemy's works, put out skirmishers; our loss on the skirmish line here was pretty severe, owing to the close proximity of the works; at dark my regiment was relieved and moved to the right in rear of the First Brigade, and the men slept on their arms. On the 27th moved up to the works occupied by First Brigade and remained there until the evening of 30th; we moved forward to a new line of works in our front, which we occupied until the 1st day of June: we were relieved and marched to the left and went into camp about sundown. During all this time we were constantly under fire, the skirmish line, sharpshooters, and occasional shelling causing several casualties. On the afternoon of the 2d of June we marched still farther to the left in a drenching rain and late in the evening built breast-works in rear of General Schofield's line in supporting distance, under a very sharp and accurate fire from the enemy's batteries. On the 3d day of June we marched to the left to New Hope Church, and went into camp in rear of General Schofield's line at night.

*Shows 2 officers and 27 men killed, 14 officers and 195 men wounded; total, 238.

On the 4th we moved forward and occupied General Schofield's works. My regiment went on picket at night. On the 6th day of June we moved to the left on the Marietta road some three miles and built works in single line at Mount Olivet Church, where we remained until the 15th day of June. Then the regiment moved forward on the Marietta road about two miles and formed in line of battle in rear of, and with orders to support, the First Brigade; marched in line about one mile and halted, the First Brigade, being engaged; in a short time received an order to relieve the Seventieth Indiana, of the First Brigade, with my regiment and Nineteenth Michigan, which I immediately did, under a terrific fire from a battery about 300 yards in our front, and which was protected by earth-works. I immediately had the men lie down, and put out a light skirmish line, covered by trees. The enemy at this point had very strong earth-works in our front about 300 yards, with the underbrush all cut down, giving them a fair view and at the same time furnishing an abatis of brush, through which it was almost impossible to march in line. We had out a single line, and but for darkness coming on must have suffered severely, but instructing my skirmishers not to fire unless advanced on, and keeping my men well down, my loss was very small, and the enemy ceased firing about 9 p. m. Considering the close range and open view it is almost miraculous that so much firing from the enemy did so little damage. Shortly after 10 p. m. I received an order from the colonel commanding to move out by the left flank, which I did without loss and, strange to say, without the enemy firing on us. My regiment was put in position on the left of the brigade by the colonel commanding; built breast-works and remained there (under occasional fire, which caused several casualties) till the morning of the 17th, when we moved forward and were placed in position in echelon to the right and front of the brigade, in line with Second Division; built breast-works in open field, which we occupied till the 19th, and again moved forward and at night built breast-works. On the 21st moved and built a new line a little in advance. During all this time we were more or less under fire, and lost in killed and wounded every day. On the 22d day of June moved forward about one mile and were deployed in line in rear of Third Brigade, but very soon afterward were ordered to the front line to the left of Third Brigade and on the left of our brigade; the regiment advanced to the line in good order under a sharp musketry fire, and getting in position threw up slight works and put out a strong skirmish line. After remaining here about two hours we were relieved by Fourth Army Corps and moved to the right of the brigade, in rear Twenty-second Wisconsin Volunteers. Here we remained till late in the evening, and though in the second line, we were exposed to a short-range musketry fire. In the evening we marched to the right some three miles in rear of the First Division till 3 o'clock; moved forward on the line about noon. 23d, moved to the right to Powder Springs road, and then moved forward about three-quarters of a mile and built works in sight of the enemy's skirmish works, which we occupied till 26th. We were relieved by the First Brigade. At this point we were constantly under fire, and had 2 officers wounded and several men. On the 3d day of July we moved forward to within a short distance of Marietta, then moved down the Sandtown road, reconnoitering in line of battle some two or three miles; here moved by flank some three miles farther, and took position in an open field on a small

hill, Nineteenth Michigan on our right, with my left refused. The enemy soon opened on us with a battery and with a very accurate aim. I put the men down flat on side of the hill and suffered but little loss, but the heat and want of water caused great suffering to the men. We threw up some works here, and were relieved about 4 p. m. by the Fourteenth Army Corps, and moved to the right and here went into camp. July 4, moved two miles to the right, threw up light works, and went into camp at night. On July 6 moved to this point, three miles from Chattahoochee River, and went into camp, where we have remained to this time.

Where all have done their duty it would be invidious to make distinction. I wish to return to Lieutenant-Colonel Crane my thanks for the invaluable assistance he has rendered me in this campaign, and to express my high regards for him as an officer; and I also return my thanks to my staff and line officers generally for their efficiency and good conduct and bravery; and to the men no praise can be too high for the bravery and patient, uncomplaining endurance they show in this almost unparalleled campaign. The musical corps of my command deserve great credit for their conduct in the field, carrying off not only the dead and wounded of my regiment, but from other commands near them, and always being up with the command when wanted, exposing themselves to fire like soldiers in the ranks. Appended is a full list* of the killed, wounded and missing of my command since my last report.

Respectfully,

J. P. BAIRD,
Colonel Eighty-fifth Indiana Infantry.

Lieut. F. C. CRAWFORD,
A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 264.

Report of Lieut. Col. Alexander B. Crane, Eighty-fifth Indiana Infantry, of operations July 17–27.

SIR: I report herein the actions and casualties of the Eighty-fifth Regiment Indiana Infantry from July 17 to July 27, 1864.

The regiment broke camp July 17, 1864, on the north side of the Chattahoochee, and, with the brigade, moved over the river at Pace's Ferry, and camped about 11 p. m. that night in mass. July 18, moved about 10.30 a. m. slowly toward Atlanta with balance of brigade, sometimes marching by flank, sometimes in mass, through woods, moving slowly until about 7 p. m., when deployed to right of Nineteenth Michigan, and retired from it in a thick wood and camped in line of battle. July 19, remained here all day under orders to march. July 20, had orders to march at daybreak, but moved with brigade about 7 a. m., with 278 enlisted men and 16 field, staff, and line officers for field service, through woods slowly and upon different routes until 10.30 a. m., when the whole division was massed in a corn-field near Peach Tree Creek. About 12 m. the brigade was moved to right and formed in line to right of Third Brigade under a sharp skirmish fire. The Eighty-fifth was formed

*Not found.

on the right of the Thirty-third Indiana, with the First Brigade upon my right, the line being on the south side of an open piece of ground, and in front of the Eighty-fifth Regiment was a small hill covered with undergrowth of pines, then farther on another similar slope, then a deep ravine full of tangled wood. This ravine was some 350 yards from where the line was formed. It had steep banks about thirty feet high. Then beyond the ravine was rising ground partly covered with sassafras brush and partly clear for 200 yards to a road running east and west. About 3 p. m. our picket-line, being fired upon sharply and a report that the enemy were advancing, Colonel Coburn, commanding brigade, gave orders to move forward the line to first slope and halt. I moved the Eighty-fifth Regiment forward with the line and halted upon the first slope. Just as I halted Lieutenant Crawford, at the left of my regiment, motioned me forward, he being where he could see the Thirty-third, upon my left in the woods. I moved forward to next hill and halted regiment at the command "Halt" from the left of line. Lieutenant Crawford, acting assistant adjutant-general of brigade, again motioned me forward. I moved forward, and just as the regiment was approaching the ravine the enemy could be seen upon the hill beyond. The enemy's fire now became very severe. I urged the regiment through the ravine, which was difficult to pass, and up the opposite bank. The regiment reached this position just in time to meet the enemy charging down the rise in front. Here the fight began in earnest, and under cover of the bank my regiment poured a deadly and continuous fire into the enemy, who were within fifty feet of the front of the regiment, seemingly in a large unorganized mass, pushing forward, and were evidently surprised to find our lines so near them. The fight continued here for about twenty minutes, when the enemy broke and fled, leaving a great number of dead and wounded. The regiment, then, with the whole line charged up to the road some 200 yards and continued to pour a deadly fire into their retreating masses as they retired down the hill and up another into the woods. We in this charge became mingled up with the Thirty-third Indiana and also the Nineteenth Michigan, which was in my rear some twenty feet, and had joined in my line in the charge up the hill. The fight continued until dusk, we still holding the road and repelling one or two attempted charges of the enemy, they continuing to keep up a heavy infantry fire from the woods until dark. At dark I drew my regiment from the road, and, by orders, formed a second line some forty feet in the rear and built works. The loss of the enemy must have been very heavy in front of the Eighty-fifth Indiana. The ground was strewn with their dead and wounded. My line officers all did their whole duty, and entered the fight with spirit and bravery. I cannot single any one out by name without injustice to the others. I am obliged to them all for their assistance, and the country will honor such of its sons in history. The men stood to the work and shot coolly, effectually, with unyielding stubbornness and courage. Adjt. H. L. Tillotson, of my regiment, performed the labor of a field officer well with judgment, and cool bravery. I take pleasure in speaking of Lieut. F. C. Crawford, acting assistant adjutant-general of the brigade. He saw fit to fight with my regiment, and gave me great assistance by his gallantry, coolness, and foresight, especially in seizing quickly the proper position and urging the regiment forward through the ravine. The

regiment owes him much, perhaps many lives, since we met the enemy so well covered as to lose but very lightly compared to the other regiments engaged, although we met them within fifty feet of our front. I mention Private Thomas J. Williamson, Company A, who, when his company charged up to the road, picked up a rebel flag, waved it several times, and threw it down and went on with the regiment, which flag was picked up by some straggler probably. When asked why he threw it down, said he could not carry it and fire his gun. The flag was seen in his hands by quite a number of officers and men. July 21, we remained in same position. July 22, the regiment moved forward with brigade toward Atlanta until about 10 a. m., when the regiment was placed in line upon a hill to left and joining First Brigade, with the Twenty-second Wisconsin on its left, and built works, being at intervals under a shelling fire of the enemy. The regiment remained here July 23, 24, 25, and until the evening of the 26th, when we moved to rear of Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, where we now are. Appended is a complete list of casualties during the time covered.* I entered the fight upon the 20th with 278 enlisted men, 14 line and 1 staff and 1 field officer.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. CRANE,
Lieut. Col. Eighty-fifth Indiana Infantry, Commanding.

Colonel COBURN,
Comdg. Second Brig., Third Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 265.

Reports of Maj. Jefferson E. Brant, Eighty-fifth Indiana Infantry, of operations May 2–July 17 and July 28–September 2.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTY-FIFTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 23, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Eighty-fifth Indiana Volunteers in the Georgia campaign from May 2 to July 17, inclusive.

Before proceeding with the report it is due from me to state that the regiment was commanded during that time by Col. John P. Baird (now at home, having resigned). His reports of operations, I understand, were forwarded, but from some cause have been lost. As soon as I can obtain copies of his reports, I shall ask the privilege of placing them on file, as a matter of justice to Colonel Baird and the regiment.

On the 2d day of May the regiment was camped in Lookout Valley, Tenn., resting from a march of twelve days from La Vergne, Tenn. On the 3d the regiment marched with the brigade from there to the Chickamauga battle-ground, where it went into camp. On the 4th moved to near Gordon's Mills, where it camped for the night, and on the 5th moved to a place called Leet's Tannery, where it was deployed in line in an open field on the left of the brigade, and temporary works were constructed, behind which the regiment

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 3 men killed, 1 officer and 34 men wounded, and 3 men missing; total, 41.

camped for the night. On the 6th moved to Dogwood Valley, where, after being deployed in line, the regiment advanced to the crest of a ridge of the same name, covered with woods and thick underbrush. Here the regiment was halted, being formed in the right center of the brigade. Works were constructed facing toward Buzzard Roost, which was distant about four miles, and the regiment went into camp. Remained here doing heavy picket duty until the 11th of May, when the regiment, with the brigade, moved to Snake Creek Gap, distant seventeen miles, and went into camp near the south end. Details were immediately sent to work in making a double-track road for the wagons. On the afternoon of the 12th the regiment, with the Nineteenth Michigan and Twenty-second Wisconsin, marched three miles and camped in the rear of General McPherson's command. On the 13th marched at daylight, and in the afternoon went into position on the right of the brigade, and Companies A and B, Captains Sherman and Brooks commanding, were deployed as skirmishers. About dusk in the evening the regiment, with brigade, moved to the left and front near one mile and a half, and encamped for the night in the rear of a part of the Fourteenth Army Corps. May 14, the regiment moved forward a few hundred yards, relieving a regiment of the Fourteenth Army Corps, and built works on the right of the brigade, working by reliefs until about 3 o'clock in the morning of the 15th of May. Early on the morning of the 15th the regiment was in motion and moved some two and a half miles to the left, passing the Fourteenth, Fourth, and Twenty-third Corps, and was formed on the first line of the brigade on the right of the Nineteenth Michigan and immediately in the rear of the First Brigade of the First Division. Here the regiment was ordered to unsling knapsacks and prepare to support the First Brigade, then about to make a charge on the enemy's works. The advance was made across a ravine and up the ascent of a small ridge through a thick undergrowth of timber and brush. While so doing the regiment was thrown into some confusion by having to pass through five or six columns of the Second Division, moving by the left flank, and over several lines of battle that were lying down awaiting orders. Gaining the crest of the ridge the regiment met a terrific storm of grape and canister from the enemy's guns placed on works on the ridge beyond, between which was an open field in the valley, yet the regiment moved bravely forward, but owing to the confusion created, as before stated, and a misapprehension of orders, the left and right wings of the regiment got separated, the left rapidly moving obliquely across the Resaca road under a terrific fire, and a portion of the right moving directly up to the enemy's works, some of the men with the Nineteenth Michigan and Twenty-second Wisconsin gaining the works. Here Private William A. Richardson, of Company D, was mortally wounded while doing so, attracting the attention of all around by his bravery; also Corporal Andrews, of same company. In obedience to orders, that portion of the right wing near the enemy's works was withdrawn, and after some difficulty, owing to the nature of the ground and the number of men engaged, the regiment was reformed on the left of the Resaca road where it remained until evening under a heavy fire from the enemy's skirmishers and sharpshooters. Late in the evening the regiment was moved by the right flank a few hundred yards and the men rested upon their arms for the night. Details were sent out during the night to assist in build-

ing works, but they were not needed, as in the morning the enemy was gone. It is due here to say that during this engagement both officers and men showed true courage and coolness in the thickest of the fire during the charge. For list of casualties, I refer you to the list already forwarded. On the morning of the 16th the regiment, with the brigade, moved forward, crossing the railroad north of Resaca and the Connesauga River northeast of that place on a temporary bridge left standing by the enemy. About 11 o'clock at night arrived at the Coosawattee River, and after some delay succeeded in crossing, which was done by 2 o'clock in the morning, and went into camp, the men being much worn down by the marching and hard work performed. On the 17th moved forward, Companies A, D, E, and H being detailed as ordnance train guard for the day. At 10 p. m. went into camp. On the 18th marched toward Cassville, the advance in our front finding the enemy. The regiment was formed with brigade to meet an attack, should one be made. After remaining in line some time, the regiment, with the Thirty-third Indiana, was sent back two miles and stationed as guards on a road intersecting the one to Cassville on the right. On the morning of the 19th rejoined the brigade, and, with the Thirty-third Indiana, was ordered to hold the Cassville road and fortify it. At 2 p. m. moved forward and advanced in support of the Nineteenth Michigan, then warmly skirmishing with the enemy, and supporting Company C, First Ohio Artillery. After the troops in front had moved forward and driven the enemy out of Cassville the regiment advanced to the crest of a hill overlooking the town and threw up works, which occupied a portion of the night. Here the regiment was again under fire and showed its usual coolness, but fortunately losing none in killed or wounded, being reserved. During the night, although the enemy was in strong force and position on the hills beyond the town, they evacuated. On the 20th the regiment moved with the brigade about one mile west of Cassville and went into camp, where it remained resting until the 23d of May. At 4 a. m. on the 23d of May the regiment, with the brigade, marched, crossing the Etowah River during the afternoon of the same day, and went into camp for the night about one mile south of the river. At 7.30 o'clock on the 24th moved forward again, crossing the Allatoona Hills and camping for the night about one mile and a half northeast of Burnt Hickory, where temporary works were constructed. On the 25th day of May the regiment, with the brigade, moved toward Dallas, crossing Pumpkin Vine Creek about 2 p. m. About 4 p. m. went into position massed in close column by division in the second line, on the right of the Twenty-second Wisconsin. In a short time, in obedience to orders, the regiment, with brigade, was advanced, retaining this position for about one mile through a thick woods, over hills and ravines, yet moving with marked regularity. Being in reserve to support the Thirty-third Indiana, the regiment was halted near the crest of and behind the cover of a small ridge, where the men were ordered to lie down and wait until further orders. Here we were under a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery while the lines in our front were hotly engaged with the enemy at close range. Here the regiment lost 1 officer and 6 men wounded. Night coming on ended the contest and the regiment remained in this position until 2 o'clock in the morning of the 26th, when it was ordered forward through the almost impenetrable brush and darkness and relieved a regiment of the Second Division on the front

line, where works had been commenced, which the men immediately completed. At dawn of day sharp skirmishing commenced, the enemy's main line being but a few hundred yards from our own. During the day the skirmishing was incessant, annoying the men very much while engaged on the works, but before night they were sufficiently strong for sure protection. The regiment here remained until the night of the 28th, under fire continually, losing during that time 1 man killed and 8 wounded, when it was relieved by a regiment of the Second Division and moved to the right a short distance, and on the morning of the 29th relieved a regiment of the First Brigade on the second line, to the rear of the Third Brigade. May 30, moved up to the line and relieved a regiment of the Third Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps. Here we were much annoyed constantly by the enemy's sharpshooters and the men had to stay close to the works for protection. Here the skirmishing was constant day and night.

On the 1st of June, after having been under a constant fire for near eight days, the regiment was relieved by a regiment of the Fifteenth Army Corps, and moved with the brigade to the left, passing to the rear of the Fourth, Fourteenth, and Twenty-third Corps. Camped for the night on a precipitous and rocky ridge. June 2, moved in a northeasterly direction about two and a half miles, halted in an open field, and the regiment was deployed in line on the right center of the brigade. Here, under a heavy fire of artillery, in a very short time a good line of works was constructed, the men using their bayonets, tin plates, and their hands in doing so. June 3, the regiment moved still farther to the left and northeast toward Acworth; encamped for the night near Morris' Hill Church, on the extreme left flank of the army. June 4, the regiment moved up and occupied with the brigade and division a portion of the line of works built by Hovey's division. June 5, remained in camp. At 6 o'clock on the morning of June 6 moved southeasterly about five miles to the Sandtown and Burnt Hickory road and took position near Mount Olivet Church to the left of the road. Here breastworks were constructed, and the regiment remained behind them in camp until the 15th, in the mean time taking some prisoners on the skirmish line. While here Companies A, I, and H were detached as division train guard, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Crane. On the 15th the regiment, with brigade, moved, crossing the small stream below Kemp's Mill, and advanced on the road toward Gilgal Church, leaving Lost Mountain to the right and west. Halted near to the enemy's line of works just abandoned and remained about two hours, after which the regiment was formed in line of battle on the left of the brigade, and moved with it to support the First Brigade, which was meeting with strong resistance, and who were pouring in heavy volleys, which caused the enemy to retreat. Their ammunition being exhausted, the regiment with the Nineteenth Michigan moved up to the left of road and relieved a regiment of this brigade. Upon taking position the line was not advanced, as the left flank was unprotected, and work upon the fortifications was immediately commenced and continued through the night under heavy fire from the enemy, but a short distance in front. On the 16th the regiment remained in camp strengthening their works and skirmishing with the enemy. Here the loss was 4 wounded, 1 mortally. On the morning of the 17th the enemy evacuated his works and the skirmishers occupied them.

About noon the regiment advanced as skirmishers in front of the brigade three miles, and found the enemy strongly intrenched on a wooded ridge beyond a small stream. Here earth-works were thrown up and the regiment went into camp. On the 18th remained in camp skirmishing with the enemy, and the mean time our artillery playing upon their position. During the night the enemy evacuated. At 10 o'clock of the 19th, with brigade, again advanced. It having rained excessively the marching was very fatiguing. After some delay succeeded in crossing Noyes' Creek, which was so much swollen by the rain as to carry away the bridge and cover the road. After crossing formed in line of battle on a wooded ridge to the right of the road half a mile. Moved forward a short distance and commenced building works. During the night again moved to the left and built other works on the same connected line. On the 20th again moved to the left and front and built another line of works. On the 21st was relieved by a regiment of Kimball's brigade, Fourth Corps, and soon after the regiment, with brigade, moved forward half a mile and again threw up works.

BATTLE OF KOLB'S FARM.

On the 22d of June the regiment was ordered forward with brigade. After moving half a mile the enemy was found in strong position on a high ridge. The regiment was formed in line of battle in reserve. The lines in front advanced and after a sharp resistance the enemy fell back. In this movement, the left flank being exposed, the regiment, with Nineteenth Michigan, was moved up to cover that flank and fill the gap between the right of the Fourth Corps and the left of the advanced line. Here the regiment for a short time was sharply engaged, and exposed at same time to an enfilading fire, losing a number of men wounded. About 5 p. m. the regiment, with brigade, was relieved by troops [from] Kimball's brigade, Fourth Army Corps, and moved to the right and took position to the rear of First Division to re-enforce that division, which was hotly engaged. On arriving here the regiment rested for four hours and again advanced to the immediate rear of Knipe's brigade.

On the 23d the regiment, with brigade, advanced at 9 o'clock and moved to right and east on the Powder Springs and Marietta road past Scribner's Female Institute. Took position on the left of the road in front, within musket range of the enemy's works. Works were thrown up. This was at a point three miles west of Marietta and not far from the very formidable works of the enemy near the base of Kenesaw Mountain. The regiment occupied this camp in rear of these works from the 23d to the evening of the 26th of June, when it was relieved by a regiment of the First Brigade and encamped a short distance in rear. During 27th, 28th, and 29th remained in same camp. During this time the regiment was engaged daily in skirmishing with the enemy, and losing a number in wounded. Here Lieut. Mortimer Denny, Company G, was badly wounded, since died, and in him the regiment lost one of its most thorough, gentlemanly, and bravest officers. On the 30th of June the regiment was relieved by a regiment of the First Brigade and moved farther to the rear, where it went into camp, remaining here until the 3d day of July. The men in the mean time were engaged in washing their clothes and cleaning up equipments. On the 3d of July, at 2 o'clock, the enemy evacuated the works around Kenesaw Mountain and Marietta. Early in the

morning the regiment, with brigade, was in motion, moving to the intersection of the Sandtown road, about three-fourths of a mile from Marietta. Here the regiment was subjected to a severe artillery fire, in which Corpl. R. R. Grimes was severely, and Lieut. John Gunn slightly, wounded. After a short rest moved down the Sandtown road on a reconnaissance about one mile, but no enemy was found. Passing on a short distance the Second Division was met moving at right angles with our direction and skirmishing with the enemy. After passing the Second Division the regiment, with brigade, moved, with flankers out and skirmishing, in advance down this road about five miles, where the enemy were again encountered in force strongly posted on our left. The regiment, with brigade, was immediately formed in line and breast-works were thrown up, the enemy in the mean time shelling us liberally but doing but little damage. At 4 p. m. the regiment was relieved by troops from the Fourteenth Corps and moved to the right, crossing a branch of Nickajack Creek, and encamped with the brigade and division for the night. On the 4th of July moved two and a half miles south and near to Mill Grove, leaving the enemy's works to the left, and here camped for the night. On the 5th moved southeast, passing through the works of the enemy, which had been evacuated the night before. Crossed Nickajack Creek in the afternoon and encamped on a range of hills overlooking the Chattahoochee River. July 6, moved with brigade two miles to the left and east and encamped on the same range of hills. Here the regiment remained until July 17, resting in the mean time and picketing to the river, some two miles distant, the enemy having crossed to opposite side. The regiment being much worn out by the hardships, fighting, and incredible amount of work performed upon the score and a half of breast-works constructed needed rest.

During the long period of time embraced in this report the officers and men of the regiment proved themselves worthy of the army to which we belong. If enduring patiently, obeying promptly every order, and fighting bravely are soldierly virtues, they are surely possessed of these noble virtues. It is due the regiment that I should here state that not being in command of the regiment, and being absent part of the time, this report may not be as full as it should be. Neither can I speak in terms of praise of any officer or man, not being in a position in which I might note such. Hence I will not do so, else I might overlook others equally deserving of mention. For the list of casualties during this time I refer you to the report already forwarded.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. BRANT,

Major, Comdg. Eighty-fifth Indiana Volunteers.

Lieut. HENRY C. JOHNSON,

A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 20th Army Corps.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-FIFTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,

Atlanta, Ga., September 9, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Eighty-fifth Indiana from July 28 to September 2, 1864, inclusive:

On the 28th of July the regiment was in position on the left of the brigade, then in reserve to the north of Atlanta. On the 29th

moved to the right to support the Fifteenth Army Corps, assisting in covering the extreme right flank of the army. Here the regiment went into camp for the night, and on the 30th advanced about half a mile and took position on the right of the brigade and threw up works on the front line. Here nothing of interest occurred worthy of note. On the 2d of August was moved back, and on the 3d took position on the front line, on the left of the brigade, to the northwest of Atlanta, relieving the Sixteenth U. S. Regulars, of the Fourteenth Army Corps. The regiment was here engaged in constant skirmishing with the enemy. On the 5th advanced and occupied a new line of works. While so doing Sergeant Brown, of Company D, was mortally wounded, and the regiment laments the loss of one of its truest and most upright soldiers. On the 12th the line was again advanced, and the thirty-fifth line of intrenchments built by the regiment during the campaign was thrown up and occupied. Here the skirmishing was incessant, and the men in camp were constantly annoyed by the enemy's sharpshooters. The right companies were most exposed, and Company A lost in killed behind the works Corpl. Miles W. Ratcliff, one of its most respected and bravest soldiers. Here I cannot omit to speak of the patient endurance of the men who had to work part of the time night and day on the intrenchments in addition to the fatigue of the skirmishing. Though much worn out every man seemed to be at his post upon the least alarm of an attack. On the night of the 25th the regiment, in obedience to your orders, quietly evacuated these intrenchments, and fell back to Turner's Ferry, on the Chattahoochee River, where it took position, on the morning of the 26th, on the right center of the brigade. Intrenchments were thrown up, and the regiment went into camp. Nothing of note occurred, except on the 27th, when the enemy's reconnoitering force advanced and threw some shells into the camp, but fortunately injuring no one of the regiment. On the morning of the 2d, in obedience to your orders, I detailed five companies of the regiment and placed them in command of Captain Crawford, of Company H, who reported them to you, to constitute a part of a reconnoitering force under your command. About 1 p. m. of the same day, having received notice of your occupancy of Atlanta, I sent you, as per orders, three more companies, under command of ———, who reported them to Lieutenant-Colonel Bloodgood, Twenty-second Wisconsin, who moved them with the other detachments to your support. I cannot omit to congratulate that part of the regiment under immediate command of Captain Crawford in having the honor of being among the first to enter Atlanta, the object of our hope during this long and hard campaign. On the evening of the 2d of September the larger part of the regiment rested in Atlanta, and the other part occupying the works at Turner's Ferry. In the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Crane, since the 9th of August, while commanding the regiment, I am much indebted to Acting Adjutant Tillotson for the faithful and efficient manner in which he performed his arduous duties; to Lieutenant Farrington for his promptness in supplying the wants of the regiment, and to the hearty support rendered me by the line officers. Too much praise cannot be given the rank and file, who by patiently and promptly obeying every order have made our work doubly pleasant. I am happy to inform you that the utmost harmony exists among the officers of the regiment, and also with the rank and file.

Appended is a list of the casualties* of the regiment from May 2 to September 2, 1864.

I have the honor, colonel, to be your obedient servant,

J. E. BRANT,

Captain, Commanding Eighty-fifth Indiana Volunteers.

Col. JOHN COBURN,

Comdg. Second Brig., Third Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 266.

Reports of Capt. David Anderson, Nineteenth Michigan Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH MICHIGAN,

September 22, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with orders from division headquarters requiring a report of the doings of this regiment from the 2d of May, 1864, to the 17th day of July, I have the honor to report as follows:

The regiment, 700 strong, left Lookout Valley on the 20th [3d] day of May, 1864, arriving at a position near Buzzard Roost on the 9th of the same month. After fortifying we occupied this position two days. On the morning of the 11th of May moved to a position near Rocky Face Ridge. Here we threw out strong pickets to watch the movements of the enemy in this position. The next day moved into Snake Creek Gap. From this time nothing of importance transpired until the morning of the 15th of May, when we moved toward Resaca, arriving at 11 a. m. The Second Brigade was immediately formed in order of battle and ordered to advance. The order was promptly obeyed, and, with the other regiments of the division there engaged, they won for themselves, on that memorable day, honors imperishable. On the 16th of May, with the army, we started in pursuit of the beaten and retreating foe. Crossing the ——— River, encountered the enemy again near Cassville. Here also the division to which this regiment belongs, after a short engagement, defeated the enemy, and at dark May 20, the Nineteenth Michigan with the Twentieth Connecticut entered Cassville. Resting until the 22d we moved again in pursuit of the enemy, meeting no opposition until the evening of the 25th of May, when we found the enemy in heavy force strongly posted near New Hope Church. Here again occurred one of the bloodiest battles of the campaign, in which the regiment bore a distinguished and honored part. We remained near this position for ten days, doing the usual amount of picketing and digging. After various movements and much labor, on the 15th of June we arrived at Golgotha and fought a severe battle. Among the killed in action was our brave commander, Major Griffin. We performed the usual duties of fortifying, picketing, and chasing the enemy until the 22d of June, when we again encountered him at Kolb's farm, the regiment taking an active part, moving from this position some three miles to the right. On the 23d, with the division, we occupied a new position, which we strongly fortified, remaining until the morning of the 2d of July, when the enemy evacuated their strong position at Kenesaw Mountain, and the regiment, with the division, moved in

*Aggregating 11 men killed, 3 officers and 105 men wounded, and 2 men missing; total, 121.

pursuit. After moving some five miles they opposed farther progress by the use of artillery. On the 5th of July an advance was made, the enemy having again retreated, and from this date until the 17th of July, when the regiment crossed the Chattahoochee River, nothing of importance transpired in which this regiment had any part.

Respectfully,

D. ANDERSON,
Captain, Commanding Nineteenth Michigan.

Capt. ROBERT E. BEECHER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps.

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HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH MICHIGAN REGIMENT,
Near Atlanta, Ga., July 27, 1864.

SIR: With regard to the part taken by the Nineteenth Michigan in the various movements and battles of this army since the 17th day of the present month, I have the honor to report as follows:

The regiment received orders to prepare to march about noon of the 17th. About 3 p. m. we broke camp and moved with the brigade toward the Chattahoochee River. Reaching the same about 9 o'clock, we crossed and encamped some two miles from the south bank. About noon of the 18th, with our brigade, we moved, crossing Nancy's Creek, and, moving some four miles without opposition, camped on a level bottom near a small stream in a dense forest, where we remained doing nothing more than the usual picket and camp duty until the morning of the 20th instant, when, receiving orders, we moved after the enemy in the direction of Atlanta. Crossing Peach Tree Creek, the regiment, 300 strong, was formed in rear of the Eighty-fifth Indiana. While in this position the enemy was discovered to be advancing in heavy force, but the brigade being promptly advanced met the enemy a short distance in rear of the position which had been occupied by our pickets, when a severe engagement ensued. The fight raged furiously in this position for the space of ten or fifteen minutes, when the Nineteenth was ordered up to the support of the front line. Moving promptly up, a few well-directed volleys from the whole line compelled the rebels to fall back. Seeing the advantage, the regiment, with those with whom they were fighting side by side, advanced at a double-quick or run until they reached the crest of the ridge. In this position they remained for the space of four hours, assisting as best they could in suppressing any rebel demonstration made in their front. At 9 p. m. the regiment was relieved by the Thirty-third Indiana, and, moving to the rear, camped for the night. The 21st was spent in burying the dead and the usual duties of the camp and picket. The 22d of July an advance was made, our regiment occupying a position about three-quarters of a mile to the left of our present position. The regiment fortified thoroughly the position, remaining until the evening of the 25th of July, when they advanced, taking a new and more advantageous position, which, with the aid of detachments from the Twenty-second Wisconsin and Eighty-fifth Indiana, they placed in a thorough state of defense. On the evening of the 26th the regiment was relieved, camping in a position now occupied.

With regard to the part taken in the severe and bloody battle of the 20th instant by this regiment, I am proud to be able to say that both officers and men did their duty faithfully and nobly. Accompanying this report is a list of casualties* in the regiment from the 17th to the 27th of the present month.

Respectfully,

D. ANDERSON,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. F. C. CRAWFORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH MICHIGAN,
September 9, 1864.

SIR: With regard to the part taken by the Nineteenth Michigan in the doings and acts of this army from the 22d day of July until the 2d day of September, I have the honor to report as follows:

The regiment, with an effective force of 280 men, left the old battle-ground of Peach Tree Creek on the morning of the 22d of July, advancing toward Atlanta until within two miles of the city. After taking position the regiment threw up strong earth-works and remained in position two days, skirmishing almost constantly with the enemy. They then threw up a new line of works some 200 yards in advance of the first and occupied them until the evening of the 27th day of July; we were relieved by a portion of the Fourth Corps and moved about one mile to the right, in rear of the front line. Here we remained until the 29th, when we were ordered with our brigade to the extreme right of our line. Remained in this position until the 1st day of August, doing only the usual picket and fatigue duty. August 1, moved some five miles to the left, near our original position, and relieved a portion of the Fourteenth Corps. Here in this position before Atlanta we remained until the night of the 25th of August, advancing and fortifying, skirmishing and laboring unremittingly day and night, subject to all the vicissitudes and dangers inseparable from a protracted siege, when we evacuated our position and moved to Turner's Ferry, on the Chattahoochee River. Fortified our position. August 31, a portion of the Nineteenth, together with the other regiments of our brigade, made a reconnaissance toward Atlanta, which was pushed to within two miles of the city, when, finding the enemy in force, the party fell back without loss. On the morning of the 2d of September a detail of seven companies from the Nineteenth Michigan, together with a detail from each regiment of the Second and Third Brigades, moved outside our works, under command of Colonel Coburn, the force from the Nineteenth being under the immediate command of Captain Baldwin. Moving toward Atlanta, they encountered no opposition until within the fortifications of the city, when our skirmishers met a force of rebel cavalry, which fell back as our skirmishers advanced until within the city. Here the mayor and city authorities met our advance and surrendered the city to Colonel Coburn, and thus was the glorious consummation and object of the campaign accomplished, and the Nineteenth, with the other gallant regiments of this com-

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 4 men killed and 1 officer and 34 men wounded; total, 39.

mand, was the immediate witness of that final success to secure which they had borne an honored part in all the heroic achievements of this gallant army. I send also a list of casualties for the campaign.*

Respectfully,

D. ANDERSON,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Col. JOHN COBURN,
Commanding Second Brigade.

No. 267.

Report of Lieut. Col. Edward Bloodgood, Twenty-second Wisconsin Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SECOND REGT. WISCONSIN VOL. INFTY.,
Atlanta, Ga., September 9, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I herewith have the honor to submit military history of my command from May 2, 1864, to September 2, 1864:

May 1, the regiment reached Lookout Valley, having marched from Nashville, Tenn., a distance of 143 miles, in thirteen days. May 2, was occupied in reducing baggage, or stripping, for an active campaign. May 3, the regiment, containing 575 effective men, under command of Col. William L. Utley, marched around the base of Lookout Mountain, and passing over field of Mission Ridge, camped near it for the night. May 4, resumed march over Chickamauga battle-field and camped at base of Taylor's Ridge, when we joined the other brigades of our division. Lay in camp May 5, and sent back all surplus baggage and reduced transportation to one wagon and a pack-mule. May 6, broke camp at daybreak and marched to Leet's Tannery; formed line of battle and built breast-works. May 7, broke camp, and, marching eleven miles, took up position fronting the enemy's stronghold, Buzzard Roost. We lay here until May 11, when we marched to the right and passed about two-thirds the distance through Snake Creek Pass, where we made camp and built road (wagon and infantry) until dark. May 12, we moved out of the pass, camping on left and near the mouth of the same. The fighting for possession of Resaca commenced on the 13th instant, and on this day and the 14th our division was not engaged. Early on the morning of 15th instant the corps moved to the left of Fourth Army Corps and formed line. The Third Division was selected to storm a battery covered by rifle-pits. The First Brigade was the attacking column and the Second Brigade the line of support, the Twentieth Connecticut and Twenty-second Wisconsin in right rear and Eighty-fifth and Thirty-third Indiana and Nineteenth Michigan in left rear. The column advanced, was checked, rallied, and advanced again to meet such a withering fire from the enemy's rifle-pits that it was impossible for the men to live in range of their muskets; but the enemy were driven from the earth-work that contained the four-gun battery, and after the fight, which was kept up with [varying] results until after dark, was over our men succeeded in bringing off the four guns in triumph, and all had been

*Nominal list (omitted) shows 5 officers and 29 men killed, 5 officers and 186 men wounded, and 5 men missing; total, 230.

done that stubborn courage could accomplish. We lay on the field during the night. Our loss in this engagement was 11 enlisted men killed and 3 officers and 61 enlisted men wounded. During the night the enemy retreated. Morning of 16th instant we buried our dead and marched with brigade and division to which we were attached some sixteen miles, halting for night at 11 p. m. on bank of Oostenaula Creek. May 17, marched at 3 p. m.; camped in field at 12 p. m. May 18, marched at 4 a. m. In afternoon the regiment was detailed as guard for division ordnance train; went into camp with ordnance train at 11 p. m. May 19, fearing attack from rebel cavalry, the regiment inclosed the train in a breast-work; at 2 p. m. we moved with train to a position near Cassville and camped. May 20, remained in same position. May 21, were relieved from train guard and rejoined brigade. May 22, remained in same position. May 23, marched ten miles, crossing Etowah River on pontoon bridge, and camping near bank of the same in line of battle. May 24, marched fifteen miles; camped near Burnt Hickory Gap, building breast-works. May 25, marched at 7.30 a. m., taking direct road to Dallas. The Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, engaged the enemy, and at 4 p. m. the regiment, together with the brigade, were formed and moved forward as support to Second Division; the regiment was not engaged, but lost 1 man killed and 10 men wounded, including 1 officer. We lay in line all night. May 26, moved to the right and relieved Thirty-third Indiana on first line of works; improved the same; skirmished heavily, losing 1 man killed and 8 men wounded, including 1 officer; relieved from duty on first line; moved short distance to right and camped. May 27, took position in works in our front. First Brigade, Third Division, moved one-quarter of a mile to front, and, together with detail from Second Brigade, built line of works; regiment lost 1 man wounded. May 28, did not change position; lost 1 man wounded. May 29, remained in same position. May 30, advanced to works built by First Brigade and relieved Nineteenth Michigan. May 31, remained in same position.

June 1, the regiment, with brigade and division, was relieved by Fourteenth Corps, and marched to the left six miles and camped on large hill. June 2, marched farther to the left and formed line as support to Twenty-third Army Corps; was not engaged; built temporary breast-works; camped for night. June 3, marched at 2 p. m.; went into camp at 5 p. m.; regiment was ordered to support battery; moved into line with battery and built one-fourth of a mile breast-works, taking till 3 a. m. June 4, moved ten rods to front, in line with brigade; built works; camped for night. June 5, no move was made. June 6, marched five miles, formed line of battle, and built breast-works near Mount Olivet Church. The regiment lay in this position doing some picket duty until June 15, when we marched two miles to front. Brigade was formed as support to First Brigade, which charged the enemy, driving him into his works. At dark we relieved First Brigade on first line, and worked all night perfecting breast-works; lost 2 men wounded. June 16, still held same position. The enemy had a raking fire on our works; lost 3 men killed and 7 wounded. At night rebel batteries opened, doing no damage, and during noise made by their artillery they retreated. June 17, followed after the enemy and took position in open field facing their works, building breast-works and camping for the night. June 18, skirmishing in front; lost 1 man killed and 2 wounded.

June 19, enemy retreated in night; at 10 a. m. marched, came upon the enemy, and the division moved forward in three lines, Second Brigade in rear; heavy skirmishing but no engagement. At dark the First and Third Brigades were withdrawn, and Second Brigade built works on first line. June 20, moved thirty rods to front and built breast-works. June 21, remained in same position. June 22, regiment with brigade moved out of works and advanced in line, driving in rebel skirmishers and taking position, which we fortified. The enemy charged our position but was repulsed; our loss was 2 men killed and 10 wounded: were relieved by Fourth Army Corps, and moved three miles to right and camped for night. June 23, marched a short distance to right and advanced our line to connect with Twenty-third Army Corps on our right; built breast-works. We lay in or near this position doing some picketing, and losing 7 men wounded, until July 3. Were mustered for pay June 30, July 3.

On the night of the 2d the enemy left their strong works in our front. At daylight our division took the main Marietta road, but were stopped by shells from a rebel battery. After going two miles brigade was ordered to reconnoiter ground between road and Geary's (Second) division on our right. Brigade advanced in line of battle, passed Second Division, threw out skirmishers, and the regiment was ordered to support skirmish line; advanced two and a half miles; drove enemy's outposts. Brigade took position and fortified it under fire from enemy's battery. At dark was relieved by Fourteenth Army Corps; went to right and rear and camped. July 4, we moved to the right, built breast-works, and camped. July 5, marched four miles to front through the works the rebels had left during the night and camped on hill in rear of line of battle. July 6, moved two miles to left and took position in second line of battle; made camp, where we remained until the 17th instant, drawing clothing and affording the men a much needed rest. On the 17th instant the regiment broke camp, and, marching to the left, crossed the river near the railroad bridge by means of pontoons, and moving to the left three miles went into camp in rear of Fourth Army Corps. At 10 a. m. July 18 the division moved to the left of the Fourth Corps, and forming—Third Brigade in line of battle, Second Brigade close column of division, and First Brigade by flank—moved forward on Atlanta turnpike. After marching about two miles our line of advance converged into that of other troops who had gone forward. We resumed our march by the flank, and camped again in rear of the Fourth Corps. On July 19 no move was made, the First Division working all day to construct a bridge across a deep stream called Peach Tree Creek, the enemy's skirmishers covering the creek by their fire. Early on the 20th instant the Third Division moved out, crossing the creek on bridge above mentioned. We now lay on a flat, beyond which lay two high ridges, the first covered by timber and occupied by the enemy's skirmishers. The second ridge was bare, a rail fence running along the top parallel to our lines. The Twenty-second Wisconsin Regiment, being at head of the brigade column, was ordered to deploy as skirmishers. This was done under fire, the line connecting with Fourth Corps on the left and with line of Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, on the right. Three companies, A, C, and F, were held as grand reserve. At 11 a. m. orders came to drive the enemy from the first ridge, which was effected without loss, and at or near 12 m. we were ordered to cross the ravine between the two ridges, take

and hold the second ridge under cover of a fire from battery on left of Second Division. We moved forward at double-quick, delivering our fire as we ran. The rebel pickets scattered at our approach and left us in possession of this ridge, which was an important position. The regiment immediately threw up some light skirmish pits, the reserve of three companies intrenching as well as possible in ravine at foot of ridge. Our brigade in two lines had been formed at edge of woods covering the first ridge. Immediately in front of the second ridge was an open field of nearly half a mile in width; then came timber, and in this lay the enemy; mounted officers and bodies of troops could be seen from our skirmish line moving about and apparently massing preparatory to a charge. At fifteen minutes before 3 p. m. the first rebel line of battle emerged from the woods and came across the open field. This line was followed by two others, and with the true rebel yell they came upon us. Messengers were dispatched to the brigade commander for support, and the whole brigade was at once ordered forward. The Twenty-second Wisconsin, which had been delivering a rapid fire from the time the enemy left the woods, still held their ground until the line was broken on their right and left, and grape and canister fired at the enemy fell among our men, but the enemy's line was now within thirty feet of our rifle-pits, and to stay longer was certain capture. The order was given to "rally on the reserve," which was done just as the brigade came cheering over the first ridge and down into the ravine. Now the enemy came pouring over the ridge we had just abandoned, and rushing down upon our lines in perfect crowds only to meet and fall before our fire. The fight raged in this way for nearly an hour, the enemy coming to the charge time after time and was always repulsed. Now a large body of the enemy was thrown upon the left of our division, but by a timely movement of the Third Brigade this was checked, and beaten at every point the enemy commenced falling back. Our men now rushed forward with cheers and volleys, and the victory was complete: the enemy fled in great confusion, our men following, taking prisoners, stand of colors, &c. In front of the Second Brigade the rebel dead and wounded strewed the ground, numbering upward of 200. The regiment went into this engagement with 18 officers and 315 men, and lost 7 men killed, 1 officer and 36 men wounded. Works were built and everything prepared to resist another attack. The Twenty-second Wisconsin, having been on duty all day, was in second line. July 21, no movement; lost 1 man wounded on skirmish line. During the night the enemy fell back to a strong position in the outskirts of the city of Atlanta. July 22, followed up, taking position within three-quarters of a mile of enemy's works and building shell-proof fortifications. The enemy's batteries were numerous in our front, and during the 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th instant shells flew at all hours of the day, making it necessary that the men remain in their works. On the 26th instant the line was advanced some thirty rods and new works were built, occupying all day. At 10 p. m. the division was relieved by troops of Second Division and went into reserve in second line of works. The regiment lost this day 2 men wounded. July 27, nothing worthy of note occurred. July 28, moved to the right with division to re-enforce General Howard's command, but after going three miles returned to camp, there being no necessity for our help. July 29, marched to the extreme right of the army, and were thrown back to

protect the flank: building breast-works. July 30, changed position about half a mile and fortified; no enemy in our immediate front. Remained here until August 2, when the division marched back to railroad, and, relieving a division of the Fourteenth Corps, occupied line of works. August 4, constructed line of works twenty rods in advance of present line by details from regiment. August 5, advanced into new line, completing same; made demonstration on picket-line that developed another rebel battery in our front. August 10, commenced, by detail, constructing line of works thirty rods in advance of present line. At dark on the 12th instant advanced into new line and lay on arms all night to support skirmishers, who were expected to advance. From this date nothing of importance occurred until the 25th instant; there was the usual amount of picket and artillery firing, but nothing worthy of note. At 8 p. m. August 25 the entire corps abandoned their line and moved back to the Chattahoochee River. Our brigade and the Third Brigade covered Turner's Ferry, where there was a pontoon bridge; breast-works and obstructions were built. On the 27th instant the enemy with artillery drove in the skirmishers, felt of our position, and retired. Remained here, sending out scouting parties daily, who always found the enemy at a distance, until September 2 a reconnaissance of 900 men from both brigades, under command of Col. John Coburn, commanding Second Brigade, moved out on the Atlanta road. On reaching the city limits the mayor of the city made a formal surrender of the city to Colonel Coburn, and the force advanced, driving the enemy's cavalry out without loss. In the afternoon of same day a re-enforcement of 500 men, under Lieutenant-Colonel Bloodgood, came from ferry to re-enforce Colonel Coburn, and on the following day the balance of the regiment, with baggage, marched to city and the whole regiment took position in the defenses of the city, to the right of Decatur railroad. With the exception of a few shifts to the right and left, no move took place up to September 2. At this time the casualties in the regiment during the campaign are 27 enlisted men killed and 6 officers and 148 enlisted men wounded. The regiment numbers 16 officers and 261 enlisted men for duty.

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. BLOODGOOD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. F. C. CRAWFORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 268.

Report of Col. James Wood, jr., One hundred and thirty-sixth New York Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., 20TH CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 23, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the brigade under my command since the 1st day of May last:

On the evening of that day I received orders to march at 6 o'clock the following morning. At the hour named we broke our winter

camp in Lookout Valley and took up our line of march on the Chattanooga road, following the First Brigade of this division. After passing around the foot of Lookout Mountain we left Chattanooga on the left, passed through Rossville, and reached Gordon's Mills at about 3.30 p. m., when we encamped for the night, having marched the distance of fifteen miles. On the 3d of May we occupied substantially the same position taken the previous afternoon. A slight change was made for the purpose of getting more favorable ground on which to encamp. On the 4th, at 6.30 a. m., the brigade marched from Gordon's Mills to Pleasant Grove Church, near Taylor's Ridge, and took a position, formed in two lines, deployed on the right of the division, near the East Chickamauga Creek. The distance marched was eleven miles. The brigade occupied this position until the morning of the 6th. During the time a substantial bridge for infantry was built across the creek by the brigade pioneers. On the 6th the brigade marched at 5 a. m. from Pleasant Grove Church to Leet's Tannery, on Pea Vine Creek, a distance of six and a half miles, and took up a position in our lines deployed, with one regiment in reserve, which position the brigade occupied until next morning. On the 7th, at 5 a. m., the brigade marched from Leet's, through Gordon's Gap, passing Gordon's Springs, to Woods' Store, on the road leading to Buzzard Roost Gap, a distance of fifteen and a half miles. Here the brigade was put in position in a single deployed line. The Thirty-third Massachusetts was detached from the brigade, in pursuance of orders received from division headquarters, and directed to report to Colonel Ross, commanding Second Brigade, who occupied the crest of a hill about one mile in advance of this brigade. On the morning of the 8th I received from division headquarters an order, of which the following is a copy :

Colonel WOOD,
Commanding Brigade :

The major-general directs that, in compliance with the inclosed order, you move your brigade out in front of Colonel Ross' position and make a reconnaissance toward the enemy's position at Buzzard Roost. Guard well your flanks; keep a strong line of skirmishers well advanced; don't attack him in his intrenchments, if you should find such to be the case. If you can draw him on to Colonel Ross' position, should he follow you, do so. If he has abandoned Buzzard Roost and you get possession, look well to your right. The general will be at Colonel Ross' on the ridge.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOHN SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Which was accompanied by instructions directing the manner in which the reconnaissance was to be made. In pursuance of the order I immediately got my command under arms and took up the line of march for Buzzard Roost Gap. After passing the Second Brigade (Colonel Ross), encamped on the crest of a hill a short distance east of Woods' Store, I threw forward an advance guard and ordered them deployed as skirmishers; at the same time I covered the flanks of the column with a line of flankers. In this way the column advanced toward Buzzard Roost Gap. When about two miles from the gap, the skirmishers in front of the column came in contact with and crossed the advanced skirmish line of Carlin's brigade, of Johnson's division, of the Fourteenth Corps. The brigade was in position about 100 yards in the rear of this skirmish line and

covered all the approaches to Buzzard Roost Gap from the west. I was informed by a major in charge of the skirmish line of this brigade that he had advanced his skirmish line close up to the enemy's works in the gap; that the enemy occupied the gap in force; that he made a demonstration to attack the skirmish line so advanced; whereupon the major, in pursuance of instructions, withdrew his line to the position he then occupied. As this condition of affairs was not contemplated by the orders and instructions I was ordered to make, I thought it advisable to communicate with Major-General Butterfield, who was in the rear of my column. Accordingly I halted the column and sent a staff officer to Major-General Butterfield, with instructions to advise him of the information I had received and receive his orders. Major-General Butterfield immediately rode up to the front of the column and, as I understood, had an interview with same major referred to above from Carlin's brigade, and received the same information. Major-General Butterfield, however, ordered me to proceed with the reconnaissance and to feel the enemy. I therefore ordered four companies forward and deployed them as skirmishers, and threw out a line of pickets to protect my right flank. I also ordered the Seventy-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry to deploy in line of battle and to advance with and to support the skirmishers. The balance of the brigade was placed in position behind the crest of a hill in the front, and to the foot of which the skirmishers were deployed. The ground between the position occupied by the brigade and the valley into which Buzzard Roost Gap debouches toward the west was a series of hills running nearly parallel to the valley. In front of the right of my line, and bounding the valley on the east and the gap on the south, is Rocky Face Mountain, at the foot of which, and running nearly across the west entrance of the gap, where it sweeps round and runs through the gap, is Mill Creek, a stream with soft, muddy banks and bottom, not easily fordable. On the east side of the creek, and leaving but a narrow space between its east bank, is a high bank or bluff, which seems to be a spur of Rocky Face Mountain and with which it is connected, making, however, quite a depression between the highest part of the bluff and the mountain. The distance from this high point of the bluff and mountain in which the depression occurs is perhaps 150 yards. From the high part of the bluff along the curve of the creek to the north there is an easy descent until it is lost in the bottom land of the creek where it sweeps round to flow through the gap. Here also the railroad coming from Tunnel Hill sweeps round the hills from the south side of Buzzard Roost Gap and passes over the creek through the gap. From the crest of the bluff and the section of Rocky Face Mountain with which it is connected the ground descends quite rapidly to the east. From this crest the enemy's works for the protection of the gap are visible along the crest, and stretching across the gap the enemy had a line of skirmishers. By the direction of Major-General Butterfield, under whose personal supervision all the movements of my brigade were made, the line of skirmishers, increased and strengthened from time to time by reenforcements from the line, was pushed forward until they occupied the crest of the bluff and the declivity between it and Rocky Face Mountain, and the base of the mountain as high as the highest part of the bluff. It was necessary to cross Mill Creek and ascend the almost perpendicular side of the bluff, the crest of which was held by the rebel sharpshooters. Two companies of skirmishers

from the Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Captains Boalt and Osborn, were ordered to take the crest. Promptly and steadily they climbed the side of the bluff in the face of a continued fire from the enemy's skirmishers, drove them from and occupied the crest. The conduct of Captains Boalt and Osborn and the men of their commands on this occasion, the coolness and bravery displayed by them, is deserving of the highest praise and reflects credit upon the gallant regiment of which they form a part. As soon as the crest was gained the skirmish line at that point was strengthened by three companies from the Seventy-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Four companies of the Thirty-third Massachusetts Volunteers held the low ground on the left between the creek and the railroad. On the right two companies from the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry were thrown across the creek, which at that point was deep, and which they crossed on a tree fallen across it, and were deployed as skirmishers and ordered to ascend to the crest which formed the depression between the bluff and Rocky Face Mountain, and which connected the two. This order was executed in a satisfactory manner. The enemy made but a feeble resistance to our advance. The enemy showed no disposition to attack. We had felt his position, discovered the nature, extent, and character of his works, and the object of the reconnaissance seemed to be accomplished. The day was drawing to a close, and I was ordered by Major-General Butterfield as soon as it was dark to withdraw my skirmishers and with my command return to the camp I had left in the morning. I advanced the One hundred and thirty-sixth New York to cover the movement of withdrawing the skirmishers, and was making dispositions to execute the order of the major-general commanding, who had at that time left the field, when I received the following order:

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS.
May 9, 1864.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Commanding Division:

The major-general commanding directs that you hold yourself in readiness to comply with the following dispatch just received from department headquarters:

"General Howard's and General Palmer's skirmishers will be advanced early tomorrow morning (9th instant). The major-general commanding desires that you order Butterfield's skirmishers to co-operate with General Palmer's as the latter sweep along the side of the ridge, by advancing over the ground which lies directly in front of them.

"Very respectfully,

"W. D. WHIPPLE,
"*Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.*"

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, TWENTIETH CORPS.

The major-general commanding directs that Colonel Wood comply with the requirements of the within.

JOHN SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

I immediately countermanded the order to withdraw the skirmishers, and directed them, as well as the One hundred and thirty-sixth New York Volunteer Infantry, to hold the position they then occupied for the night, and that scouts be sent forward from the skirmish line to reconnoiter and obtain, if possible, the information desired by the major-general commanding the Department of the Cumberland. As the enemy kept persistently concealed behind his

works, nothing could be discovered, except that his position was very strong, if not impregnable, and that an attempt to dislodge him by a direct attack could not be expected to succeed. As I had done all in my power to comply with the instructions last received, and as night and darkness had now come upon us, the operations of the day closed. The Seventy-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry had marched for their camp under the order received from Major-General Butterfield before the last order above set forth had been promulgated. After dark the Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and Thirty-third Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry followed, leaving the skirmishers detailed from these regiments in the position they occupied during the day. The Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, which had been held in reserve in this position first taken up, was permitted to bivouac for the night, as it was amply protected by the Fourteenth Army Corps, being connected with it and covered in front by the pickets of that corps. After these dispositions were made an order was received from the major-general commanding the division to withdraw the One hundred and thirty-sixth New York Regiment and the skirmishers entirely out of the gap and the valley in front of it and bivouac them in a secure position on the hill. This order was complied with, and as Brigadier-General Carlin had advanced his brigade and his picket-line it brought them within his lines. This finished the operations of the day, and I returned to my headquarders at Woods' Store. On the morning of the 9th I received the following orders:

Colonel WOOD,
Commanding Brigade:

The following instructions have just been received:

"Major-General HOOKER:

"Push your reconnaissance as far as possible to-night, and endeavor to find out if the enemy is at Buzzard Roost in force. Communicate results.

"THOMAS,
"*General.*"

Major-General Hooker directs that the force here act in accordance with the above. You will be governed by these instructions and report to General Thomas direct, as well as to me.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD.

I immediately directed the officer in charge of the skirmishers (Major Higgins, of the Seventy-third Ohio) to see that the order was complied with. Subsequently and on the same morning I received orders to continue the reconnaissance commenced the day before. In compliance therewith, I immediately concentrated my brigade in the valley in front of the gap. The skirmishers again took the position from which they were withdrawn the night before, being compelled the second time to drive the enemy's skirmishers therefrom. The One hundred and thirty-sixth New York and Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers were deployed in line of battle in front of the bluff. The Fifty-fifth Ohio was ordered to cross the creek and hold the bluff which had been taken by the skirmishers. I was ordered by Major-General B[utterfield] to throw a regiment across the creek near the foot of the Rocky Face Mountain and to advance it to the crest of the spur that connected the bluff with the mountain. To comply with the order it became necessary to build a bridge across the Mill Creek. This was done with commendable dispatch by the division pioneers. I ordered across the Seventy-

third Ohio Volunteers and it pushed forward promptly to fulfill the order of the division commander. In the mean time the enemy had planted a section of artillery on the crest of Rocky Face Mountain, and opened with grape and canister on the Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteers. That regiment was promptly withdrawn out of range to the west side of the creek at the foot of the bluff. The enemy's guns, however, were very soon silenced by some artillery of the Fourteenth Corps. By direction of Major-General Butterfield, I ordered the Thirty-third Massachusetts, which up to this time had been held in reserve, to cross the creek, and, if possible, to gain the crest of Rocky Face Mountain. To cover the operations of the two regiments across the creek the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin and One hundred and thirty-sixth New York were moved to the right and deployed on the west side of the creek in the rear of Seventy-third Ohio and Thirty-third Massachusetts. While these last-named regiments were engaged in carrying out the order they had received, the skirmishers of the Seventy-third Ohio having gained the crest of the spur, so as to overlook the enemy's works in the gap, and the skirmishers of the Thirty-third Massachusetts having ascended more than half way to the crest of Rocky Face Mountain, I received an order that my brigade would be relieved by Carlin's brigade, of the Fourteenth Corps. After having returned, I marched my brigade to the Presbyterian Church on the road from Woods' Store to Buzzard Roost Gap and encamped. This ended the operations of my brigade in connection with the reconnaissance into Buzzard Roost Gap. On Wednesday, the 11th, at 4 a. m., the brigade marched from its position near Woods' Store, to which place it had returned after the reconnaissance to Snake Creek Gap and about half way through the gap, arriving at 12 m., a distance of fourteen miles. Here I was ordered to put the brigade into camp, and to widen and put in good condition that part of the road through the gap between where General Williams, of the First Division, was encamped and the camp of my brigade, to make the road of sufficient capacity to allow two wagon trains and a column of infantry to march abreast. I divided the work into as many sections as I had regiments, and as soon as the tools were provided put as many men on the road as could be advantageously employed. By night-fall I had that portion of the road apportioned to my brigade completed as ordered. On the 12th, at 10 a. m., the brigade broke camp and marched through the gap, a distance of four miles, and took up position in a single deployed line in rear of the Fifteenth Army Corps.

On the 13th, at — a. m., pursuant to orders, the brigade marched with the army of which it formed a part upon the enemy at Resaca. The brigade formed its front line of battle about 2 p. m. at right angles to the line formed in the crest of a hill running east and west by the Second Brigade, and perpendicular to and crossing the road leading from Tilton to Rome. While in this position, the One hundred and thirty-sixth New York was, by an order delivered by Major-General Hooker in person, detached from the line and ordered to make a reconnaissance toward the enemy's lines and ascertain whether there was a road by which artillery could be placed in position on a hill in our front and near the enemy. The reconnaissance was made as directed, and on its return Lieutenant-Colonel Faulkner, the commanding officer of the regiment, reported that the hill in question was in the possession of the troops of the Fifteenth Army Corps.

The brigade, by order, then changed its position to the rear of the left of the Fifteenth Corps, where it was held in reserve in column by division. After sundown I was ordered to relieve Carlin's brigade, of the Fourteenth Corps, then in position in two lines on the crest of a wooded hill in our front, connecting on its right with the Fifteenth Corps. Owing to the woods and the darkness the task was not an easy one, but it was accomplished with reasonable promptness. The brigade made its connections with the Fifteenth Army Corps on the right and Ward's brigade of this division on the left and bivouacked for the night. In front of us was a valley through which ran a creek. On the opposite side of the valley and distant about 600 yards was a chain of hills occupied by the enemy. These hills he was diligently engaged in fortifying during the night. On the morning of the 14th the enemy's skirmishers and sharpshooters opened fire upon our skirmish line, but owing to the long range, our casualties were not numerous. The brigade held the position during the day. After dark of this day I was ordered to protect the men by works in their front to be made of logs and earth, and to be thrown up with as little noise as possible, so as not to attract the enemy's attention. The men immediately commenced the work, but before it was completed, and at about 12 o'clock of the night, the brigade was relieved by General Morgan's brigade, of the Fourteenth Corps. Upon being relieved, the brigade marched to the open field in the rear of the position it occupied and bivouacked till morning. On the morning of the 15th, at daylight, the brigade, with the division of which it forms a part, marched to the Dalton and Resaca road, on the extreme left of our army. Here I received the following order from Major-General Butterfield, commanding the division:

Colonel WOOD,
Commanding Brigade:

The division will move to attack the enemy's line. The column of attack will be formed by General Ward's brigade, Colonel Coburn supporting on his right, Colonel Wood on his left. General Ward will form his column by regiment front and push a bold and vigorous attack with bayonets, a strong line of skirmishers in front. Colonel Col urn will form on his right and rear in echelon with two lines. Colonel Wood will form on General Ward's left and rear in echelon and support, and will guard his left flank and support his assault. General Ward's column will keep well to the right of the Dalton road.

D. BUTTERFIELD.

I moved my brigade forward to the hill referred to and placed it in the formation directed. Before the attack was ordered Major Tremain, acting aide-de-camp on Major-General Butterfield's staff, came to me and said that the situation of the ground was somewhat different from what it was understood to be at the time the written orders were issued; that instead of acting as a support to General Ward it was assigned to me to assault and take the hill then in my front, and that the manner of doing it and the formation of the brigade was left to my own judgment; that General Butterfield desired the attack to be made at once, as General Ward was ready to advance. This was to me very embarrassing. I had not reconnoitered the ground. Most of it was covered with a dense forest. I knew nothing of the strength of the enemy, his position, or the situation of his works in front. I rode forward and made a hurried and imperfect reconnaissance. It seemed to me that I was too far to the right. I therefore moved my right regiment by the left flank to the left and changed its front by a half wheel to the left. I

changed the formation of the brigade from one line in echelon to two lines, putting three regiments in the front line and two in the second, throwing out in front a strong line of skirmishers. This formation, made in a very hurried manner, being completed, I gave the order to advance. Promptly and regularly the men moved up the hill and drove the enemy from the crest in the most gallant manner. When about two-thirds of the way the left of the line, in passing out the woods into an open space, encountered a galling cross-fire from the left, and which seemed to come from the enemy posted in a piece of woods to the left and in front of me. Not knowing what, if any, disposition had been made to protect our left flank, and fearing a flank movement from the enemy, I changed the front of the Seventy-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry so as to meet the threatened danger. A few well-directed volleys from this regiment seemed to silence the firing from the woods. Soon afterward I saw troops of the First Division (Brigadier-General Williams) going into position on my left, which removed all fear of a flank attack. I then ordered the Seventy-third Ohio to resume its original front and move forward on a line with the other part of the brigade on the crest of the hill. The hill was divided by an indentation in its top, running in the same direction with the line of battle, in two crests. In my front the crest first reached in a measure overlooked and commanded the second, but my order was to occupy the advanced crest. The order was obeyed, although the position of the men was such that they were under fire of the enemy in their works. As I anticipated before the attack began, my right regiment was too far to the right, as there was some mistake or misunderstanding on the part of the Second Brigade. I understood that the Second Brigade was to support the First Brigade on the right, but before the crest of the hill was half gained the regiments of the Second Brigade, after firing a volley into the First Brigade, were found on its left in no little confusion. The men ran over and through the right of my line, mingling with the right regiment and creating so much confusion as to render the regiment (Twenty-sixth Wisconsin) almost unserviceable, as well as causing great hindrance to the regiment next to it (Thirty-third Massachusetts). Major Winkler, with commendable skill and ability, with no little difficulty extricated his men from the confused mass into which they had become involved and brought them again reformed into line. This hill being a position of much importance to the enemy, it was not to be supposed that he would yield it without a struggle or without making an effort to retake it after being driven off. Accordingly, regimental commanders were cautioned that they might expect to be in turn attacked, but that they must hold the position at all hazards. The expectation seemed to be well founded, for the enemy made two furious assaults upon my line, but was gallantly and successfully repulsed.

As the second attack seemed to be a very determined one, and as my men were much exhausted, I sent word for re-enforcements. I knew that General Geary with his division was in my rear and with a considerable force near the crest of the hill. I went to him in person for aid. I failed to obtain it, and the second and last attack on my line was successfully repulsed before re-enforcements reached me. The day was now far spent, my men were exhausted; the casualties had been large. At my request Major-General Hooker ordered my brigade relieved by troops from the Second Division. After being relieved, I marched the brigade into the valley on the Dalton road,

where it bivouacked for the night. The conduct of the entire command was such as to meet my highest commendation. Both officers and men displayed praiseworthy gallantry and bravery. I saw no shirking, no unnecessary straggling. The wounded, those who were able, took care of themselves, and those who were not lay upon the ground until they were removed by the ambulances. My thanks are especially due to Lieutenant-Colonel Faulkner, of One hundred and thirty-sixth New York Volunteers, and to Major Hurst, Seventy-third Ohio, for the distinguished gallantry exhibited by them in this engagement, and for the marked skill and ability with which they handled their respective commands. I commend them and their conduct to the favorable consideration of those whose duty it is and whose pleasure it may be to reward those who have rendered important service on the field of battle. Early in the engagement Major Robbins, of the Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, fell mortally wounded. Soon after Captain Peck, of the same regiment, was killed, and in the last attempt of the enemy to dislodge us from the hill Colonel Gambee, the worthy and able commander of the same regiment, fell while cheering and encouraging his men to hold the ground. I desire to pay a passing tribute to the worthy ability and high character of these officers. By their fall the country and the service have suffered an irreparable loss. It is with a real sense of loss that I refer to the fall of the lamented Colonel Gambee, a gentleman by instinct, possessed of a high sense of honor. Of warm social qualities he attached himself as a friend to all with whom he associated. Entering the service as a captain in the line, he was for his peculiar fitness promoted to the command of the regiment. Though a strict disciplinarian, he had the confidence, the respect, the love of the officers and men of his command. As second in command of the brigade, I relied on his good judgment and sound sense to aid me in the discharge of the arduous and important duties of command. He regarded with abhorrence the rebellion which threatened to overturn our National Government and its guilty abettors, and he entered the military service not from choice, but from a sense of duty and the dictates of pure patriotism. Upon the altar of his country he has sacrificed his life and sealed his principles with his blood. In the engagement in which he lost his life he bore himself with distinguished gallantry, and by his example and the able manner in which he handled his regiment contributed materially to the successful result of the attack. May his name be cherished and his memory preserved so long as bravery, loyalty, and patriotism are regarded as virtues among men. On Monday, the 16th, the brigade marched through Resaca (the enemy having retreated during the night) toward Field's Mill, on the Oostenaula River, which river was crossed by means of a rope ferry. The brigade crossed the river and got into position on the other side at about 11.30 p. m., having marched the distance of sixteen miles. The crossing occupied about two hours. On the 17th, at about 2 p. m., the brigade marched from Field's Ferry toward Calhoun on the Cassville road and went into camp at about 9 p. m., having marched seventeen miles. On the 18th, at 5 a. m., took up the line of march toward Cassville. The road was obstructed by troops and trains; consequently we could move only by cutting a side road. This was being done under the direction of major-general commanding the division, when a side road was struck, on which the brigade marched. Late in the afternoon the brigade emerged on the Cassville

road. It was soon discovered that the enemy in some force was in our immediate front. The One hundred and thirty-sixth New York Volunteers was then formed and deployed; skirmishers advanced for the purpose of ascertaining the strength of the enemy. In this way the brigade advanced about two miles, when our farther advance was obstructed by a line of rifle-pits and artillery. The brigade bivouacked on the plateau between Calhoun and Cassville, having marched seventeen and a half miles.

On the 19th, in the morning, I was ordered with my brigade to make a reconnaissance toward Two-Run Creek. My instructions were to march due south until I struck the creek. I deployed one regiment, the Seventy-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and threw out skirmishers in advance. The balance of the regiment [brigade] was formed in two columns on the right and left of the regiment deployed. In this formation the brigade advanced. When within about half a mile from the creek, it was discovered that the enemy in force was in dangerous proximity on our left flank. Being isolated from the corps to which the brigade belonged, and not being supported on the right by the Second Division and on the left by the First Division, as it was understood we would be, and being unable to make connection with either of these divisions, although they were ordered to march at the same time with our division, it became necessary to withdraw the reconnaissance and take up a defensive position until supported by the two divisions above referred to. Accordingly, under orders from the major-general commanding the division, I withdrew hence about 1,000 yards from my most advanced position and threw up a slight protection of boards and rails, the enemy having shown no disposition to attack. After holding this position about two hours it was ascertained that the First and Second Divisions had advanced in supporting distances on our right and left. The brigade then moved out toward the enemy in the direction of Cassville. The march was in column by company. We soon came upon the enemy posted behind Two-Run Creek, protected by hastily constructed works. As the position of the enemy was such as to expose his flank, he beat a hasty retreat. To protect the artillery of the division, which was in position on a hill to my left, I deployed the brigade on the northerly bank of the creek, which position I occupied until an advance of the whole line was made, in which this brigade took a part. Moving across the creek, the brigade was formed in two lines, with one regiment in advance supporting the skirmish line, connecting with the First Division on the left and with the Second Brigade of this division to the right. The brigade, as a part of the general line, advanced on Cassville, then occupied by the enemy, through a dense piece of wood. Considering the nature of the ground over which it passed, I regard this advance as highly creditable to the officers and men of the brigade. After advancing to the heights north of Cassville, it was found that the enemy had retreated from that place behind formidable works on the opposite heights. The day being now far spent (it being after sundown), pursuant to orders, I marched my brigade back to the northerly side of Two-Run Creek and encamped for the night. On the 20th, 21st, and 22d the brigade remained in camp to rest and recover from the exhaustion of the campaign. On the 23d the brigade marched from its camp near Cassville to Euharlee, on the south side of Etowah River; distance, sixteen miles. On the 24th the brigade marched from Euharlee to Burnt Hickory; distance, eighteen miles.

On the 25th the brigade marched from Burnt Hickory under orders to take a formation with the division on the Dallas and Marietta road. The march of the brigade was much retarded and obstructed by McCook's cavalry, which was ordered to march a part of the way on the same road with this brigade. But as cavalry is supposed to move with more celerity than infantry, it was expected that it would be out of the way before the road was required for infantry. At about 3 p. m. the brigade came upon the road leading from ——— to ———, when it became known that the Second Division (General Geary) had passed on the same road, and a short distance in advance had had a sharp encounter with the enemy, and that the enemy was prepared to dispute our farther progress. The Twentieth Corps was ordered to make an attack and drive the enemy away. This brigade was first ordered to support the First Division (General Williams) in the attack, and to that end was formed in line of battle by battalion in mass, with direction to take deploying intervals as it advanced. Before I had advanced far I was ordered to move my brigade to the east side of the road and move to the attack, connecting with Williams' left. As soon as two regiments had crossed—the Fifty-fifth Ohio and One hundred and thirty-sixth New York in the front line, and the Seventy-third Ohio and Twenty-sixth Wisconsin in the second line—I was ordered to advance, keeping the road on my right. On communicating to Major-General Butterfield the fact that the Thirty-third Massachusetts, forming a part of my first line, had not crossed the road, he directed me to place it behind the line in reserve. As I was advancing in this position the enemy opened a sharp musketry fire on my left flank. As the fire developed a considerable force on my flank, I faced the Thirty-third Massachusetts in the direction of the fire and changed the front of the Seventy-third Ohio in the same direction, and advanced on that position of the enemy. In this way I advanced as long as it was light enough to see, swinging round my left so as not to lose connection with the other regiments of the brigade. A deep ravine, a creek, and a morass separated me from the forces that attacked my left. My left advanced to this ravine and creek, and my right and center as far as First Division advanced. With the close of the day a rain-storm and intense darkness set in, which put a stop to operations on both sides. I held the position to which we were advanced until 12 o'clock at night, when, in pursuance of orders from division headquarters, I marched the brigade back on the road to the rear of the First Division and bivouacked for the night. On the 27th of May my brigade was moved to the extreme right and rear of the corps and bivouacked in column by battalion, and on the 28th relieved General Ward's brigade, of this division, in the front line; intrenched on the extreme right of the Twentieth Army Corps, where it remained until the 1st of June.

On the 1st of June last this brigade was in line of battle near New Hope Church, behind a line of breast-works, forming a second line, the first line of which was composed of the Second Brigade of this division. At 12 o'clock of that day the brigade was relieved by a brigade of the Fifteenth Corps, Army of the Tennessee, and marched about five miles toward the left flank of the army and encamped on the left of the First Division. At 12 o'clock on the 2d of June the brigade broke camp and marched about two miles farther to the left, and bivouacked in line of battle by battalions in mass in two lines in support of the Twenty-third Corps, which posi-

tion was occupied until 3 o'clock on the following day, when the brigade moved still farther to the left and bivouacked on the road leading to McLean's house, in rear and support of Hovey's brigade, of Twenty-third Corps, in line of battle deployed in two lines. The brigade occupied this position until the morning of the 6th of June, when it marched on the Acworth road about two miles, where it formed a line of battle near Widow Hull's, with its right resting on the Sandtown road. A strong and substantial line of breast-works, extending the whole front of the brigade deployed in one line, was here constructed. The brigade occupied this position unmolested until the 15th day of June. At 2 o'clock on that day the brigade broke camp and marched on the Sandtown road in pursuit of the enemy, he having retreated from his intrenched position. After marching about a mile a line of battle was formed, this brigade forming the third line, in rear of the First and Second Brigades. The enemy's pickets were in our front, and it was ascertained that he had taken up a new position, extending across the Sandtown road, on which we were marching. A reconnaissance was ordered to be made for the purpose of developing his line and strength. The division moved forward in line of battle, with its right resting on the Sandtown road, this brigade acting as support to the First Brigade, which advanced on the enemy's lines. The enemy was discovered in a strongly intrenched position, with a battery of artillery resting upon and covering the approach on the Sandtown road. After advancing to within about 100 yards of the enemy's works the brigade bivouacked for the night. This position was held until the 17th of June. On the night of the 16th of June the enemy abandoned his position and retreated, and at 9 o'clock the following day this brigade marched in pursuit. The enemy was soon discovered occupying a new position near Noyes' Creek. This brigade and also the First Brigade of this division were held in reserve in rear of the new line of battle formed by the First Division, the Second Brigade of this division, and the Third of the Second Division, with orders to march to the support of any part of the line that might be attacked. The brigade occupied this position until Sunday, the 19th of June. On the night of the 18th of June the enemy again retreated toward Marietta, and took up a position on and covered by Kenesaw Mountain. On the 19th of June this brigade marched in pursuit of the enemy across Noyes' Creek on the Dallas and Marietta road. The farther progress being disputed by the enemy's pickets, I formed a line of battle on the right of the road and advanced the brigade formed in one line deployed. After encountering and pushing back to a considerable distance the enemy's skirmishers, the brigade was halted. This line was held until dark, when the brigade was withdrawn behind the Second Brigade, about 100 yards to the rear, where a line of breast-works had been erected. Here the brigade went into camp and occupied the position until the 22d of June. On the 20th of June, at 5 p. m., the brigade marched out of camp on the right of its position to support the First Division, which was about taking up a position to the right of and in advance of the position then occupied by the Third Division. The First Division got into position without being molested by the enemy, and this brigade, by order, returned to its camp.

On the 21st of June I received orders from Major-General Butterfield to make a reconnaissance with two regiments to the right, in front of our position. I accordingly ordered the One hundred and

thirty-sixth New York and Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Faulkner, to make the reconnaissance as ordered. I subsequently re-enforced him with the Seventy-third Ohio. The troops left camp at 11 a. m. and returned at 6 p. m., having accomplished the object of the reconnaissance. The enemy occupied the position on the crest of a hill about 500 yards in our front. I was ordered with my brigade to drive off the enemy and occupy this hill. Accordingly, on the 22d of June I moved my brigade forward and formed a line of battle in the edge of a piece of woods near some open ground which lay between the foot of the hill and the woods, in which the brigade was formed and about 100 yards distant from the hill. This open ground was swept by the enemy's skirmishers. I threw out a strong line of skirmishers, and ordered forward the Thirty-third Massachusetts Volunteers to support the skirmish line. In this formation the brigade advanced across the open ground in double-quick, pushed up the hill, which was occupied by the enemy's skirmish line, intrenched, drove the enemy from the hill, and occupied it, as ordered. The enemy occupied a strong position of another hill still in our front, in which position he had intrenched himself, and from which he kept up a galling and destructive fire on my line. With a great promptitude and dispatch the men in the face of this fire constructed a line of breast-works which covered them from the enemy's fire. The enemy made an ineffectual attempt to drive us from the hill; drove in our pickets, but was quickly repulsed by the line and retreated. At about 5 p. m. this brigade was relieved by a brigade from the Fourth Corps. After being relieved, the brigade marched to the right about two miles and took up a position in the rear and support of the First Division. On the 23d of June the division moved still farther to the right, to the Powder Springs road, and took up a position in a line of battle deployed, with its right resting on that road, this brigade forming a second line, of which the Second Brigade of this division formed the first. The brigade occupied this position till the 27th day of June. Before daylight on that day the brigade took the position in rear of its then position on the right of Knipe's brigade, of the First Division, with the right resting on the Powder Springs road. I should have said that the brigade constructed a line of breast-works covering its entire front while occupying the position which it took on the 23d. The brigade occupied this last position until evening of the 29th of June, when it relieved the front line, at first occupied by Second Brigade, and at that time by the First Brigade of this division. The brigade occupied this position until the 2d of July. On the night of the 1st of July the enemy retreated from Kenesaw Mountain and Marietta toward the Chattahoochee River. On the morning of the 2d this brigade marched in pursuit of the enemy on the Marietta road and toward that place. After marching about two miles I was ordered to change direction to the right, and to march south toward the Sandtown road. We came upon the enemy's skirmishers and found that he was occupying a new line of strongly intrenched works. After marching about two miles in the new direction we encamped on the right of the Second Division, on the west bank of Nickajack Creek, and occupied this position until the 4th day of July. On that day the brigade changed position to a new one about one mile and a half south. On going into this position the enemy was supposed to be seen in our front occupying a threatening position. In consequence thereof the

brigade in a remarkably short space of time constructed a line of breast-works covering its entire front. It was subsequently ascertained that the troops seen in our front were a portion of our own army advancing on the enemy's line. On the night of the 4th of July the enemy again abandoned their works and retreated to the Chattahoochee River. On the morning of the 5th this brigade marched in pursuit of the enemy, but the advance was very slow, owing to the road being blocked by troops and trains. We crossed the Nickajack Creek and went into camp after dark on its west bank, about two miles from Chattahoochee River. On the 6th of July the brigade marched to a new position, on the east side of Nickajack Creek, in the same relative position to the Chattahoochee River, connecting with the Second Brigade on my right and First Brigade on my left. Here we went into camp and continued until the 17th day of July. At 3 o'clock of that day, in the afternoon, the brigade broke camp and commenced its march toward Chattahoochee River; crossed the river at Pace's Ferry, marched in a northeastern direction about three miles, and went into camp on the right of First Brigade, near Nancy's Creek.

On the 18th of July we marched toward Buck Head, having first made a reconnaissance to and across Nancy's Creek and ascertained that the enemy was not in any force at or near that creek. The brigade marched to the Dalton road in line of battle deployed, when it changed direction to the left and continued its advance on that road. Having ascertained that the Fourth Corps occupied Buck Head, the brigade formed its formation from line of battle deployed to column by companies, and continued its advance in that formation. The brigade reached Buck Head at about 5 p. m. and went into position to the left of the Buck Head road and south of the Decatur road in single line of battle deployed. This position the brigade occupied until morning of the 20th of July. On the morning of the 20th of July the brigade, with the division of which it forms a part, left its camp near Buck Head to cross Peach Tree Creek. The Second Division (Brigadier-General Geary) and a part or the whole of Major-General Newton's division, of the Fourth Corps, had crossed this creek the day previous and taken a position on the south bank, leaving a gap between the right of Newton's division and the left of Geary's to be filled by the Third Division. The crossing of the creek by this brigade and division was effected about 11 a. m. of the 20th without opposition. As soon as the brigade was across the creek, by order of division headquarters, I sent forward the One hundred and thirty-sixth New York Volunteer Infantry to act as skirmishers and to drive off the enemy's pickets and skirmishers, to enable the division to get into position. The regiment was sent to the right of the position the division was to occupy and deployed, and sent forward skirmishers which connected with Geary's division on the right and a regiment of the Second Brigade, deployed for the same purpose, on the left. On the south side of Peach Tree Creek is a piece of flat or bottom land extending from Geary's left to Newton's right and of an average width of 200 yards. From this bottom the ground rises somewhat abruptly into a bluff or ridge, more abruptly on the left than on the right. From the crest of this bluff or ridge the land descends to a ravine from which another ridge rises, which ridge seemed to be continuous, extending in front of the whole corps as well as Newton's division, of the Fourth Corps. As soon as the skirmish-

ers were deployed they advanced and took possession of the front hill or ridge. Behind them and on the flat or bottom land the division was deployed into line of battle, the First Brigade on the right, connecting with Geary's division, the Second Brigade in the center, and the Third Brigade on the left, connecting with Newton's division, of the Fourth Corps. The first formation of the brigade was three regiments in front, viz, the Seventy-third Ohio, Twenty-sixth Wisconsin, and Twentieth Connecticut, in the order named from right to left. Thus formed, the brigade took position immediately in rear of and at the foot of the first bluff or ridge above alluded to, by which it was entirely covered. The One hundred and thirty-sixth New York Volunteers, it will be remembered, was on the right, to which place it was ordered to act as skirmishers. As soon as the brigade and division were in position at the foot of the ridge, inasmuch as the skirmishers of the One hundred and thirty-sixth New York Volunteers were not in front of the brigade to which it belonged, I requested that that regiment might be relieved from the First Brigade. This was not effected until after the engagement which subsequently occurred; consequently, only the skirmishers of that regiment took part in it. After the formation of the brigade as above stated, I was ordered to put another regiment in reserve or in the second line, so that the brigade line of battle would be only two regiments front. I ordered the Seventy-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry to take a position in rear of the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin, and connect on the left with the Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, also in reserve. After this formation was made, orders were received to have the men stack arms and make themselves as comfortable as possible; that a farther advance was not at that time necessary. The skirmish line, however, advanced from the front ridge to the second, and took position on its crest. The brigade quietly occupied the position then taken, not anticipating a conflict with the enemy, when, at about 3 p. m., it was announced that the enemy in force was advancing upon us. The rapid discharge of musketry on our left in front of Newton's division, the rapid retreat to the rear of noncombatants, ambulances, &c., of that division, the activity of our own skirmish line, indicated that the announcement was true. I immediately ordered my brigade to advance to meet and resist the threatened attack of the enemy. The skirmish line held out to the last, and bravely fought the enemy and checked his advance. The other brigades of the division advanced at the same time. Over the crest of the hill, down into the ravine on the other side, the line advanced, and as it emerged from a fringe of trees or bushes, with which the bottom of the valley or ravine was lined, it met the enemy. Coolly and deliberately the men poured into their line a well-directed, withering, and destructive fire, which covered the ground with the dead and wounded. This checked his advance and caused him to recoil. The line centering its fire charged up the hill, gained the crest, and drove the enemy into the valley on the other side. The Twentieth Connecticut Volunteers on the left, by some misapprehension, halted before reaching the crest of the second hill, its commander being erroneously ordered to halt and cease firing, as our skirmishers were still in front. This misapprehension and error was soon rectified, and the regiment advanced to the crest just as a body of the enemy, formed in double column, was about to take advantage of the apparent gap in the line to attack Newton's division on its right flank. A well

directed and murderous volley from the Twentieth Connecticut poured into this column threw it into confusion, and it broke and fled. As there seemed to be some indication that the troops of the Fourth Corps, on our immediate left, were being driven by the enemy, I held the Fifty-fifth Ohio and Seventy-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry in reserve to protect my left flank, in case it should be exposed. Happily, the brigade on my left held its ground and repulsed the enemy. As soon as I became satisfied that my flank would not be turned, I ordered forward the Seventy-third Ohio Volunteers to relieve the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin, which was nearly exhausted by the extreme heat of the day and the severe fighting. The men had expended all their ammunition and supplied themselves from the cartridge-boxes of the dead and wounded rebels. On being relieved, the regiment fell back about fifty yards to the rear, where it took position in line of battle, ready to spring to their guns in case of necessity. I ordered the Fifty-fifth Ohio to re-enforce the line on the left, as there was a gap on the left of the Twentieth Connecticut, between it and the right of the Fourth Corps. The commanding officer of the Fifty-fifth Ohio very properly and judiciously with his regiment filled that gap. On the top of the ridge now occupied by the brigade line of battle was a well-traveled highway, on the south side of which was an ordinary fence of rails, partly standing and partly thrown down. The men took position behind this fence and kept a constant and continuous fire upon the enemy. The enemy made one or two ineffectual attempts to renew the attack, but his troops would not or could not withstand the destructive fire which ours kept up upon them from our line, and he gave up the contest and retreated behind his strong and well-protected line of earth-works. This ended this severely contested engagement. To us it was a brilliant feat of arms. We encountered the enemy in superior numbers in the open field. We met his offensive attack with an offensive return; his charge with a countercharge. The victory was complete and decisive. He left his dead and wounded on the field and in our possession. The Twenty-sixth Wisconsin captured a stand of colors, and the skirmishers of the One hundred and thirty-sixth New York a battle-flag. This brigade buried the bodies of 38 dead rebels found behind and near our advanced line of battle, among whom was 1 colonel (Drake, of Thirty-third Mississippi); 5 line officers captured, as many more severely wounded, 6 swords, and many stand of small-arms, of which no account was kept, denote the captures made by this and other brigades of this division. Of course such a victory could not be obtained without the sacrifice of valuable lives and the shedding of precious blood, although our loss is slight in comparison with the loss and havoc that were inflicted on the rebels. The men and officers of the brigade sustained their well-earned reputation for bravery and gallantry. Though the attack came upon them unexpectedly, they met it with cool determination and unflinching courage. Where all behaved well it may be regarded as invidious to call attention to individuals, yet it seems to me that I cannot discharge my whole duty in this respect without pointing out for special commendation the conduct of the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and its brave and able commander. The position of this regiment in the line was such that the brunt of the attack on this brigade fell upon it. The brave, skillful, and determined manner in which it met this attack, rolled back the onset, pressed forward in a countercharge, and drove back

the enemy, could not be excelled by the troops in this or any other army, and is worthy of the highest commendation and praise. It is to be hoped that such conduct will be held up as an example for others, and will meet its appropriate reward. On the 21st of July the brigade held the ground and position occupied by it at the close of the battle of the 20th. On the night of that day the enemy retreated and withdrew behind their works, which covered and protected the city of Atlanta.

On the morning of the 22d this brigade again marched in pursuit of the enemy and advanced within two miles of the center of the city of Atlanta. Here the brigade went into position in line of battle deployed in two lines on the right of and connecting with the Second Division on our right, and constructed a line of breast-works covering its entire front. The enemy opened upon us with his artillery from forts and works in Atlanta, but did no damage. On the 23d I was ordered to take a position on the right of the First Division, for the purpose of strengthening and re-enforcing the brigade that held the Marietta road and the railroad. Accordingly, I marched my brigade to the position designated, relieved that part of Ruger's brigade, of First Division, that held the line between the Marietta road and the railroad, and held and occupied that part of the line with my brigade, deployed in line of battle in two lines, protected by breast-works and by abatis and other obstructions in the front. On the 24th of July I changed the line by throwing the left forward about eighty yards, so as to make the front line a straight line, and constructed a new line of breast-works extending from the left of the right regiment to the left of the line. This work was constructed during the night of Saturday, the 23d, and occupied by the troops at daylight the next morning. The brigade occupied this position until the 30th of July, the only change being that on the evening of the 26th of July this brigade was relieved from the front line by Ruger's brigade, of First Division, and took a position on the second line, covered and protected by breast-works. On the 30th of July the brigade was ordered to march to the right and support, in connection with the division, Davis' division, of the Fourteenth Corps, in a reconnaissance toward East Point. Accordingly, the brigade marched to the right flank of the army and took up a position on the right of the Fifteenth Corps. The brigade continued on the right of the army until the 2d of August, when it returned and took position in line of battle on the right of the Second Brigade of the division and connecting with the Sixteenth Corps on the right, in advance of the position lately occupied by the Fourteenth Corps. Here the brigade constructed a line of breast-works, covering its entire front in a sufficient strength to resist artillery. This position was held until the morning of the 8th of August. On the 7th of August I received orders to advance the line and fortify it. This created a necessity for an entire new line of works, except the works in front of one regiment on the left. A brigade of the Fourteenth Corps, occupying a position in reserve to this brigade, was ordered to assist in constructing these works. The works were constructed on the night of the 7th, and were occupied by the brigade on the morning of the 8th. On Tuesday, the 9th, the right regiment of my brigade was relieved on the front line by a regiment of a brigade from the Fourteenth Corps, above alluded to. The regiment so relieved was held in reserve. The Sixteenth Corps having advanced their line, I was ordered to

advance by a detail from the three brigades of the division. The works were so far completed that on the evening of the 10th I moved the brigade into the new line, and the works were completed by the regiments which lay behind them. This position was occupied by the brigade, one regiment in reserve, until the 13th of August.

On the 11th of August I received an order still farther to advance my line to connect on the left with the Second Brigade, which also took an advanced position, and to construct a new line of breast-works to cover this advance. Accordingly, working parties were detailed, the work was constructed as ordered, and the brigade moved into the new line on the morning of the 13th. This new position was occupied by the brigade until the evening of the 25th of August. On the evening of the 24th orders were received that this brigade and the Second Brigade of this division would march on the evening of the 25th to Turner's Ferry, on the Chattahoochee, to hold and cover the ferry, pending the contemplated movement of the army to the right and rear of Atlanta, with the view of cutting the Macon railroad, on which the enemy relied for the transportation of his supplies. I was also ordered to send one regiment to Turner's Ferry on the morning of the 25th to construct a line of breast-works to protect the brigade when it should take possession there. Accordingly, on the morning of the 25th, the Twentieth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry was dispatched to Turner's Ferry for the purpose indicated, with instructions to comply with the order. At 8 p. m. of the 25th the brigade was withdrawn from behind the line of works, marched across Proctor's Creek on the Turner's Ferry road, where it was massed and halted to await the movement of a certain part of the Fourth Corps. At 2 a. m. of the 26th the brigade resumed its march toward Turner's Ferry, at which point it arrived at 5 a. m.; went into position in line of battle; deployed in single line on the left of Second Brigade, its right resting on the Turner's Ferry road and its left on the Chattahoochee River. As soon as it was in position the brigade commenced vigorous work to construct the line of defenses by throwing up breast-works, making abatis, cutting down trees for obstructions, and planting other obstacles to the approach of the enemy. On the 27th day of August, and before the defenses were fully completed, the enemy made a demonstration upon us by a force consisting of two brigades of infantry and a battery of four pieces of artillery, under Brigadier-General [Major-General] French. He opened upon us a very rapid discharge of artillery, drove in our pickets by an attack of his infantry, but as soon as he discovered the strength of our position and received one or two rounds from a section of a battery, within range of which he had planted his artillery, he discontinued his attack, and retreated from our position. Our casualties were 2 men killed, 1 wounded, and 2 missing. This position was held without further molestation from the enemy until the 2d of September. On the morning of the 2d of September a detachment of 400 men was sent from this brigade to join a similar detachment from the Second Brigade, for the purpose of making a reconnaissance toward Atlanta. The reconnaissance was made, and it was ascertained that the enemy on the night of the 1st of September, after destroying his ordnance stores and other stores then in the city, had evacuated the city and retreated southward. The city was formally surrendered by the mayor and common council, and taken possession of by the troops composing the reconnoitering party. That portion of the brigade

which formed the detachment detailed for the reconnaissance did not return to Turner's Ferry, but was held in the city for its protection. I was ordered to take the balance of my brigade and join that portion of it already in the city. On the 4th of September I moved my headquarters to the city of Atlanta and the balance of the brigade, with brigade train, marched into the city, joined that portion already there, and took a position in the south part thereof, behind the works built and abandoned by the rebels.

This brigade left Lookout Valley on the 2d of May, 1864, numbering 1,900 officers and men. During the latter part of May the Twentieth Connecticut Volunteers joined the brigade with 400 men. This regiment and the Thirty-third Massachusetts Volunteers have been detached, one or the other of them, since the latter part of May, and not under fire. The casualty reports have been forwarded monthly and show a loss during the campaign in killed, 8 officers, 157 enlisted men; in wounded, 34 officers, 717 enlisted men; in missing, 1 officer, 24 enlisted men; total, 941.

This ends the campaign of Atlanta, commencing, so far as this brigade is concerned, on the 2d of May last, and ending with the occupation of Atlanta, as herein stated—a campaign as difficult, arduous as it has been successful and triumphant. During its continuance this brigade has been actively and almost uninterruptedly engaged either constructing defenses, in hard marches, severe skirmishes, terrific battles, or in the trenches and in line of battle, watching a cautious and vigilant enemy. It has shrunk from no duty and avoided no danger. Its promptness, its discipline, its bravery, and its efficiency have at all times and under all circumstances been conspicuous. Its conduct has been such as to warrant me in adding that I feel proud of my command. My thanks are due and are hereby most heartily tendered to every individual officer and man of which it is composed for the cheerfulness, alacrity, and zeal with which every order I have given has been obeyed and for the apparent confidence which has been reposed in me. I cannot express in too strong terms the commendation to which, in my judgment, the entire command is entitled. It has fairly won, and I trust will promptly receive, the commendation and gratitude of the Government it has been fighting to uphold and of the people whose liberties it has endeavored to maintain and secure. The depleted ranks, its maimed and disabled members, the graves of its killed found on almost every rod of ground between Dalton and Atlanta, proclaim in silent but expressive and eloquent language, not only the indomitable courage and gallantry which has characterized its operations, but the immense cost and sacrifice with which our successes have been obtained. Peace to the brave, the honored dead! May their names be revered and their patriotism and courage remembered by a generous Government and a grateful people, and may their afflicted families and mourning children reap the just reward of their labor. I cannot close this my final report of the operations of my brigade in the campaign of Atlanta without giving renewed expression to the thanks which I deem to be due to the officers of my staff for their kindness and gentlemanly conduct as members of my military family, for the alacrity, zeal, and dispatch with which they have promulgated my orders, for the energy and ability with which they have discharged their specific duties, for the bravery and gallantry they have displayed on every battle-field and in the face of every danger, and for the constant efforts they have made to relieve me of the

labors and to lighten the responsibilities which my official position imposed on me. I can only again recommend them, as well as those officers I have particularly mentioned in my report of specific battles, to the attention and consideration of those whose duty and business it is to point out the worthy and the meritorious when the jewels are made up and the rewards of merit distributed.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES WOOD, JR.,
Colonel, Comdg. Third Brigade, Third Division, 20th Corps.

Capt. ROBERT E. BEECHER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division.

No. 269.

Reports of Col. Samuel Ross, Twentieth Connecticut Infantry, of operations May 10–19.

HDQRS. TWENTIETH CONNECTICUT VOL. INFANTRY,
Near Cassville, Ga., May 22, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the troops under my command to take possession of and hold the trail known as Boyd's Trail, between Buzzard Roost and Dug Gap, on the morning of the 10th instant, in pursuance to instructions from Major-General Hooker to Major-General Butterfield, dated May 9, 1864, 11.30 p. m., and through Colonel Coburn, communicated to me at 1.15 a. m., May 10, 1864, "the commander of the Military Division of the Mississippi being under the impression that the enemy will try to break into the valley:"

My command was composed of the Twentieth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Buckingham commanding, and the Nineteenth Michigan Infantry, Colonel Gilbert commanding; in all about 950 men. Marching silently and cautiously in the dark about four miles, the command reached Boyd's Trail about 4 a. m. I immediately organized a double line of skirmishers, under the command of Major Griffin, of the Nineteenth Michigan Infantry, composed of details from both regiments and advanced upon the enemy's picket-line and reserve. From citizens I learned that the trail was held by two rebel Virginia regiments, without artillery. Capt. Ezra D. Dickerman had charge of the skirmishers of the Twentieth Connecticut Infantry and Lieut. Charles W. Fonda, those from the Nineteenth Michigan Infantry. The advance was so rapid and vigorous that the enemy's picket reserve barely escaped capture. By 8 a. m. the enemy were driven from the trail to the top of the mountain, and we held full control of the trail. I then established a picket-line in a circular form, from the rocky face of the mountain on one side of the trail, around and across it to the same on the other side. I next established the main body on a hog-back hill, commanding the main road where the trail connects with it and much of the trail, and fortified my position so as to hold it against large numbers. I remained in this position undisturbed by the enemy, save occasional shots from sharpshooters from the top of Rocky Face, until noon on the 11th instant, when I was relieved by the Thirty-third New Jersey Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-Col-

onel Fourat, from General Geary's division. From thence my command marched to Snake Creek Gap, where it joined the brigade. Only one serious casualty occurred, Sergt. John E. Bunbury, Company F, Nineteenth Michigan Infantry, who was severely wounded while gallantly advancing on the enemy. Much credit is due to Major Griffin, commanding the skirmish line in its advance, and to Captain Dickerman and Lieutenant Fonda, commanding the right and left wings of the same. I desire to thank and commend the officers and men under my command for their uniform promptness and bravery. Not an officer or man faltered.

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, very respectfully,

SAMUEL ROSS,
Colonel Twentieth Connecticut, Commanding Forces.

Lieut. F. C. CRAWFORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. TWENTIETH CONNECTICUT VOL. INFANTRY,
Camp near Cassville, Ga., May 22, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: Pursuant to instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment from the 13th to the 19th instant, inclusive, embracing the battle at Resaca, Ga., on the 15th instant, and the assault and capture of Cassville, Ga., on the 19th instant:

On the morning of the 13th the regiment, with the brigade and division, moved from its camp in rear of General McPherson's command, near the easterly entrance to Snake Creek Gap, toward the enemy, then in and around Resaca, and arriving in a thick wood formed line of battle and awaited developments of the enemy's position. Moved on in four hours and again formed in line of battle at King's house at 2 p. m. Remained in line about four hours, then advanced to the enemy's left. Finding that the Fourteenth Corps had driven the enemy from one of its positions, soon after dark moved with the brigade to the position occupied by General Johnson's division, Fourteenth Corps, and bivouacked in line of battle for the night. On the 14th advanced on the enemy's left, formed line of battle near our artillery, built breast-works, and remained during the day and night without being engaged. On the morning of the 15th moved with the division from the enemy's left to his right and participated in the attack upon and the turning of his right. This regiment occupied the following position in the brigade in the attack:

FRONT.

Nineteenth Michigan.	Eighty-fifth Indiana.
Twenty-second Wisconsin.	Twentieth Connecticut.
Thirty-third Indiana.	

The brigade advanced between 1 and 2 p. m. in the above order, the order to advance being given by Captain Kellam, provost-marshal of the brigade. My regiment, occupying the second line in rear of the Eighty-fifth Indiana, was governed by the latter regiment in its movements. It was said that our Second Brigade was preceded by the First Brigade, but of this I personally knew nothing, further than what was said, and which I believed, but its

direction after crossing the first hill I knew nothing of, nor was I informed in what direction our brigade was expected to go after reaching the top of said first hill, so that I only had the movements of the Eighty-fifth Indiana in my front to guide me, and moved when and where it moved, and when it halted my regiment halted, as a matter of course. My regiment acted with the brigade during the battle of that day, officers and men obeying every order. Where all acted so well, allusions to personal courage are uncalled for, and I will only refer to the most noteworthy. In passing the open ground, after crossing the first hill, under a heavy fire of musketry, grape, and canister, the color bearer was hit and fell out of line; thereupon Adjt. C. Jay Du Bois, seized the colors and gallantly carried them forward, holding them until our line was reformed on a new front, when he surrendered them to the sergeant designated to carry them. Soon after dark Lieutenant-Colonel Buckingham, with Company B, Capt. John H. Doolittle, and Company D, Capt. Oliver R. Post, with parties of other regiments of the brigade, was detailed to hold possession and remove during the night, if possible, four 12-pounder brass pieces captured from the enemy that day, but so near the rebel breast-works as to be within easy musket-range, and thus making it impossible to remove them by daylight. This duty he accomplished with perfect success, and by 2 a. m. the guns were brought within our lines. Lieutenant-Colonel Buckingham acknowledges valuable assistance from Colonel Cobham, One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania, and his men. The regiment remained in line under arms. The list of casualties is hereto attached. Monday, the 16th, marched in pursuit of the retreating enemy to Field's Mill, crossing Connesauga and Coosawattee Rivers, and bivouacked for the night. May 17, marched to a place about two miles southeast of Calhoun and bivouacked. May 18, marched to a point on the Cassville road about two miles south of Doctor McDowell's house, on a high hill about four miles north of Cassville, and bivouacked in line of battle. May 19, about 11 a. m. this regiment was detailed with the Nineteenth Michigan Infantry, under my command, to report to Major-General Butterfield, then about two miles distant toward Kingston, with the First and Third Brigades; the other three regiments of the brigade remained behind with brigade headquarters. About 2 p. m. the division made a demonstration on the enemy with infantry and artillery. In this movement the Nineteenth Michigan and Twentieth Connecticut Volunteers, under my command, covered the right flank and supported our artillery. The division advanced about half a mile and swung around on Cassville, the enemy retiring, when these regiments, under my command, were posted on the right of the division, my left connecting with the right of the Third Brigade. The formation for a general advance of the division being completed, these two regiments under my command, thus posted on the right, advanced with the division in good order to the road near the seminary. Officers and men acted promptly and bravely. Lieutenant-Colonel Buckingham commanded the Twentieth Connecticut and Major Griffin the Nineteenth Michigan, both discharging their duties with ability and zeal. At this time Colonel Coburn arrived upon the ground and assumed command of these two regiments after that part of the day's operations were over, without the other three regiments; two of the three others were on the march and arrived about or a little after dark. The Twenteith Connecticut was

then advanced a few rods to support our artillery batteries, sending skirmishers to the front to drive back the enemy's sharpshooters. About 8 p. m. these two regiments, the Twentieth Connecticut and Nineteenth Michigan, assisted by no other troops, in line of battle with fixed bayonets, assaulted and captured Cassville and occupied it until the morning of the 20th instant, when we marched to the present camp.

The Twentieth Connecticut with Nineteenth Michigan, under my command, on the 10th instant took possession of Boyd's Trail, between Buzzard Roost and Dug Gap, driving out the enemy, and held possession thereof until relieved by the Thirty-third New Jersey on the 11th instant.

I desire to mention the following company commanders for promptness and good conduct throughout these operations: Captains Dickerman, Company I; Woodruff, Company E; Smith, Company C; Post, Company D; Doolittle, Company B; Sprague, Company K; Tarr, Company F; and First Lieutenant Royce, Company G. The following are the casualties:*

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL ROSS,
Colonel, Comdg. Twentieth Connecticut Vol. Infantry.

Lieut. F. C. CRAWFORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 270.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Philo B. Buckingham, Twentieth Connecticut Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTIETH CONNECTICUT VOL. INFANTRY,
Atlanta, Ga., September 8, 1864.

CAPTAIN: Pursuant to instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment during the past eventful campaign of four months' duration, from the 3d of May to the 8th of September, inclusive:

On the 3d of May the regiment left Lookout Valley, where it had been in camp since the 30th of April, 1864, and marched to Pleasant Grove, near Ringgold, Ga., where it arrived on the 4th and went into camp with Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps. On the 5th marched to Leet's Tannery and encamped. 7th, crossed Taylor's Ridge and Gordon's Gap, and at night encamped three miles southwest of Dalton, in front of the enemy, and built intrenchments, where it remained until the 10th, when it moved to Boyd's Trail. 11th, moved to Snake Creek Gap and assisted in repairing road through the gap, being thus employed until the morning of the 13th, when, together with the brigade and division, it moved from its camp in rear of General McPherson's command, near the easterly entrance to the gap, toward the enemy, then in and around Resaca, and arriving in a thick wood formed line of battle and awaited developments of the enemy's position. Moved on in four hours and

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 officer and 13 men wounded on the 15th and 4 men wounded on the 19th; total, 18.

again formed in line of battle at King's house at 2 p. m. Remained in line about four hours, then marched to the enemy's left. Finding that the Fourteenth Corps had driven the enemy from one of his positions, moved soon after dark with the brigade to the position occupied by General Johnson's division, of the Fourteenth Corps, and bivouacked for the night in line of battle. On the 14th advanced on the enemy's left, formed line of battle near our artillery, built breast-works, and remained during the day and night without being engaged. On the morning of the 15th moved with the division from the enemy's left to his right and participated in the attack upon and the turning of his right. This regiment occupied the following position in the brigade in the attack:

FRONT.

Nineteenth Michigan.	Eighty-fifth Indiana.
Twenty-second Wisconsin.	Twentieth Connecticut.
Thirty-third Indiana.	

The brigade advanced between 1 and 2 p. m. in the above order, the order to advance being given by Captain Kellam, provost-marshal of the brigade. My regiment, occupying the second line in rear of the Eighty-fifth Indiana, was governed by the latter regiment in its movements. It was said that our Second Brigade was preceded by the First, but of this I personally knew nothing further than what was said, and which I believed, but its direction after crossing the first hill I knew nothing of, nor was I informed in what direction our brigade was expected to go after reaching the top of said first hill, so that I only had the movements of the Eighty-fifth Indiana in my front to guide me, and moved when and where it moved, and when it halted my regiment halted, as a matter of course. My regiment acted with the brigade during the battle of that day, officers and men promptly obeying every order. Where all acted so well, allusions to personal courage are uncalled for, and I will only refer to the most noteworthy. In passing the open ground, after crossing the first hill, under a heavy fire of musketry, grape, and canister, the color-bearer was hit and fell out of line; thereupon Adjt. C. Jay Du Bois seized the colors and gallantly carried them forward, holding them until our line was reformed on a new front, when he surrendered them to the sergeant designated to carry them. Soon after dark Lieutenant-Colonel Buckingham, with Company B, Capt. John H. Doolittle, and Company D, Capt. Oliver R. Post, with parties of other regiments of the brigade, was detailed to hold possession of and remove during the night, if possible, four 12-pounder brass pieces captured from the enemy that day, but so near the rebel breast-works as to be within easy musket-range, thus making it impossible to remove them by daylight. This duty he accomplished with perfect success, and by 2 a. m. the guns were brought within our lines. Lieutenant-Colonel Buckingham acknowledges valuable assistance from Colonel Cobham, One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania, and his men. The regiment remained in line under arms during the night. The following are the casualties of that day, viz, wounded, 14. Monday, 16th, marched in pursuit of the retreating enemy to Field's Mill, crossing Connesauga and Coosawattee Rivers, and bivouacked for the night. May 17, marched to a place about two miles southeast of Calhoun and bivouacked. May 18, marched to a point

on the Cassville road about two miles south of Doctor McDowell's house, on a high hill about four miles north of Cassville, and bivouacked in line of battle. May 19, about 11 a. m. this regment was detailed with the Nineteenth Michigan Infantry, under my command, to report to Major-General Butterfield, then about two miles distant toward Kingston, with the First and Third Brigades; the other three regiments of the brigade remained behind with brigade headquarters. About 2 p. m. the division made a demonstration on the enemy with infantry and artillery, the Twentieth Connecticut and Nineteenth Michigan covering the right flank and supporting our artillery. The division advanced about half a mile and swung around on Cassville, the enemy retiring, when these regiments, under my command, were posted on the right of the division, my left connecting with the right of the Third Brigade. The formation of the division for a general advance being completed, these two regiments, thus posted on the right, advanced with the division in good order to the road near the seminary, officers and men acting promptly and bravely. Lieutenant-Colonel Buckingham commanded the Twentieth Connecticut and Major Griffin the Nineteenth Michigan, both discharging their duties with ability and zeal. At this time Colonel Coburn arrived upon the ground and assumed command of these two regiments after that part of the day's operations were over, without the other three regiments; two of the three others were on the march and arrived about or a little after dark. The Twentieth Connecticut was then advanced a few rods to support our artillery, sending skirmishers to the front to drive back the sharpshooters of the enemy. About 8 p. m. these two regiments, the Twentieth Connecticut and the Nineteenth Michigan, assisted by no other troops, in line of battle with fixed bayonets, assaulted and captured Cassville and occupied it until the morning of the 20th instant. I desire to mention the following company commanders for promptness and good conduct throughout these operations, viz: Captain Dickerman, Company I; Captain Woodruff, Company E; Captain Smith, Company C; Captain Post, Company D; Captain Doolittle, Company B; Captain Sprague, Company K; Captain Tarr, Company F; First Lieutenant Royce, Company G. The following are the casualties: Wounded, 4. On the morning of the 20th, after the battle of Cassville and its occupation by this regiment and the Nineteenth Michigan, the enemy was found to have evacuated their works and fled. These regiments, under the command of Colonel Ross, then rejoined the brigade, from which they had been temporarily detached, and moved with the whole corps to the right of Cassville and encamped, where we remained until the morning of the 23d, in the mean time procuring such supplies of clothing and ordnance stores as were necessary. At 4 a. m. on the 23d the regiment, with the corps, was put in motion in pursuit of the enemy, and about 3 p. m. crossed the Etowah River and bivouacked for the night in line of battle. On the 24th the regiment was detailed to guard the ordnance and supply trains of the division, on which duty it remained until the 13th of June. On the 26th of May we were transferred from the Second to the Third Brigade of this division. June 13, the regiment was ordered to proceed to Acworth and report to the issuing commissary at that place for provost and guard duty, where it arrived about 2 p. m. and immediately entered upon the duty assigned to it, Colonel Ross assuming command of the post. We remained here until July 8, when the

enemy having been compelled to evacuate Kenesaw Mountain and Marietta, three companies of the regiment proceeded to Marietta, and the remainder to Big Shanty. On the 11th the balance of the regiment left Big Shanty and joined Colonel Ross at Marietta. The 13th Colonel Ross was ordered by Major-General Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi, to assume command of the post at Marietta, where he remained with the regiment until the 16th, when it joined the brigade to which it belonged in the front. After the regiment had reached the front, Colonel Ross received an order detaching him from it and directing him to return to Marietta and resume command of that post. On the 17th the regiment, under my command, in connection with the corps to which it is attached, crossed the Chattahoochee River about dark, and after advancing some four miles bivouacked for the night in column by division. About 10 a. m. of the following day line of battle was formed, the Twentieth Regiment in reserve of the brigade, and an advance was made, driving the skirmishers of the enemy before us across Nancy's Creek to Buck's Bluff, about two miles, where we halted for the night in line of battle, with the Fourth Corps on our left and the Fourteenth Corps on our right. On the 20th we again advanced, and about noon crossed Peach Tree Creek, where we were again halted in column by division and rested for about an hour. About 1 p. m. the regiments of this brigade were deployed in line of battle in the following order, with two regiments in front: In the front line, on the right the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin, on the left the Twentieth Connecticut: in the second line the Fifty-fifth and Seventy-third Ohio Regiments, the Twentieth being thus placed in the front line on the extreme left of the division and corps and adjoining the Fourth Corps. The First Division occupied the right of the Twentieth Corps, the Second Division the center, and the Third Division the left. In the Third Division the First Brigade occupied the right, the Second the center, and the Third the left. After being formed in proper order, the order was given to advance to a ravine about 100 rods in our front. This was accomplished under a heavy fire from the skirmishers of the enemy, who were driven back, our line advancing in excellent order. Here we again rested for about three-quarters of an hour, until other dispositions were made, when, in connection with the Fourth Corps, our whole line was advanced to the crest of a hill in our front. On arriving at this point the enemy, who was concealed in a ravine, made a desperate charge along the entire front of the Twentieth Corps and the right of the Fourth. This was received with a steady and terribly destructive fire from our front line, which stood firmly, determined not to give a single inch of ground. The brigade of the Fourth Corps on our immediate left was compelled, after a short but severe struggle, to fall back some twenty or thirty rods in considerable confusion, but soon reformed, charged, and drove the enemy back, recovering the lost ground. When this brigade fell back the enemy followed closely, thus not only threatening the left flank and rear of my regiment, but actually opened fire upon us from that position. I immediately threw back five companies on my left, so as to face the enemy, and opened fire in that direction, thus contributing not a little in repulsing the enemy on the front of the right of the Fourth Corps. After this corps (the Fourth) had recovered its position in line we were again

ordered to advance through a ravine and to the top of a high ridge in our front, which we were to take and hold at all hazards. Our skirmishers had before this been compelled to take refuge within our lines, and we were again advanced, drove the enemy out of the ravine, up and over the hill, punishing him severely as his scattered regiments retired over the rising ground, as the numerous dead and wounded in our front bore witness. On arriving at the top of the ridge we halted, formed the line in perfect order, and held the ground firmly until the battle was over. The right of the Fourth Corps, on account of the determined opposition received, was not able to advance up to our line, but held their line, some twenty-five rods to our left and rear. The enemy was soon discovered, not only advancing at a charge in our front, but also to our left, against the Fourth Corps, and two companies on my left were ordered to face the flank of the enemy and open fire in that direction, while the remaining companies maintained a determined fire against the three lines of the enemy advancing in our front. The attack was repulsed and the enemy fell back in confusion, and, although repeated charges were made during the afternoon, our lines remained firm and immovable. In the early part of the action the Fifty-fifth Ohio was moved from the second line to our left, to fill the space between our left and the right of the Fourth Corps. The regiment stood for four hours in the open field and fought with most determined courage, and both officers and men are entitled to praise for their coolness and steadiness during this most obstinate battle. The regiment was relieved by the One hundred and thirty-sixth New York about sundown, after having fired 150 rounds of ammunition per man, and after the muskets had become so foul from use as to be almost entirely unserviceable. On being relieved we fell back a short distance and remained under fire, supporting the One hundred and thirty-sixth New York, until the enemy retired. Soon after dark the enemy fell back, leaving his dead and wounded on the field. Wounded rebel officers belonging to the Third, Thirty-third, Fifty-fifth [Thirty-fifth ?], and Forty-fourth Mississippi Regiments, left on the field in front of the Twentieth, remarked that they had lost more men during this engagement in killed and wounded than they had before during the war. During our advance a rebel color bearer in front of the right of my regiment was killed, and a rebel officer, who sprang forward and seized the colors to bear them off, was also shot dead, but a soldier from the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin succeeded in obtaining the flag. During the action our division captured 7 stand of colors. The night following a formidable line of intrenchments was thrown up along the entire front of our corps, and the succeeding day was spent in burying our own and the dead of the enemy. The casualties in this regiment at the battle of Peach Tree Creek were as follows, viz: Commissioned officers wounded, 6; enlisted men killed, 8; wounded, 41. On the morning of the 22d it was found that the enemy had abandoned our immediate front, and in connection with the corps the regiment moved to within about two miles of Atlanta, where the enemy was again found strongly intrenched. After proper disposition of the troops had been made and line of battle formed, a strong line of intrenchments was constructed under quite a spirited shelling from the enemy. An attack was made during the day upon our skirmish line, in which 2 men of the regiment were wounded. At the same time 1 other was supposed to have been

captured, as he was reported missing from the skirmish line. On the 23d the enemy again endeavored to force back our line of skirmishers, but was repulsed, and during the skirmish the regiment had 1 enlisted man killed, 1 was reported missing, probably captured, and 1 non-commissioned officer wounded and taken prisoner. Toward night the regiment, with the brigade, moved to the right of the First Division of this corps and adjoining the left of the Fourteenth Corps, near the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, where it occupied the same line of works already constructed, and during the night a detail of 125 men from the regiment assisted in building a new line of works considerably in advance of the old one. On the 25th we had 1 enlisted man killed and on the 28th 1 wounded. On the last-named date the regiment, with the brigade, was ordered to the extreme right of the army, in support of troops engaged there, but before arriving at the designated position the enemy was repulsed and we were ordered back to the position last occupied. On the 29th the regiment accompanied the division, moving to the extreme right of our lines, in support of a reconnaissance made by a division of the Fourteenth Corps. The lines of the enemy were found, and after a brief skirmish between the division of the Fourteenth Corps and the enemy, we halted for the night and threw up intrenchments. The following day an advance was again made, a new position occupied, the regiment and division being held in reserve. On the 3d of August the regiment moved back with the division to the position on the right of the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, held by the Fourteenth Corps, relieving it and occupying the intrenchments in that portion of the line. In this position the regiment remained, assisting by details made in advancing our line and constantly skirmishing with the enemy and under his artillery fire, till the morning of the 25th of August, when it was ordered to move out of the works in front of Atlanta and proceed to Turner's Ferry, on the Chattahoochee River, which place the regiment reached about noon, and under the direction of Colonel Wood, commanding the brigade, laid out and partially constructed a line of works for the whole brigade, the balance of which joined us on the 26th, when the works were completed. On the 27th the enemy appeared in our front, opened upon us with artillery, and drove in our skirmishers, but on approaching our works were repulsed. The loss in the regiment in this skirmish was 1 enlisted man killed, 1 wounded, and 1 missing. The 31st a detail of fifty men was made from the regiment to proceed, with similar details from other regiments of the division, on a reconnaissance toward Atlanta. On the 2d instant a detail of 120 men was made for the same purpose, and with other details from the regiments composing the Second and Third Brigades of the division, all under the command of Colonel Coburn, of the Second Brigade, proceeded to Atlanta, and with but little opposition occupied the city. During the day a further detail of seventy-two men from this regiment was ordered to join the troops already in the city. On the morning of the 4th the remainder of the regiment, together with the balance of the brigade, joined the troops in the city and occupied the rebel works on the south side of the same, where we have remained until the present date. Capt E. D. Dickerman, of Company I, was in command of the regiment from the 1st to the 6th of May, Lieut. Col. P. B. Buckingham from the 6th to the 9th, Col. Samuel Ross from the 9th of May to the 16th of July, Lieut. Col. P. B. Buckingham from the 16th July to the date at which this report closes. Below be pleased to find a de-

tailed report of the casualties occurring in this command during the time intervening between the opening of this campaign, on the 3d of May, and the closing of this report, on the 8th day of September.*

Recapitulation: Commissioned officers wounded, 7; enlisted men killed, 13; enlisted men wounded, 73; enlisted men missing in action, 3. Total, killed, 13; wounded, 80; missing, 3; aggregate, 96.

Respectfully submitted.

PHILO B. BUCKINGHAM,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Twentieth Regt. Connecticut Vol. Infty.

Capt. C. H. YOUNG,
A. A. A. G., 3d Brig., 3d Div., 20th Army Corps.

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HDQRS. TWENTIETH CONNECTICUT VOL. INFANTRY,
In the Field, near Atlanta, Ga., July 31, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to the order of major-general commanding the division, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the troops under my command in removing the four pieces of artillery from between our own and the lines of the enemy during the night of the 15th of May, and after the battle of Resaca, Ga.:

At about sundown of the day of the date above named, the commanding officer of the brigade to which my regiment was then attached notified me personally that a detail from the different regiments of the brigade would be placed under my command for the purpose of taking possession of and holding a small earth-work in which was located four pieces of artillery, which the rebels had been compelled to abandon during the fight, and, if possible, to remove them. The detail consisted of two companies from the Twentieth Connecticut Volunteers, two from the Nineteenth Michigan, and two from the Eighty-fifth Indiana Volunteers, in all about 225 men, which reported to me soon after dark, and, accompanied by the brigade commander (Colonel Coburn), I proceeded to the designated point and placed my command in line of battle a few rods in rear of the earth-work in which the pieces of artillery were located, and in front of the men comprising the command of Colonel Cobham, of the Second Division of this corps, who had before dark occupied the ground in my rear and had posted a picket just in rear of the works, in which the guns were situated. Soon after my arrival at this point I proceeded to examine in person the exact location of the rebel works and the pieces of artillery, and found they were situated scarcely twenty rods from a formidable line of breast-works, occupied by a brigade of rebel troops, and the intrenchments in the rear of which the coveted pieces of artillery lay were so low that the men on picket there were compelled to lie flat down in order to obtain any cover from the fire which was constantly kept up by the rebels in front. About 9 p. m. the rebels opened a heavy fire along our front, which lasted about half an hour, during which my command was ordered to lie down, and most of Colonel Cobham's command fell back some fifty rods, in considerable disorder, but soon rallied, and returned to its original position. Soon after dark, Colonel Cobham notified me that he was ordered to remove the pieces of artil-

* Nominal list omitted.

lery in question, and that my command was not needed there; that he proposed to open fire upon the enemy and have a party ready to rush in during the fire and draw the pieces off, and advised me to withdraw, so that my command would be out of his way and removed from under fire. But as my orders were imperative to stay until the object for which the expedition had been sent was accomplished, I directed my command to remain. At my suggestion another plan was adopted, which soon resulted in securing the prize for which both Colonel Cobham and myself were mutually laboring. Shovels, picks, and ropes were sent for, and a detail, made from my own and Colonel Cobham's command, succeeded in making an excavation in front of each gun; a rope was attached to the muzzle of each, and the four pieces were successively drawn through the apertures and taken off, the last one being removed about 1 a. m. of the 16th of May. About midnight the enemy opened a heavy musketry fire, not only in our immediate front, but along the entire left of our line, but as our pickets did not indicate that an advance was being made, the men, both those at work and in line, were again ordered to lie down, and as a result the object of the expedition was accomplished without the loss of a man. Immediately after the guns were removed orders were received to abandon the position and return to our former position, which was done, my command reaching camp about 2 a. m. The pieces removed were four nearly new brass light 12-pounder Napoleons. I desire to render due credit to Colonel Cobham and his command for the assistance rendered on the occasion, and will only suggest that had his plan been carried out it must have resulted in the loss of many men, and also been uncertain of accomplishment.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PHILO B. BUCKINGHAM,
Lieutenant-Colonel Twentieth Connecticut Volunteers.

Capt. JOHN SPEED,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 271.

Report of Lieut. Col. Godfrey Rider, jr., Thirty-third Massachusetts Infantry, of operations May 2–21.

HDQRS. THIRTY-THIRD MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS,
Near Cassville, Ga., May 21, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Thirty-third Massachusetts Volunteers left their camp in Lookout Valley on the 2d day of May, 1864, proceeding, in connection with the Third Brigade, to a position near Buzzard Roost, Ga., the march occupying seven days. On the 8th, Sunday, the regiment advanced with the brigade to a gap near Buzzard Roost, forming a junction with the right of the Fourteenth Corps, the brigade returning at night to the remainder of the Third Division, Twentieth Corps. Monday, 9th, the brigade again advanced to the gap, where it was formed in line of battle on the right of the Fourteenth Corps, a portion of the Thirty-third being thrown forward as skirmishers; but at 2 p. m. of that day the

brigade was again withdrawn and returned to the division. Wednesday, 11th, the line of march being again taken up and passing through Snake Creek Gap, the regiment was stationed with the brigade on a range of hills in close proximity to the enemy, a portion of the regiment being again advanced on the skirmish line and sustaining a loss of 1 killed and 2 wounded. At the battle of Resaca, during a number of bayonet charges the regiment lost 15 killed and 65 wounded; among these were First Lieutenants Parker and Bumpus killed and First Lieut. J. H. Williams wounded. During the skirmish of May 19, near Cassville, Ga., the regiment had 2 men wounded.

GODFREY RIDER, JR.,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Thirty-third Massachusetts.

Capt. JOHN SPEED,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Div., Twentieth Corps.

No. 272.

Report of Maj. Elisha Doane, Thirty-third Massachusetts Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTY-THIRD REGT. MASSACHUSETTS VOLS.,
Atlanta, Ga., September 10, 1864.

At the commencement of the spring campaign, which opened May 2, 1864, the Thirty-third Massachusetts, in connection with the Third Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, left their pleasant camp in Lookout Valley, Tenn., and after a series of marches arrived at a position near Buzzard Roost, near which the enemy was found to occupy a strong position on Rocky Face Ridge, forming a portion of the defenses of Dalton. On the 9th of May the Third Brigade was detached from the corps and proceeded to Mill Creek Gap, a distance of four miles, where line of battle was formed, and two companies from the Thirty-third were deployed as skirmishers; after a short skirmish the brigade was withdrawn and returned to its former position. May 11, reveille sounded at 2 a. m., and the column having passed through Snake Creek Gap, arrived at a position near Resaca and formed line of battle. On the skirmish line, May 14, Company C had 1 man killed and 2 wounded. May 15, the Third Division having been relieved it proceeded to join the First and Second Divisions, which had previously been sent to re-enforce the Fourth Corps on the left, and upon arriving at the latter position the Third Division was immediately engaged with the enemy. During this battle the Thirty-third charged three successive hills, sustaining a loss of 82 in killed, wounded, and missing. Among the casualties were First Lieuts. H. J. Parker and Edgar L. Bumpus killed and First Lieut. J. H. Williams wounded. Remaining in camp near Cassville three days, the line of march was again taken up, and, crossing the Etowah River, arrived at a position near Dallas on the 25th of May, where the Second Division of the Twentieth Army Corps was already engaged with the enemy. The Third Division was immediately ordered up and the conflict became general. After remaining in the front line of battle more than eight hours the Third Brigade was withdrawn and fell back about 500 yards. In this engagement the Thirty-third lost 59 in killed, wounded, and missing; among these, Captain Turner, of Company C, was wounded in the hand.

On the 1st of June, having been relieved by the Fifteenth Corps, General Hooker's command proceeded to a position about five miles from Acworth and upon the right flank of the enemy. It having been ascertained that the enemy had retreated, the troops were put in motion, and, after driving the enemy from several lines of rifle-pits, arrived at a position near Kenesaw Mountain. During a series of skirmishes the Thirty-third lost 4 wounded; among these First Lieut. H. P. Marston, wounded June 16. June 22, the Thirty-third Massachusetts was deployed as skirmishers, covering the front of the Third Brigade, and, charging the enemy's works, took possession of a hill on the left of the Second Division, the regiment losing 25 in killed, wounded, and missing. Capt. C. E. Graves, of Company K, was wounded in the foot. The enemy having again abandoned their lines of intrenchments, pursuit was resumed on the 3d day of July; moved a few lines daily until the 6th of July, when we encamped about three miles back from the Chattahoochee River. Remained in this position until July 17, when the Thirty-third was detailed as division train guard. August 27, was relieved from duty as division train guard and ordered to report to Colonel Harrison, post commandant, near the bridges over the Chattahoochee. September 5, the Thirty-third was relieved from this duty and ordered to report to General Slocum, in Atlanta. The regiment is at present on duty in Atlanta guarding prisoners of war.

Respectfully submitted.

ELISHA DOANE,
Major, Commanding Thirty-third Massachusetts.

Capt. C. H. YOUNG,
A. A. A. G., 3d Brig., 3d Div., 20th Army Corps.

No. 273.

Report of Maj. Henry L. Arnold, One hundred and thirty-sixth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. 136TH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOL. INFANTRY,
Atlanta, Ga., September 25, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward the following report of operations in which this regiment was engaged during the past campaign:

On the 2d of May the Twentieth Corps, of which this regiment forms a part, broke camp in Lookout Valley and marched over Lookout Mountain in the direction of Buzzard Roost. The army concentrated in front of Rocky Face Ridge, and after a demonstration there this regiment, as part of the corps, moved to the right through Snake Creek Gap, in the neighborhood of Resaca, there confronting the enemy. On the morning of the 15th of May this regiment, as part of the Third Brigade, was marched to the left, when, forming in two lines on the left of the Fourth Corps, it was ordered to advance. Pushing forward, an advantageous position was secured, from which the enemy in vain attempted to dislodge us. The rebels took advantage of the following night to retreat. A vigorous pursuit was kept up, and this brigade, having the advance of the division, found the enemy in the vicinity of Cassville. The enemy continuing their retreat beyond Cassville, the regiment

remained near the place three days. About the 23d of May the regiment, with the army, moved toward Dallas. Near the latter place the enemy was again encountered on the 25th of May, and the regiment, with the balance of Third Brigade, was ordered about dusk to advance. In the engagement which ensued this regiment did not open fire, as there were other troops in front of it, though the balance of the brigade was in the front line. About 11 p. m. the brigade was relieved and fell back to the rear, and on the 26th relieved the Second Brigade, Third Division, in the breast-works.

On the 1st of June the Twentieth Corps, being relieved, moved some five miles to the left and again advanced in support of the Twenty-third Corps in the operations in the vicinity of Acworth, near which place we remained several days, and from thence advanced to the vicinity of Pine Knob. On the 15th of June the regiment again encountered the enemy near Lost Mountain. The enemy being here outflanked by the advance of the Twenty-third Corps on the right of the Twentieth Corps, fell back to their line near Marietta, when the regiment again skirmished with the enemy. On the 21st this regiment, with the Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, made a reconnaissance. The enemy being found strongly posted, the reconnoitering party, which was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Faulkner, returned to camp at dark. On the 23d of June the regiment, with the brigade, moved to the right on the Sandtown road, where we remained through the month of June. The regiment was not engaged until—having crossed the Chattahoochee River the 17th July—the enemy attacked us on the 20th of July on Peach Tree Creek, in which action four companies of the regiment were engaged as skirmishers, capturing the battle-flag of the Thirty-first Mississippi Regiment. At dusk the regiment relieved the Twentieth Connecticut Volunteers on the front line. On the 23d of July the regiment, with the brigade, moved forward till the enemy was encountered in his interior lines around Atlanta. In front of these lines the regiment remained until the 24th of August, when the corps moved back to Turner's Ferry, on the Chattahoochee River, where we remained until the 3d of September, when, the enemy having evacuated Atlanta, the regiment, with the brigade, moved into the city.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. ARNOLD,
Major, Commanding.

Capt. C. H. YOUNG,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 274.

Report of Lieut. Col. Edwin H. Powers, Fifty-fifth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,
Atlanta, Ga., September 24, 1864.

CAPTAIN: Pursuant to circular from headquarters Third Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Corps, September 22, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of this regiment since May 2, 1864, when the same entered the city of Atlanta:

Having received orders May 1, 1864, to be ready to march at daylight on the following morning, the regiment struck tents at 4 a. m.

of May 2, and, with the brigade, marched at about 7 a. m. toward Chattanooga, Tenn. Passing Lookout Mountain its direction was southeasterly, passing through Mission Ridge at Rossville, toward Dalton; continued marching in the direction of Tunnel Hill until reaching Woods' Store, which point it reached on the 7th of May. On the 8th it marched to near Buzzard Roost, where a detachment of two companies, B and D, drove the enemy from and occupied a hill in front of the enemy's position. After dark the regiment returned to camp at Woods' Store. May 9, the regiment again proceeded to Buzzard Roost and occupied the hill taken the previous day. Several casualties occurred in the regiment on this and the previous day. On the morning of May 11 the regiment marched in the direction of Snake Creek Gap. May 12, passed the gap and encamped at Sugar Valley. On the 13th moved on the enemy, taking position at night near the main line of the enemy, where it remained until the morning of the 15th, at which time the regiment, with the brigade, moved to the extreme left of the army, where, at 2 p. m. of that day, a charge was made upon enemy's position. The casualties in this regiment were very heavy. Among the killed were Col. C. B. Gambee, Maj. R. Robbins, and Capt. A. E. Peck. May 16, the enemy having disappeared in our front, the regiment marched in pursuit, coming up with him on the 19th at Cassville, Ga., when skirmishing ensued, in which the regiment participated. The regiment was engaged in no action thereafter until May 25, at which time, at New Hope Church, a severe contest ensued, in which other regiments of the brigade lost heavily. Owing to the position held by this regiment upon that occasion it sustained slight loss. From May 25 until the enemy fell back from Kenesaw Mountain this regiment was almost constantly under his fire. On the 20th day of July it participated in the battle of Peach Tree Creek, where it suffered severely, losing between 20 and 30 men. On the morning of July 22 the regiment moved with the brigade and formed a part of the besieging force which confronted the enemy around Atlanta, where it remained until August 25, at which time it withdrew from in front of Atlanta and marched to Turner's Ferry, on the Chattahoochee River, where it remained until September 2, 1864, at which time a detachment of the regiment, with others, entered the city of Atlanta, the balance of the regiment joining the detachment on September 4, 1864.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. POWERS,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-fifth Ohio Vol. Infantry, Comdg.

Capt. C. H. YOUNG,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 275.

Report of Lieut. Col. Samuel H. Hurst, Seventy-third Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. 73D REGIMENT OHIO VETERAN VOL. INFANTRY,
Atlanta, Ga., September 23, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor, in obedience to orders, to report the operations of this command from the 2d day of May, 1864, to the 20th of September, 1864:

On the 2d of May the regiment, with 318 guns left its camp in

Lookout Valley and, joining the march of the brigade, moved to Gordon's Mills, on a branch of the Chickamauga, where we halted for a day; again moving forward, we halted near Ringgold and sent to the rear our surplus baggage; then we moved to Leet's farm, and from there across Taylor's Ridge, via Gordon's Springs, and, with the Army of the Cumberland, confronted the enemy at Buzzard Roost. Here we skirmished for two days, losing 1 man. Withdrawing, we moved with the brigade, via Snake Creek Gap, upon Resaca; assisted in driving the enemy into his works at this place, and having developed his position and engaged him with slight loss, on the 15th of May we moved with brigade to the extreme left of our army and joined in the attack and assault of that day, which engagement resulted to us in killed and wounded in the loss of 56 men. A full report of the part taken in that engagement by this command has been duly forwarded.* On the following day the regiment joined in the pursuit of the enemy, crossing Connesauga and Coosawattee Rivers, and moving in a southerly direction. On the 18th we again encountered the enemy on a wooded hill, across which our route lay. On the following day we engaged the enemy's skirmishers, who fell back toward Cassville. This regiment skirmished in the direction of Kingston, and discovered the enemy in strong force in our immediate front. We then fell back with the brigade and threw up temporary defenses. Subsequently we made a movement to the left and advanced to the seminary at Cassville; drove the enemy's skirmishers into the village, and opened fire on a column of troops passing through the place. Later we supported a section of artillery on Seminary Hill, and kept up a brisk skirmish until relieved by Colonel Coburn, commanding Second Brigade. We rested in this vicinity until the 23d of May, when we again joined the column on the march; moved down and across the Etowah River, leaving Allatoona Mountains on our left, and crossing Burnt Hickory Ridge, met the enemy near Dallas and participated in the battle fought by the Twentieth Corps on the 25th of May. In this engagement this command lost 72 officers and men in killed and wounded. After this the regiment joined in the successive movements to the left, and on the 15th of June in support of the First Brigade in a charge on the enemy's position near Pine Mountain. On the 19th and 22d, successively, we were joined with the brigade in charging the enemy and driving him within his main works near Kenesaw, in which charges and skirmishes the regiment lost 36 men killed and wounded. On the evening of the 22d of June we were moved to the right of the corps, on the Powder Springs road, where we remained several days, and until the enemy fell back from Marietta, when we were advanced to the vicinity of the Chattahoochee River. Here we had ten days of much needed rest. On the 17th of July we were thrown across the Chattahoochee and moved toward Buck Head. On the 20th of July we moved early and crossed Peach Tree Creek in the rear of General Newton's position, occupying a place in the second line. My regiment supported and relieved the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin during the engagement of this day, with a loss to the command of 18 officers and men. On the 22d we were again advanced as the enemy fell back to the defenses of Atlanta. My command occupied temporarily a number of positions during the investment of this place, with a loss of 15 men killed and

*Not found.

wounded. Falling back with the brigade to Turner's Ferry, when the main army moved upon Jonesborough, we came forward again and on the 4th of September took a position within the defenses of Atlanta, where we have been encamped to the present time. The campaign has been a severe one, the loss to this command in killed and wounded alone being 210 men and 8 officers, but the courage, the gallantry, the endurance, and determination of officers and men alike have proven their high soldierly capabilities, while the confident spirit of our troops gives full assurance that to our noble army Atlanta is but the "Gate City."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. H. HURST,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. 73d Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. C. H. YOUNG,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 3d Div., 20th Corps.

No. 276.

Report of Lieut. Col. Frederick C. Winkler, Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SIXTH REGT. WISCONSIN VOL. INFANTRY,
Atlanta, Ga., September 25, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit the following report of operations of my regiment during the last campaign:

On the morning of May 2 we set out with 417 muskets and marched that day to Gordon's Mills. May 4, marched to Pleasant Grove, some four miles south of Ringold. May 6, marched to Leet's farm. May 7, crossed Taylor's Ridge, over a very rugged road, passed through Gordon's Springs, and camped at night in Dogwood Valley, about three miles from Buzzard Roost. May 8, started about noon on a reconnaissance to Buzzard Roost where we first met the enemy. A skirmish ensued and was continued till night and resumed the next morning. Here Lieutenant Juenger and First Sergeant Stollberg were wounded. May 9, returned to Dogwood Valley and went into camp. May 11, we started again at daylight and marched into Snake Creek Gap. Halted shortly after noon and were all put to work improving the road through the gap. May 12, marched forward several miles and halted. May 13, marched several miles and formed in order of battle near Resaca; skirmishing commenced about noon; we were left in reserve through the afternoon; took a position in the front line at night. May 14, remained in same position, with skirmishers out in front. The fire between the skirmishers became at times quite active, and we lost that day 1 man killed and 3 wounded. About midnight we were relieved and taken to the rear, where we slept till daylight. Shortly after marched to the extreme left of our army where dispositions for battle were soon made. The Twenty-sixth was formed on the right of the brigade in the front line and ordered to take a hill in its immediate front. Skirmishers were thrown out, and, supported by the main body of the regiment, soon succeeded to drive the rebel skirmishers out of a light breast-work they had thrown up on top of a hill, and we gained its brow. The rest of the brigade soon joined us on the left. Here we

halted some time. The rebels' main line of fortifications was on a ridge nearly parallel to the one we occupied, and separated from it by a valley very densely covered by a young growth of pines. We moved forward again, drove the rebel skirmishers back into their works, and pressed on to an assault. The fire of canister and musketry that met us was terrific, the rebels' works proved very difficult of access, and the density of the forest made the preservation of a serried line impossible, so that although the works were actually gained in some places, the assault as a whole proved unsuccessful. We drew back into the valley, reformed the line, and attempted another assault, but again in vain. Orders were then given to fall back to the first hill, and there the regiment was collected. The rebels made a desperate charge to regain this position but were completely repulsed. The regiment lost in this day's action Lieut. Christian Phillip and 5 men killed and 40 wounded. After dark we were relieved by other troops and allowed to rest a short distance to the rear. May 16, the rebels having evacuated Resaca during the night, we started in pursuit about 10 a. m., marched southwesterly, crossed the Connesauga on a log bridge, and arrived after dark at Field's Mill, on the Coosawattee River, which we crossed in a ferry boat and then halted. About 1 p. m. 17th set out in a southwesterly course and rested that night about two miles west of Calhoun; 18th, started at 5 a. m., and marched south. About the middle of the afternoon our advance encountered rebel skirmishers supported by a section of artillery. One regiment of the brigade was deployed as skirmishers and the Twenty-sixth marched in line of battle in their support. We advanced slowly, and at night halted and slept on our arms. The next morning we pressed forward again, our brigade going due south on a reconnaissance; toward noon came in sight of a large body of rebels. Our brigade being alone we withdrew to a slight eminence and there awaited the enemy, but he made no attack. After several hours had elapsed we moved forward again toward Cassville, the Twenty-sixth in advance, Companies A and G deployed as skirmishers. We had gone about half a mile when our skirmishers became engaged and quite a brisk skirmish ensued, in which the rebels were driven back and retired into the hills around Cassville. Toward evening, our corps having concentrated, we moved against Cassville in order of battle. Here quite a fight between the skirmishers and artillery of the hostile forces took place, continuing till long after dark. Our regiment was in second line and suffered no loss. The action over, we were taken about a mile to the rear and there encamped till May 23, when we set out again at 4 a. m. and marched southwesterly, crossed the Etowah River on a pontoon bridge in the afternoon, and soon after halted. 24th, marched to Burnt Hickory. Shortly after 8 a. m. May 25 we started from Burnt Hickory and marched southward, crossed Pumpkin Vine Creek, and continued our march through a very rough country, hills and woods. Near New Hope Church we came upon our Second Division, who had intrenched themselves. Dispositions for battle were made, and about 4 p. m. our brigade moved forward on the extreme left of the line, the Twenty-sixth being in second line. We moved forward with but little opposition nearly a mile, then came to a ravine which was commanded by an opposite hill, which the rebels held in force with infantry and artillery. The brigade was still pressed forward, and here a very severe conflict ensued. The rebels' fire was very rapid and, owing to their advantageous position, far more effective than

ours. The Seventy-third Ohio, in the front line to our left, being very hotly pressed, we moved to its support and soon after relieved it and took our place in the front line. The battle continued with great fierceness for about an hour longer, when, as darkness set in, both parties ceased firing. We held that position till after midnight, when we were taken to the rear. Our casualties this day were 5 men killed, 1 officer and 31 men wounded, and 2 men missing. It being found that the enemy occupied a strongly intrenched position, our army also took position and intrenched. We were held in reserve till the 27th of May, when we took position in the front line of works, where we remained till evening of the 30th, our pickets in front constantly skirmishing with those of the enemy, whereby 1 man was killed. The evening of the 30th we were relieved and retired to the second line. June 1, our corps was relieved by the Fifteenth, and we marched toward the left. June 2, continued our march, and toward evening took position in support of troops of the Twenty-third Corps, who were skirmishing in our front. June 3, pushed forward again several miles. June 6, marched southward again and about noon struck the rebel lines. Here we again intrenched a strong line near that of the enemy, and the long rains which ensued kept us there till June 15, when we pressed forward again, the rebels having evacuated their lines running over Pine Knob toward Lost Mountain. We pressed forward cautiously, the advance engaged in heavy skirmishing. The enemy had only retreated about two miles to a very strong position well intrenched near Golgotha Church. We pushed close up to his works under a heavy skirmish and artillery fire. Our brigade was in reserve and exposed only to the latter. Two men of the regiment were wounded by a shell. The ground gained was held and the front line intrenched during the night. June 16, took position in front line. The rebels evacuated that night. Our skirmishers pressed forward at daylight, driving the enemy's, and then our battalion soon followed. The rebel skirmishers opposite those of the Twenty-sixth once attempted to make a stand, but they pressed forward impetuously, drove them off, and captured a battle-flag from them. At Noyes' Creek the enemy was again found in force and intrenched, and we in turn halted and intrenched. On the morning of the 19th this position was found to be evacuated, and we advanced once more with difficulty, crossed several creeks very much swollen in consequence of the late heavy rains, and came upon the enemy's skirmishers again. In the afternoon our brigade was formed in one line, the Twenty-sixth on the right, and sent forward into a wood. Having gone some distance we came to an open field commanded by a wooded hill held by rebel skirmishers. Here we were ordered to halt while our skirmishers engaged those of the enemy. Thus the afternoon passed. We lost 1 man killed and 4 wounded. After dark we were withdrawn to the rear of entrenchments, which had mean time been thrown up by the other brigades. This was in front of the rebel position near Kenesaw Mountain. June 22, our brigade was again formed in line of battle and marched forward. The rebels had thrown up a line of rifle-pits along the hill they held the 19th, and occupied them by a very strong skirmish line, which our skirmishers were unable to dislodge. We were then ordered to advance upon them in line. We had to cross an open field under a destructive fire, then charged upon the pits and took them, but soon found that

they were commanded by the main line of the enemy's works. The portion held by our regiment was particularly exposed, but it had to be held, and we managed to throw up some breast-works, which, when finished, afforded us some protection. Our loss was very heavy, 9 men killed and 30 wounded. At night we were relieved and marched some distance to the right. June 23, marched to the right as far as the Powder Springs road, in rear of the line, then marched along that road as close as we could up to the rebel position, there took position and intrenched. Here we remained, with constant skirmishing between the pickets, till July 3; had 2 men wounded. We were so close to the rebel skirmishers that they fired into our lines with ease, and there was no place of safety except close to the breast-works.

July 3, the enemy being on the retreat again, we followed; found the enemy again strongly intrenched, and halted. July 4, made a short reconnaissance to find the position of Twenty-third Army Corps in the forenoon; moved some distance to the right in the afternoon to connect with that corps. July 5, the enemy having abandoned his works on the Nickajack Creek, we advanced again to within a few miles of the Chattahoochee. July 6, marched toward the left a couple of miles, and went into camp in a pleasant wood about two miles from the river and within eyesight of the domes of Atlanta. Here we enjoyed a brief period of rest. At 1 p. m. July 17 we broke camp, and toward evening crossed the river a little above the railroad crossing. July 18, marched to Buck Head and remained there 19th. July 20, we marched south from Buck Head, and shortly before noon crossed Peach Tree Creek; then formed in line and halted for a rest at the foot of a hill which ran along our front nearly parallel to our line. The Twenty-second Wisconsin, deployed as skirmishers in front of our division, had driven the rebel skirmishers from this hill, and also another similar hill beyond it, and now held the latter. We had been in this position several hours, when it was reported that the enemy was advancing in lines of battle, and the increased rapidity of fire on the skirmish line corroborated the report. Our brigade was at this time formed in two lines, the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Regiment in front line on the right, the Twentieth Connecticut on the left, two regiments, Seventy-third and Fifty-fifth Ohio, in second line. We took arms at once and waited impatiently for the order to advance. The order came, and we moved forward simultaneously with the brigade on our right. We gained the first hill just as our skirmishers were falling back from the second. We moved forward still, and had just gained a shallow ravine covered with bushes between the two hills when the enemy appeared in strong line of battle at a fence running along the brow of the hill in our front. As the two lines were within easy musket-range of each other, the battle commenced at once with great fierceness. The Twentieth Connecticut had not advanced with us. The Fourth Corps, still pushed to the left, which did occupy an advanced position at the time of the approach of the enemy, had fallen back to its breast-works, so that we were now on the extreme left of the line. In our front the field was open, but some sixty yards from our left there was a dense forest. Of this the enemy availed themselves, and came upon our flank in strong force, opening an enfilading fire upon us, while at the same time the line in front came nearer and nearer, until the two lines were in many places less than a rod apart. For a time the conflict was desperate. I took

every man who could be spared on the right to re-enforce the left. At last the enemy broke and fled. We pursued him on his very heels to the top of the hill, captured the regimental flag of the Thirty-third Mississippi, and leaving Colonel Drake, of that regiment, and 34 others dead, and at least double that number severely wounded, behind us, and cutting off the retreat of forty others, who surrendered afterward to the second line. Arriving on the top of the hill, we were again met by a heavy volley from the woods on our left, to which we replied with vigor. After some fifteen minutes the Twentieth Connecticut came up and took position on our left, and some time after the Seventy-third Ohio came up to take our place, and we were permitted to go some forty yards to the rear. Our ammunition had been entirely expended, and during the last half hour we had used that of the killed and wounded rebels lying on the field. The intense heat of the sun, added to the heat of the contest, had utterly exhausted the men, and when the excitement was over quite a number fell into a swoon. We secured besides the flag 5 officers' swords of the Thirty-third Mississippi. This regiment, we ascertained from the wounded, numbered nearly 400 effective men. We went into action with 260 muskets. Our casualties were Captains Seeman and Mueller killed, Captain Steinmeyer and Lieutenant Wollmer wounded, 7 enlisted men killed and 34 wounded. July 21, we remained on the battle-field, which was about half a mile from a strong line of fortifications held in force by the enemy. The enemy's sharpshooters continued to shoot into our line, and killed 1 man of Company K. July 22, it was found that the enemy had abandoned his first line of works, and we moved forward and took position near the main defense of Atlanta. July 23, moved about half a mile to the right to relieve a brigade of our First Division near the railroad, and remained till 29th, being daily much exposed to rebel artillery fire, by which 2 men were wounded the 27th. July 29, our division left this position and marched to the extreme right of the army. August 2, moved back again nearly to our former position, and next day relieved Fourteenth Corps in the front line. In this position we remained to the 25th day of August. We advanced our lines three successive times, strongly intrenching at each advance, and were constantly exposed to bullets from the rebel picket-line, whereby we lost 2 men killed and 2 wounded. In the night of 25th of July we withdrew from our breast-works and marched to Turner's Ferry; there took position and intrenched.

On the morning of September 2 we detailed two officers and seventy men as part of a reconnoitering party, which that day entered the city of Atlanta. In the afternoon sent another similar detail, who proceeded to Atlanta. September 4, took the balance of the regiment to Atlanta, where we now encamp.

Of the battles of Resaca and Peach Tree Creek I have heretofore made my separate official reports,* to which I beg leave to refer for a more minute account of the part taken therein by my regiment.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. C. WINKLER,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Twenty-sixth Regt. Wis. Vol. Infty.

Capt. C. H. YOUNG,

A. A. A. G., 3d Brig., 3d Div., 20th Army Corps.

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* Not found.

No. 277.*

Report of Maj. John A. Reynolds, First New York Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery, Twentieth Army Corps.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, TWENTIETH CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 9, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the batteries of this corps during the recent campaign:

In the month of April the batteries were assigned to the divisions of the corps, and have operated principally with their respective divisions. The following was the order of assignment: First Division—Battery M, First New York Light Artillery, Captain Woodbury; Battery I, First New York Light Artillery, Captain Winegar. Second Division—Thirteenth Independent New York Battery, Captain Wheeler; Battery E, Independent Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Captain McGill. Third Division—Battery C, First Ohio Light Artillery, Captain Gary; Battery I, First Michigan Light Artillery, Captain Smith. The entire command left Lookout Valley between the 1st and 5th of May. On the 8th instant Captain McGill's battery covered the withdrawal of General Geary's division from an unsuccessful assault at Dug Gap. At Resaca, on the 13th instant, Captain Gary's battery took position on Major-General Butterfield's line, enfilading and driving the enemy from a line of rifle-pits in General Butterfield's front. On the 15th Captain Wheeler took position on right of Twentieth Corps, to the north of Resaca, and shelled the enemy previous to the charge made by General Butterfield's division. Captains Woodbury and Winegar took position on the left, in General Williams' front, later in the day. Their batteries were well handled and did effective service in repelling charge of the enemy. On the 19th Major-General Butterfield's division, being in advance, met the enemy near Cassville. Captains Gary's and Smith's batteries were quickly placed in position by Captain Gary, division chief of artillery, and after firing a few rounds the enemy fell back out of range. The other divisions of the corps coming up, an advance was ordered, one section of Captain Gary's battery, under Lieutenant King, keeping with the advance. The enemy was found to be behind strong works around the town, a part of his troops moving through the town in column. Lieutenant King's section was quickly placed in position on the right of the seminary, and opened on this column with solid shot, creating great confusion among them. A battery behind their works now opened on Lieutenant King, to which he replied, making excellent shots until they ceased. The other sections of Captain Gary's battery were soon in position, and fired a few shots, but eliciting no reply ceased firing. The enemy fell back during the night. On examining the position the next morning held by his battery, four dead horses and several graves proved the correct range of Lieutenant King's guns. No further engagement of the batteries took place until crossing Pumpkin Vine Creek, near New Hope Church, on the 25th instant. The enemy was here found to be in force, and by order of Major-General Sherman, Captain Wheeler fired about thirty rounds as a signal to the Army of the Tennessee of our position. An advance was ordered immediately after, Major-

General Hooker directing one battery to follow closely, in order to render assistance if possible. Owing to the face of the country, a dense woods, the artillery could not be made use of in the advance. There were no positions from which a view of the enemy could be obtained. The advance was continued till dark, driving the enemy behind his works, and coming within canister-range of their batteries. At daybreak of the 27th instant three light 12-pounder batteries were placed along our lines and in accordance with orders from headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, opened fire on enemy's lines, continuing until 9 a. m. Two more batteries were during the day placed in position. The lines were now very close; in some places less than 150 yards. Any demonstration on the part of either was met by a fire from the batteries. The enemy's sharpshooters were very annoying, keeping up a constant fire, particularly directed toward our guns, yet the loss among the batteries was light. Batteries remained in this position until the 1st of June, when the corps was relieved by the Fifteenth Corps and was moved to the left.

June 2, Captains Winegar and McGill fired a few rounds. On the 13th Captain McGill took position in front of Pine Mountain, throwing a few shells into the enemy's position. 15th, the enemy having fallen back, our troops advanced and took position in front of another strong line of works, occupied by the enemy. 16th, five batteries placed in position in our lines, and at 3.30 p. m. all opened simultaneously on the enemy's works. Two of their batteries replied, having very correct range on some of ours, though fortunately doing but little harm. They were, however, soon silenced and compelled to withdraw their guns entirely behind their works. On the 17th, the enemy having evacuated his works, we again advanced and came up with his rear guard near Mud Creek, on the Marietta and Dallas road. They opened on us with a rifle battery, but Captain Winegar soon compelled them to retire across the creek behind their works. Captain McGill took position on a hill to the left of the road and made some excellent shots at their lines. Captain Wheeler's battery was placed on a hill not exceeding 300 yards from the enemy's works, his pieces sunk behind the crest. The most exciting artillery duel of the campaign with us took place here. The enemy's works were at the edge of the woods, and though his position was somewhat concealed, yet our close proximity enabled us to judge well the location of his guns. The fire from his battery was rapid, and for a time with excellent range, and although within easy musket-range from the enemy's works, yet Captain Wheeler soon silenced them with trifling loss. Prisoners taken next morning reported his fire very destructive to them, killing and wounding many in their battery. 19th, the enemy having again evacuated his works during the night, we advanced across Noyes' Creek. Captains Wheeler's, McGill's, and Winegar's batteries were lightly engaged, firing a few rounds each, when we came up to the enemy's position. 21st, corps moved to right and took position near Mr. Atkinson's house. Batteries were placed along the lines, but no firing. 22d, troops moved forward and occupied commanding position about one mile in front of the line held the day before, right resting near Kolb's house. Captains Gary's, Smith's, and McGill's batteries were placed on a commanding hill on General Geary's line. All had an oblique fire to the left and shelled the enemy as General Butterfield's division advanced to the position assigned him.

Captains Woodbury and Winegar took position farther to the right on General Williams' line; Woodbury near his right and Winegar his left. At 2 p. m. Captain Wheeler was directed to place his battery to the left of General Williams' line, between him and General Geary. The enemy had massed his troops in front of General Williams, and at 4 p. m. charged furiously upon him. As they emerged from the woods, Captains Smith's and McGill's batteries were turned upon them, having an oblique fire of their lines. As they advanced they obtained a more raking fire, until they had nearly an enfilade of their whole lines. Captains Wheeler and Winegar had also part of the time an oblique fire, and Captain Woodbury a direct fire; but the latter battery being so much nearer, Captain Woodbury was enabled to use canister, which was terribly destructive to the enemy.

Captain Wheeler had placed one section of his battery in the position assigned him, and was directing their fire previous to the arrival of the balance of his battery, when he was struck by a musket-ball and instantly killed. Captain Gary's battery, being on the left, could not be made use of, the enemy being beyond his range. The fire from the five batteries was terribly destructive to the enemy; their lines were completely broken and troops utterly demoralized before they came within range of the musketry. Their losses must have been very great, while ours, in numbers, small, but to the artillery the death of Captain Wheeler is a great loss. He was a splendid officer, capable, energetic, and very efficient. To the service his death is a great loss, and to the corps and his immediate command irreparable. During the assault the enemy's batteries opened on ours on the left, but no attention was paid to them until the assaulting party fell back. On the 27th four batteries were placed to shell the hill on our left, while the infantry of the Fourth and Fourteenth Corps attempted to take it by assault. Enemy's batteries opened on us, and after the unsuccessful assault, we returned their fire until they ceased.

July 2, in accordance with orders from headquarters Department of the Cumberland, batteries all opened fire on enemy's lines, continuing for one hour. 3d, enemy having again fallen back during the night, we advanced and came up with their rear guard near Marietta. Captain Smith's battery was brought up and opened on them, to which they replied with artillery. A sharp artillery duel now took place lasting half an hour, when they withdrew. No further engagements of the batteries took place until after crossing the Chattahoochee River. On the 19th instant Captain Bundy's and Lieutenant Sloan's batteries (Thirteenth New York and E, Pennsylvania Artillery) took position on the north side of Peach Tree Creek, above Howell's Mill, and shelled a wooded ridge on south side occupied by the enemy while General Geary's troops effected a crossing. 20th, Captain Bundy's and Lieutenant Sloan's batteries were placed in position on General Geary's line, about 800 yards from our crossing of Peach Tree Creek. Two sections of Captain Woodbury's and one of Captain Winegar's had crossed the creek and were in column with General Williams' division to the right of General Geary, when about 3.30 p. m. the enemy, having massed his forces in the woods in our front, hurled them upon us. Captain Bundy's and Lieutenant Sloan's batteries opened on them as soon as they came in sight. The guns of Captains Woodbury

and Winegar across the creek were quickly placed in position, opening at once upon the enemy. Captains Gary's and Smith's batteries being still on the north side of the creek, were directed by Major-General Thomas to take position on the left of our corps on General Newton's front. The enemy first appeared on the left of Captain Bundy's and Lieutenant Sloan's front, but soon extended along their front and to their right. So impetuous was the charge that the supports on the right and covering Captain Bundy's right section gave way. These detachments remained nobly at their posts, working their guns until unable to do so from loss of men. The non-commissioned officers to these guns were both shot down, one having received nine, the other eight bullets, in addition to whom 6 of the cannoneers were wounded. The enemy following up the advantage thus gained, the two batteries at this point were exposed to a terrible flank fire, which was especially destructive to the horses, upward of 20 being shot here. Immediately after the cannoneers fell back from their guns, the balance of the battery changed front, fired to the right, and, with well-directed charges of canister, compelled the assailants to fall back. The infantry lines were afterward reformed and the position held. Captains Woodbury's and Winegar's guns in position did effective service, as also Captains Gary's and Smith's batteries. Lieutenant Sloan's battery is deserving of special mention for their conduct here; but too much credit cannot be given to the officers and men of Captain Bundy's (Thirteenth New York) battery for their behavior on this occasion. Had they given way the position would have been lost, and the result might have been a terrible disaster to us. The enemy evacuating his works in our front on the night of the 21st, our troops advanced on the morning of the 22d and took position on the north side of Atlanta, the batteries occupying suitable positions along the lines. In accordance with orders, they several times shelled the city in the vicinity of the depots, car buildings, and works, and fired upon the enemy's lines whenever opportunity offered of doing effective service, or replied to their batteries when they opened on us.

On the 27th of July Lieutenant Henchen, of Battery I, First New York Artillery, a brave and efficient young officer, was killed by a musket-ball. On the night of the 25th of August the corps moved back to the Chattahoochee River, taking positions at the railroad bridge, Turner's and Pace's Ferries, the batteries being assigned to positions in the lines.

On the 2d of September the corps occupied the city of Atlanta, and the batteries were placed in the vacated works of the enemy, which they now occupy. The conduct of the batteries in the campaign has been excellent. The officers have throughout evinced a commendable willingness and promptness in the execution of all their duties, and a desire to make their commands in every way as effective as possible. The men have performed their duties well, and everything required of the entire command has been well and faithfully done. The following is a list of guns found here abandoned by the enemy: Four 6-pounder guns, two 6-pounder guns (rifled), one 10-pounder Parrott, six 32-pounder guns, seven 32-pounder guns (rifled); total, twenty guns. There were also six caissons in good order filled with ammunition, besides several limbers and caissons partially broken and destroyed and a large quantity

of ammunition, some fixed and in good condition, but which has not been all collected yet. The casualties in the batteries in the campaign are as follows:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Horses killed and disabled.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
1st New York Artillery, Battery M, Captain Woodbury	.....	2	.....	8	10
1st New York Artillery, Battery I, Captain Winegar	1	3	.....	10	12
1st Ohio Artillery, Battery C, Captain Gary	.....	2	.....	9	8
1st Michigan Artillery, Battery I, Captain Smith	.....	1	.....	9	19
Independent Pennsylvania Artillery, Battery E, Lieutenant Sloan.	.....	1	.....	6	15
13th New York Independent Battery, Captain Bundy	1	4	1	17	20
Total	2	13	1	59	84

List of ammunition expended:

	May.	June.	July.	August.	Total.
Light 12-pounders:					
Canister	54	88	183	.....	325
Shell	.....	99	41	538	678
Case-shot	306	504	660	409	1,879
Solid shot	411	421	599	341	1,772
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,654
3-inch:					
Canister	91	.....	72	4	167
Fuse-shell	158	1,213	907	885	3,163
Percussion-shell	81	427	327	487	1,322
Case-shot	372	2,891	1,171	683	5,117
Solid shot	.....	.....	36	90	126
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,895
Aggregate	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,549

I also send herewith reports of battey commander.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. REYNOLDS,

Major 1st New York Arty., Chief of Arty., 20th Corps.

Brig. Gen. J. M. BRANNAN,

Chief of Artillery, Department of the Cumberland.

No. 278.

Report of Capt. William Wheeler, Thirteenth New York Battery, Chief of Artillery, Second Division, of operations May 3-11.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY, SECOND DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,
Mill Creek Gap, May 11, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following with regard to the movements and operations of this command from the 3d of May, 1864, to the present date:

At 9 a. m on May 3 the Thirteenth New York Battery broke camp at Bridgeport, Ala., and marched with the First and Third Brigades

to Shellmound, Tenn. On May 4 the battery marched into Lookout Valley and crossed the road over Lookout Mountain. Two wheels were broken near Whiteside's. In the evening Captain McGill crossed Lookout Mountain with Independent Battery E, Pennsylvania Volunteers (Knap's), and reported to me. On May 5 this command marched to Post Church; on the 6th to Pea Vine Church, and on the 7th to camp near Buzzard Roost. On the 8th the command marched to Mill Creek Gap; have two pieces of McGill's battery. Lieutenant Sloan's section was placed in position in front of Mr. Hall's house, and, upon our troops becoming closely engaged with the enemy in the gap, opened a slow and careful fire in support. Subsequently I moved the other four pieces of McGill's battery to a position on the left of the road leading into the gap, from which they afforded a steady support to our troops who were engaged, and covered them upon their retiring down the mountain. The six light 12-pounder guns of the Thirteenth New York Battery were held in reserve at the foot of the hill in readiness to check any forward movement of the enemy, and also guarding against any flank movement from the right. Late in the evening of the 8th I withdrew both batteries into camp behind Mr. Hall's house. On the evening of the 9th two rifled guns and two light 12-pounders were placed in position so as to command the slope in front of the farm-house. The other guns were held to guard the road to right and left. This is the position of the command at the present date. I append a list of losses and expenditures: Independent Battery E, 377 rounds ammunition.

The above is respectfully submitted.

WM. WHEELER,
Captain, Chief of Arty., Second Div., 20th Army Corps.

Brig. Gen. J. W. GEARY,
Comdg. Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps.

No. 279.

Report of Capt. Luther R. Smith, Battery I, First Michigan Light Artillery.

HDQRS. BATTERY I, FIRST MICHIGAN ARTILLERY,
Atlanta, Ga., September 7, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of Battery I, First Michigan Light Artillery, during the campaign just ended:

The battery was attached to the Third Division (Butterfield's), Twentieth Army Corps, and left Lookout Valley May 2, 1864. Proceeded with the division, and on May 8 went into position on Taylor's Ridge, in front of Buzzard Roost. May 11, marched to Snake Creek Gap. May 12, passed through the gap. May 14, went into position on the Dalton road; was in no active engagement until reaching Cassville, on May 19, when we engaged the rear of the enemy's column, about 2 p. m.; met with no casualties. Remained at Cassville three days, and resumed the forward movement on the 23d, crossing the Etowah River same day. We next engaged the enemy at New Hope Church, May 27, with one section. May 28, the entire battery

was engaged, meeting with the following casualties, viz: Private Harvey Collins, wounded in hand. Remained in this position until June 1, when we were relieved and moved around to the left, to near Acworth. June 6, moved to Mud Creek and remained in position until June 15, when we moved in the direction of Lost Mountain and engaged the enemy just at night, with no casualties. On the 17th engaged the enemy in same vicinity, meeting with the following casualties, viz: Privates William H. Clark and Dennis Wixson wounded severely. On the 21st took a position on a high knoll near Marietta, and remained in this position during nearly all the operations against Kenesaw Mountain. June 28, moved to Kolb's house, on the right.

July 1, engaged the enemy with no loss. July 3, moved on the road toward Marietta and engaged the rear of the enemy about one mile from the town, meeting with the following casualties, viz: Sergt. Joseph Skelton and Privates John D. Leonard and Timothy Guidary wounded severely (Sergeant Skelton and Private Leonard have since died from their wounds). July 5, moved to the Chattahoochee River and remained here until the 17th, when we resumed the forward movement, crossing the river at Pace's Ferry same day; again moving forward, we engaged the enemy at Peach Tree Creek on the 20th, in connection with Newton's division, of the Fourth Army Corps; no casualties. July 22, moved to near Atlanta, and remained on the line of works surrounding the city until the 25th August, meeting with the following casualties, viz: August 6, Private George L. Baker killed; August 10, Sergt. George W. Jennings wounded; August 13, Private Alexander Hanna wounded. August 25, fell back to the Chattahoochee River with Third Division to Turner's Ferry; were attacked on the 27th in our position by Cheatham's (rebel) division, commanded by General French, who was handsomely repulsed. Our casualties were as follows: Private Jonathan Miller wounded. September 2, occupied Atlanta and took a position in the works we now hold.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. R. SMITH,
Captain, Comdg. Battery I, First Michigan Artillery.

Maj. J. A. REYNOLDS,
Chief of Artillery, Twentieth Army Corps.

No. 280.

Report of Capt. Charles E. Winegar, Battery I, First New York Light Artillery.

HDQRS. BATTERY I, FIRST NEW YORK ARTILLERY,
Camp at Atlanta, Ga., September 7, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with circular from artillery headquarters Twentieth Corps, dated September 6, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following report of engagements participated in by this command during the campaign just closed:

The battery broke camp in Lookout Valley, Tenn., May 4, 1864, and marched with the troops of the First Division, Twentieth Corps,

until the afternoon of the 15th of May, when it was first engaged at Resaca, Ga., the position being on the left of our line, distant from the enemy about 1,100 yards, and the effect of our fire causing him to withdraw from its position one of his batteries which had been annoying a brigade of the First Division, Twentieth Corps, our expenditure of ammunition being 139 rounds, with no casualties. The enemy having evacuated his position on the following night, we again marched in the direction of Cassville, Ga., on the 16th of May and came up with the enemy's rear guard about four miles from Cassville, Ga., where one section was slightly engaged, firing six rounds without loss to us. On the morning of the 20th of May, the enemy having evacuated Cassville, we were camped for rest in the town, remaining there until the morning of the 23d of May. The battery again moved with the division, crossing the Etowah River on the 23d, and marching in the direction of Dallas, Ga., and was next engaged at Brownlow's Hill, Ga., on the 2d of June, firing six rounds. Loss, 2 wounded severely. The next place engaged was near Jackson's house, June 6, when a section of the battery was ordered to drive the enemy's sharpshooters from an old house. This was done with the expenditure of seven rounds, and without loss to us. The command was not again engaged until June 16, when a section was placed in position under a heavy fire, a shell killing a horse and cutting in two a pole. During the day the remaining pieces were put in position about 1,000 yards from a heavy work of the enemy's, and in the afternoon were heavily engaged, expending 156 rounds. A projectile from one of the enemy's guns, after passing through a cannoneer (No. 2) struck a piece, nearly dismounting it. Aggregate loss during the day, killed, 1 man, 1 horse; wounded, 1 horse. This near Golgotha, Ga. On the morning of the 17th, the enemy having abandoned his strong position during the night, we again marched toward Marietta, Ga., and came up with a strong rear guard, consisting of cavalry and artillery, and went into position about 1 p. m., silencing the battery and scattering riderless horses of the cavalry over the field in every direction, expending 104 rounds; no loss. On the 18th were engaged with a battery of the enemy, expending 124 rounds, without loss to us. The enemy abandoned his position the following night, and on the 19th we again marched, taking a position on the skirmish line during the morning, firing 200 rounds, and losing 1 horse killed, forcing the enemy to retire. On the morning of the 20th moved to Colonel Atkinson's plantation; remained until the morning of the 22d, moved then to Kolb's farm, taking position on the skirmish line, and being slightly engaged during the forenoon with the enemy's sharpshooters. In the afternoon Hood's corps massed in our front and made several charges on our line, all of which were handsomely repulsed with great loss to the rebels, the artillery of the division taking an active part in the engagement. Loss to us, killed, 1 horse; wounded, 1 man. Ammunition expended, 669 rounds. On the morning of the 27th received orders from Maj. J. A. Reynolds, chief of artillery, Twentieth Corps, to mass the battery in rear of General Geary's (Second) division, preparatory to an advance of the left wing of the Army of the Mississippi. About 8 a. m. took position in front of the works of the Second Division, and opened fire on the enemy's batteries; distance, about 2,100 yards. This fire was continued at intervals during the day. Loss to us, killed, 1 man. Ammunition expended, 690 rounds. At dark returned to our old position with First Division.

July 2, opened fire about sunrise on the enemy's lines, expending 107 rounds; no loss. On the morning of the 3d, the enemy having fallen back, we moved in the direction of the Chattahoochee River and remained in camp until the morning of July 17 near the river. July 17, crossed the river at Pace's Ferry, moving in an easterly direction toward Peach Tree Creek, and bivouacked for the night. July 20, went into position on left of Second Division, a section being afterward detached under Lieutenant Newkirk; crossed Peach Tree Creek, and moving up Peach Tree Creek road, took position on a hill occupied by First Division, Twentieth Corps. About noon the enemy, massing in front of the corps, made a charge the whole length of their line, which was repulsed at every point with heavy loss to them. About 3 p. m. the remainder of the battery was ordered to move, and took position near the section first detached, where the command remained until the morning of the 22d. Loss, killed, 1 man; wounded, 3 men, 6 horses. Ammunition expended, eighty-four rounds. The enemy having abandoned his position on the night of the 21st, we moved on the morning of the 22d in the direction of Atlanta, Ga., and in the afternoon a section was placed in position under artillery fire on the line of the First Division, the remainder of battery being brought up after night-fall. Fired nine rounds at a battery of the enemy. Loss, wounded, 1 man slightly. July 23, replied to the fire of a rebel battery, silencing it with an expenditure of seventy-one rounds. Loss, killed, 1 horse. On the morning of the 24th were ordered to open on a large stone house in our front and burn it, if possible. Although every projectile thrown struck the building, it proved impossible to communicate fire to it; distance, about 1,050 yards. Loss, killed, 1 horse. Ammunition expended, seventy-two rounds. July 27, Second Lieut. Francis Henchen killed by musket-ball through head. July 28, received orders to fire at any point in our front for the purpose of diverting the enemy's attention from the right of our line, expending 150 rounds. Loss, wounded, 1 horse. July 29, opened fire on Atlanta; continued through the day, at an interval of five minutes, expending 106 rounds. July 30, our skirmishers having advanced on the right of the division were subjected to a severe enfilading fire from one of the enemy's batteries. Opening on the battery we silenced it, dismounting one piece and expending twenty-four rounds of ammunition.

August 1, opened again on the city, firing at intervals of five minutes, and expending sixty rounds. August 3, fired at Widow Sander's house, expending thirty rounds. August 4, not engaged; loss, wounded 1 man. August 5, fired at enemy's works thirty-seven rounds. August 6, opened on city, expending forty-one rounds. August 9, opened on city, firing in direction of railroad depot, at an interval of two and a half minutes, and expending 300 rounds. On the evening of the 13th opened on the city, firing at an interval of two and a half minutes and continuing through the night. Loss, wounded, 1 man. Ammunition expended, 265 rounds. On the morning of the 18th 1 man wounded by shell; since dead. August 19, opened fire at 4 a. m., firing by battery at enemy's works and expending seventy-two rounds. On the night of the 26th the corps fell back to the Chattahoochee River and fortified, and at about 2 p. m. on the 2d September a section of the battery entered Atlanta, taking position in the abandoned works of the enemy on the east side of the town. During the night the remainder of the command moved into the city.

Statement of losses and expenditures during the campaign: Killed, 1 commissioned officer and 3 enlisted men; wounded, 10 enlisted men; horses killed, 5; horses wounded, 7.

Ammunition expended.

Date.	Case-shot.	Fuse-shell.	Percussion-shell.	Canister.	Total.
May 15	103	26	10	.....	139
May 19	.....	6	.....	.....	6
June 2	6	.....	.....	.....	6
June 6	.....	3	4	.....	7
June 16	65	78	13	.....	156
June 17	53	51	.....	.....	104
June 18	75	49	.....	.....	124
June 19	200	.....	.....	.....	200
June 22	438	186	45	.....	669
June 27	390	216	84	.....	690
July 2	34	62	11	.....	107
July 20	40	15	.....	29	84
July 22	1	.....	9	.....	10
July 23	2	25	69	5	101
July 24	7	27	38	.....	72
July 28	26	107	41	.....	174
July 29	5	71	31	.....	107
July 30	1	4	25	.....	30
August 1	.....	41	19	.....	60
August 3	.....	30	.....	.....	30
August 5	8	14	15	.....	37
August 6	.....	14	27	.....	41
August 9	.....	200	100	.....	300
August 14	.....	190	75	.....	265
August 19	72	.....	.....	.....	72
Total	1,526	1,415	616	34	3,591

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. E. WINEGAR,
Captain First New York Artillery, Comdg. Battery I.

Lieut. W. H. MICKLE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brig., 20th Corps.

No. 281.

Report of Capt. John D. Woodbury, Battery M, First New York Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery, First Division.

HDQRS. BATTERY M, FIRST NEW YORK ARTILLERY,
Atlanta, Ga., September 13, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with request from headquarters Twentieth Corps, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Artillery Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Corps, during the campaign from May 4 to July 25, 1864:

The artillery broke camp in Lookout Valley, Tenn., May 4, 1864, and marched with the troops of the First Division, Twentieth Corps, until the afternoon of the 15th of May, when it was first engaged at Resaca, Ga. Battery I, Lieutenant Winegar commanding, was ordered to a position on the left of the line and distant from the enemy about 1,100 yards. Battery M took position on the front line with the troops of the First and Second Brigades, First Division,

Twentieth Army Corps. The batteries did good execution in repelling repeated assaults of the enemy. Casualty, 1 horse wounded in Battery M. Expenditures: Battery M, 67 rounds; Battery I, 139 rounds. The enemy having evacuated his position during the night, we again marched in the direction of Cassville, Ga., on the 16th of May, and came up with the enemy's rear guard about four miles from Cassville, where one section of Battery I became engaged, firing six rounds without loss to us. On the morning of the 20th of May, the enemy having evacuated Cassville, we were camped for rest in the town until the morning of May 23. The artillery again moved with the division, crossing the Etowah River on the 23d and marching in the direction of Dallas, Ga. On the 26th of May Battery M was engaged, firing 128 rounds, with no casualties. On the 28th of May 1 man in Battery M was wounded in neck by fragment shell; since dead. 29th, 2 horses killed in Battery M. 30th, 1 man wounded in Battery M; leg broken. On June 2 Battery I was engaged at Brownlow's Hill, Ga., firing six rounds and losing 2 men wounded severely. On the 6th of June a section of Battery I was engaged near Jackson's house, expending seven rounds, with no casualties. The command was not again engaged until June 16, when we had a brisk artillery duel with the enemy about 3 p. m., silencing his batteries. Casualties: Battery M, 1 man killed by gunshot; Battery I, 1 man killed, 1 horse killed, 1 horse wounded. Expenditures: Battery M, 83 rounds; Battery I, 156 rounds. This was near Golgotha, Ga. On the morning of the 17th, the enemy having abandoned his strong position during the night, we again marched toward Marietta, Ga., and became engaged about 1 p. m. with a strong rear guard of the enemy, consisting of cavalry and artillery. We soon silenced his batteries and dispersed the cavalry, without loss to us. Expended in Battery M, 25 rounds; Battery I, 104 rounds. On the 18th Battery I was engaged, firing 124 rounds, without loss. The enemy abandoned his position during the night, and on the following morning, the 19th, we again marched. During the day we became engaged, the batteries taking positions on the skirmish line, and expending in Battery M, 13 rounds; Battery I, 200 rounds. Casualties, 1 horse killed in Battery I. The artillery was next engaged on the 22d of June at Kolb's farm, Ga. Battery I was ordered into position on line with the troops of the Third Brigade and Battery M with the Second Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Army Corps. The enemy made several charges on the line, but were severely repulsed. Casualties: Battery M, 1 man killed, 5 men wounded; Battery I, 1 man wounded, 1 horse killed. Expenditures: Battery M, 280 rounds; Battery I, 669 rounds. On the morning of the 27th Battery I was ordered by Maj. J. A. Reynolds, chief of artillery, Twentieth Corps, to mass in rear of General Geary's (Second) division, preparatory to an advance of the left wing of the Army of the Mississippi; opened fire on the enemy about 8 a. m., and continued at intervals during the day. The battery returned at night to its old position with the First Division. Loss, 1 man killed. Expended 690 rounds. Battery M fired ten rounds during the day. July 2, Battery I opened fire on the enemy's line about sunrise, expending 107 rounds; no loss. On the morning of the 3d, the enemy having fallen back, we moved in the direction of the Chattahoochee River, and remained in camp until the morning of July 17 near the river. July 17, crossed the river at Pace's Ferry, moving in an easterly direction toward Peach Tree Creek, and biv-

ouacked for the night. The artillery became next engaged on July 20. One section of Battery I took position on a tongue of land on line with the troops of the First Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Corps. One section of Battery M took position on line with the troops of the First Division, between the First and Third Brigades. One section of Battery M took position on line with the troops of the Second Brigade. The other section was held in reserve. The artillery assisted materially in repulsing three impetuous charges of the enemy. Casualties: Battery M, 1 man wounded, 1 horse killed; Battery I, 1 man killed, 3 men wounded, 6 horses wounded. Expenditures: Battery M, 178 rounds; Battery I, 84 rounds. July 22, moved in the direction of Atlanta. One section of Battery I was placed in position and fired nine rounds at a battery of the enemy. Loss, 1 man slightly wounded. July 23, Battery I replied to a fire of a rebel battery, silencing it with an expenditure of twenty-one rounds. Loss, 1 horse killed. Battery M expended fifty-one rounds upon buildings occupied by enemy's sharpshooters. July 24, Battery I opened on a three-story stone house, with instructions to burn it, but failed, although every projectile struck the building. Loss, 1 horse killed. Expended seventy-two rounds. On the same day a detail of infantry was made to destroy buildings occupied by the enemy. Battery M kept up a fire to cover the movement, expending fifty rounds. Loss, 1 horse killed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN D. WOODBURY,
Capt., Comdg. Battery M, First New York Arty., and Chief of Artillery, First Div., 20th Army Corps.

Capt. S. E. PITTMAN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Div., Twentieth Corps.

No. 282.

Report of Capt. Henry Bundy, Thirteenth New York Battery.

13TH NEW YORK IND. BATY. LIGHT ARTY. VET. VOLS.,
Atlanta, Ga., September 7, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the battery now under my command in the campaign just closed:

The battery was present at every engagement in which the corps has taken part during the campaign, though not on all occasions actually engaged. At the engagement before Rocky Face Ridge the battery was placed in position but did not open fire, as it was found that only long-range guns could there be made effective. At Resaca, on the third day of the engagement, the battery accompanied the corps in a movement against the enemy's right and took position on a hill, covering our infantry in a charge upon the enemy's works. After the charge and capture of two lines of the enemy's works, the battery was advanced to a new position somewhat farther to the right and within short range of the enemy's last line of works and there intrenched. During the night, the enemy having made a slight demonstration in our front, a few case-shot were used, and early on the following morning the enemy was found to have evacuated

their works in our front. After the Second Division of the corps had crossed Pumpkin Vine Creek, moving to the westward of Allatoona and toward Dallas, having come upon the enemy in force, the battery was ordered back, under my command, over the creek, and with directions to take a position to cover the bridge over which the Second Division had passed. After having taken a favorable position for this object and intrenched, one section, under command of Lieutenant Freeman, was ordered forward to the position on the road held by the infantry of the division, and just preceding the advance of our infantry rapidly shelled the enemy's position in the woods in front. After the advance of the infantry this section followed up in rear of the second line; the remainder of the battery having been in the mean time ordered up, joined it during the progress of the engagement, but no other position having been found for the use of artillery the battery was not further engaged on that day. On the morning of 27th [May], at daybreak, the battery was moved forward and placed in position in some works previously constructed within about 120 yards of the enemy's line, and in line with the Second Division. At 7 o'clock on the morning of that day we opened fire on the enemy in conjunction with the other batteries along our line, continuing it at regular intervals until about 11 a. m. In this position we remained six days, until relieved by other troops, firing occasionally each day as the enemy made attempts to strengthen their works or press our skirmish line. On the night of the 28th the enemy advanced from his works in line of battle, driving in our skirmishers and pressing toward our works, when the battery opened upon them a rapid fire of canister for a few moments and they fell back behind their works. The enemy used but little artillery against us in this position, and the few attempts made by them were always promptly replied to and their guns quickly silenced. The battery lost in this position 3 men wounded and 2 horses disabled. In the lines in front of the enemy's position at Golgotha, or Lost Mountain, two sections of the battery under my command were placed in position in the line of the Third Brigade on the afternoon of June 16, and shelled the enemy's works. In the evening of that day the enemy opened a battery upon our lines from a point some short distance to the left of the immediate front of my position, and having a position which enabled me in some degree to enfilade their battery I opened fire upon them, and after a few rounds they ceased firing, our practice having been remarkably accurate, as was seen by an inspection of the enemy's works the following morning, they having evacuated them during the night. In this position we lost 1 man, Peter Duffy, killed instantly by the enemy's sharpshooters whilst cutting an embrasure for one of my guns. He was a brave and efficient soldier.

On the 17th of June, the enemy being found again in position on the south side of Mud Creek, the battery was advanced to a position on the right of our corps in front of and within point-blank range of one of the enemy's batteries in a thickly wooded bluff, and after having constructed some slight cover for the guns by sinking them in the crest of the hill the battery opened fire on the enemy's position, which was continued rapidly for about half an hour, and although the enemy's battery had been previously very annoying to our infantry lines and also to another battery holding a position in our rear, they replied to our fire but very feebly for a few moments and soon were altogether silenced, and up to the morning of the 19th, when they evacuated their position, they fired less than a half

dozen rounds. In this position the battery lost 4 men wounded. On the morning of the 19th the battery moved with the Second Division from our position at Mud Creek, and after having advanced about two miles and again finding the enemy in position, one gun, under my command, was ordered by General Geary to the right of the road, in an open field, and shelled the enemy's position. On the same evening we were moved and placed in position in our works on the left of the road, but did not use our guns; and on the evening following, being relieved from this position by the Fourth Corps, we moved with the division toward the right of our line, where we were placed in position and intrenched. On the 22d one section of the battery, under command of Lieutenant Muller, was ordered forward to a position on Kolb's farm, on the left of the First Division. From this position this section opened a rapid and effective fire upon the enemy's columns as they advanced to retake a position just occupied by the First Division. Here, while directing the fire of this section, Capt. William Wheeler, then commander of the battery and chief of artillery of the Second Division, was instantly killed by one of the enemy's sharpshooters. The remainder of the battery joined this section while the enemy was being repulsed, and aided in throwing a few shells into their retreating and disordered columns. Works were thrown up here and we occupied them until the morning of the 27th. On the 27th the battery was ordered at daybreak to a position on a hill toward the left of our division line, where a large portion of the batteries of the corps were massed. At about 9 a. m., as our infantry lines were about to advance in a general attack, one section, under command of Lieutenant Carlisle, was advanced to a corn-field in front of our lines, and opened fire with canister and bags of musket-balls on a position held by the enemy's skirmishers in and around a house in front of our lines, and from which our infantry skirmishers had failed to dislodge them. After one or two rounds the enemy broke and scattered to the rear, and I directed a few shells to be thrown into the woods on the left of the house, where some of the enemy's skirmishers were supposed still to remain. Our infantry skirmishers then advanced, and I was at the same moment directed by General Geary to advance my whole battery to the position at the house from which the enemy's skirmishers had been dislodged. We had just gained this position, and found ourselves subjected to a cross-fire of artillery on both flanks and an infantry fire from the direction of our front, and which made it necessary to provide some cover for our guns before opening fire. While engaged in sinking our guns in the ridge we were ordered to retire and take position again in the corn-field from which we first opened fire. In this position we remained until dark, when we were ordered back to our former position in the works, from which we had advanced in the morning. In this engagement the battery had 2 men wounded. On the afternoon of the 30th the battery moved toward the right of our line with the Second Division, which relieved a division of the Twenty-third Corps. On the same evening I placed three pieces in position, under the charge of Lieutenants Freeman and Muller, the other three guns being in reserve.

On the morning of the 1st of July the three guns in position, simultaneously with the other batteries along our line, opened fire on the enemy's position, which was continued rapidly for about fifteen minutes, the enemy not replying. The enemy having evacuated their works on the night of the 2d, we advanced with the division

on the morning of the 3d, and toward night were placed in position on a hill south of Noonday Creek, in which position we remained without firing until the morning of the 5th, when, the enemy having been discovered to have evacuated his works, the battery again advanced with the division, and toward evening was sent forward to an advanced position within range of a stockade forming a part of the enemy's line of works, but was subsequently withdrawn on the same evening without opening fire. On the following day we moved with the division still farther toward the left of our line, and on the day succeeding that were ordered into camp, where we remained until the evening of the 17th, when our corps crossed the Chattahoochee River. On the 19th, when the Second Division was brought into position on a ridge of hills overlooking Peach Tree Creek, the battery was placed in position, each section at different points most favorable for the purpose of shelling a wooded ridge on the opposite side of the creek held by the enemy, and late in the afternoon we opened a concentrated fire on this ridge, lasting about five minutes, under cover of which the infantry advanced and took it. On the morning of the 20th the battery advanced with the division across the creek, and about 2 o'clock on the afternoon of that day was placed in position with the division on a ridge about half a mile in advance of the creek. We had been but a very short time in position when the enemy was observed advancing upon the Third Division of the corps, which was posted on the left of the Second, and having an enfilading fire upon the enemy's columns as they advanced against the Third Division, I directed the battery to open upon them. Our fire against the enemy at this point was becoming very destructive, when suddenly another portion of their line appeared advancing against our immediate front and on the right flank of the battery. The fire of the battery was immediately directed against them, but the infantry supporting us gave way, and our right being quite exposed, and subject to a most destructive enfilading fire from the enemy's infantry, one section of the battery, under Lieutenant Muller, on the extreme right, had its gunners disabled in a few minutes, and was necessarily temporarily abandoned. I then directed the other two sections of the battery to change front to the right in order to prevent the enemy from removing the section which had been abandoned and to cover the now exposed flank of the division. The fire of our guns in this direction was effective and altogether successful; the enemy were repulsed, and in a few minutes more I was enabled, through the exertions of Major Reynolds, who rallied the infantry to my support and with his own hands uncoiled the prolonges of the guns, to have the other section withdrawn inside our lines. We continued to sweep the dense woods in our front with canister and case-shot until satisfied that the enemy had withdrawn, and subsequently continued to enfilade the enemy's lines as they fell back from the front of the First Division. In this engagement the battery lost 3 men killed on the field, and 8 wounded, 6 of whom belonged to the section of the battery which had been temporarily abandoned. Of these 11, 5 were non-commissioned officers, 2 of whom were killed, 1 receiving nine bullets and the other seven, and 3 wounded, all of them brave, reliable, and experienced artillerists. In this position we remained until the morning of the 22d without again using our guns. On the morning of the 22d, the enemy having evacuated their works in our front, the battery again advanced with the division, and in the afternoon of that day was placed in position in line with the Second

Division behind works thrown up in front of the enemy's interior line north of the city of Atlanta. On the 26th, our line being somewhat advanced, the battery was distributed at angles of the advanced work and in front of two forts occupied by the enemy and covering the Peach Tree road and a part of our line northeast of it. We occupied this position for about one month, almost daily using our guns against the enemy's works, when we fell back on the evening of the 25th with the division to a position covering the bridge at Pace's Ferry, on the Chattahoochee River. Here the battery was placed in position and remained until the evening of the 2d of September, firing only three rounds—that on the occasion of some of the enemy's cavalry making a demonstration on our front. On the evening of the 2d, the enemy having evacuated this city, the battery advanced, under orders, with the division, and was assigned to its present position in the defenses of the city. The entire loss of the battery throughout the campaign was 1 commissioned, 3 non-commissioned officers, and 1 private killed in action, and 17 non-commissioned officers and privates wounded. Of these latter I have had official notice that 2 have since died. The entire number of horses disabled was 20.

I cannot, in concluding this report, omit to award the just tribute of praise which belongs to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates under my command for their conduct throughout this long and arduous campaign. I could not particularize any without being unjust to all the rest, for as a body, officers and men alike, they have ever evinced under the fatigue of the march and the dangers of the field, that unvarying fortitude, willing obedience, coolness, and heroism which becomes the true soldier.

HENRY BUNDY,
Capt., Comdg. 13th New York Independent Batty. Vet. Vols.

Maj. J. A. REYNOLDS,
Comdg. Artillery Brigade, Twentieth Army Corps.

No. 283.

Report of Lieut. Jerome B. Stephens, Battery C, First Ohio Light Artillery, of operations May 2–July 26.

HDQRS. BATTERY C, FIRST OHIO LIGHT ARTILLERY,
Atlanta, Ga., September 7, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by Battery C, First Ohio Light Artillery, while under my command during the campaign of the advance upon Atlanta, Ga.:

On the morning of the 2d of May the battery moved from its camp in Lookout Valley, Tenn., with the Third Division, to which it was then attached. On the morning of the 13th I moved out of Snake Creek Gap on the Dalton road and went into position near General Sherman's headquarters. On the 14th I was ordered forward and took position on a hill then occupied by a portion of the division and opened upon the enemy, who were behind rifle-pits about 800 yards to my right and front; they did not return the fire. On the morning of the 15th I moved with the division to the left on to the road leading from Dalton to Resaca. At 11 p. m. I was ordered forward and went into position on a hill occupied by General Geary's troops just to the left of the road and directly in front of the fort captured by the First Brigade, Third Division; did no

firing from this position. On the 16th I moved through Resaca and crossed the river. On the morning of the 19th I moved out on the Cassville road from our camp of the night previous about one mile, when a section, under command of Lieutenant Herriman, was left with the Second Brigade to guard the camp and trains. The balance of the battery moved forward and to the right of the Cassville road some two miles and formed in battery in the yard of the rebel Colonel Price. The enemy was plain to be seen in large numbers on the hills about 1,200 yards to our front. I opened upon them with case and shot, soon after which they disappeared. Soon after taking this position, the section under Lieutenant Herriman was ordered up, which arrived in good time. Between 1 and 2 p. m. the battery was ordered to the left, where it took position in a wheat field; at 3 p. m. a section under command of Lieutenant King was ordered to the front, a report of the operations of which accompanies this report. At 5 p. m. the balance of the battery was ordered forward and took position just to the right of wood near the female seminary. I opened upon a position occupied a short time previous by a rebel battery, but receiving no reply from them, after firing a few rounds I was ordered to cease firing. On the morning of the 20th I moved back into camp. On the morning of the 23d I moved out with the division and crossed the Etowah River. In the afternoon of the 26th crossed Pumpkin Vine Creek, and on the morning of the 27th went into position on the line in General Geary's front and opened upon the enemy's line of works, firing once in five minutes from each gun, which was kept up for two hours. On the afternoon of the 3d of June withdrew from the line and moved with the division to the left and took up a position at McLean's house; did no firing. On the morning of the 6th of June moved to the front and went into position on Noonday Creek. On the afternoon of the 15th crossed Noonday Creek, and moved about two miles to the front, where we were again confronted by the enemy. On the morning of the 16th took position on General Ward's line and fired a few rounds at the enemy's line of works. On the 22d took up a position farther to the front and opened upon the enemy with good effect. On the evening of the 30th relieved the Nineteenth Ohio Battery on the Powder Springs road with four guns. From this position I did considerable firing with case and solid shot. On the evening of the 17th of July I crossed the Chattahoochee River at Pace's Ferry. On the 20th crossed Peach Tree Creek on the Buck Head road, and took position on the hill to the left of the Second Division, Fourth Army Corps. At 4 p. m. moved to the right and went into position on a rise of ground in rear of Colonel Wood's brigade and opened upon the enemy with solid shot, firing over the heads of our troops, which I kept up until dark. At 11 p. m. took position on the line in Colonel Harrison's brigade. On the morning of the 22d I moved with the division about three miles to the front and took position in Colonel Harrison's brigade. On the 26th moved to a new line some 200 yards to the front. While in this position I was relieved from command and turned the battery over to Captain Gary. My losses during this time have been as follows: 1 man killed; 2 mortally wounded; 2 seriously wounded; 2 slightly wounded.

JEROME B. STEPHENS,
First Lieut. First Ohio Light Arty., Comdg. Battery.

Capt. M. B. GARY,
Battery C, First Ohio Volunteer Artillery.

No. 284.

Report of Lieut. Thomas King, Battery C, First Ohio Light Artillery, of operations May 19.

HDQRS. BATTERY C, FIRST OHIO LIGHT ARTILLERY,
Atlanta, Ga., September 7, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor of inclosing report of the part taken in the skirmish near Cassville, Ga., by the section of Battery C, First Ohio Light Artillery, under my command.

At 3 p. m. May 19, 1864, the section under my command was, by order of Major Reynolds, chief of artillery, Twentieth Army Corps, detached from the battery, and at 4 p. m. was placed in position by Major Reynolds near the brick female seminary in Cassville. I immediately opened on the enemy's battery in position on the opposite side of the town, and also on a column of infantry who were marching out of the town. The enemy replied from a full battery and also kept up a rapid skirmish fire. I held the position assigned until my ammunition was all expended, when I withdrew the section to a safe position and awaited the arrival of the caissons. At dark I was ordered by Major Reynolds to move the section near General Butterfield's headquarters and go in camp. On the morning of May 20 the other sections of the battery came back, and I received orders to rejoin my command. I also send report of losses in men and material.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS KING,
First Lieutenant, Commanding Section.

Lieut. J. B. STEPHENS,
Commanding Battery.

No. 285.

Report of Capt. Marco B. Gary, Battery C, First Ohio Light Artillery, of operations August 1–September 7.

HDQRS. BATTERY C, FIRST OHIO LIGHT ARTILLERY,
Atlanta, Ga., September 7, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by Battery C, First Ohio Light Artillery, in engagements with the enemy since the 1st day of August, 1864:

On the evening of the 2d of August, by order of Maj. J. A. Reynolds, chief of artillery, Twentieth Army Corps, I left my position on the right of the Fourth Corps and moved around to the right across the railroad and relieved the Nineteenth Indiana Battery, of the Fourteenth Army Corps. On the following day I constructed earth-works and moved on to a new line in front of, and about 100 yards in advance of, the old line. From this position I threw about 200 rounds of shot and shell into the enemy's works and among his skirmishers, with very good effect. On the 10th day of August, by order of Maj. J. A. Reynolds, I constructed earth-works and moved on to, also, another new line of works about 150 yards in advance of the last-mentioned line. From this position, which brought my guns

within 700 or 800 yards of the enemy's main line. I engaged his batteries on several occasions, and one time succeeded in battering the embrasures of one of his most annoying forts so as to prevent his fire upon our line. On the evening of the 25th ultimo, by order of Maj. J. A. Reynolds, I left my position on the line in front of Atlanta and moved back to the Chattahoochee River, where I remained until the 2d instant, when, by order of Major Reynolds, I moved up and took the position which I now occupy in the fortifications south of Atlanta. My loss during this time was 1 man killed and 1 wounded. For the report of the action of this battery from the commencement of the campaign up to the 1st of August I have the honor to submit the report of First Lieut. Jerome B. Stephens, who was temporarily in command of the battery.

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. B. GARY,
Captain Battery C, First Ohio Light Artillery.

Lieut. W. H. MICKLE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery, Twentieth Army Corps.

No. 286.

Report of Lieut. Thomas S. Sloan, Battery E, Pennsylvania Light Artillery.

HDQRS. INDPT. BATTY. E, PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY,
Atlanta, Ga., September 6, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the following operations of this battery since the opening of the present campaign:

The battery left camp at Wauhatchie Valley, Tenn., May 4, Capt. James D. McGill in command, accompanying Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps. Nothing of importance transpired until we reached Rocky Face Ridge, May 8, where the battery was engaged in covering the descent of the infantry after the attack had been made, and with apparently good effect. No casualties to report. From this point the battery marched through Snake Creek Gap, arriving at battle-field of Resaca May 13. The battery was not engaged in this battle, being held in reserve. Marched from Resaca May 16, and arrived at Pumpkin Vine Creek May 25, where 4 men strayed off from command and were picked up by the enemy. These have been dropped from our rolls as deserters and so reported. One horse was killed May 26.

June 1, 2, and 3, a small amount of ammunition was expended in action. From this date no firing was done by the battery until June 14, at Pine Knob, and afterward on 17th, at Noyes' Creek. The battery did good execution June 22 in assisting to repel the attack on First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, at Kolb's farm. From here the battery marched to near Chattahoochee River and remained in park one week. Captain McGill resigned the service July 8. I have no means of ascertaining correctly the amount of ammunition expended by the battery up to this time, as papers pertaining thereto were taken by Captain McGill to complete his returns, but from the best evidence at hand just now would estimate the amount, lowest

figure, at 1,500 rounds, which I think is nearly correct. The battery crossed the Chattahoochee July 17; had 1 man wounded on the 19th, and expended forty-two rounds of ammunition. On morning of 20th of July crossed Peach Tree Creek. About 4 p. m. of same day a vigorous attack was made by the enemy on our position, and after two hours' fighting they were driven back. The artillery fire here was very destructive, as the enemy in our front was in plain view and came up to within short range. In this attack we had 1 man killed, 4 wounded, 4 horses killed and 10 wounded. Number of rounds expended, 530. July 22, we moved from our position at Peach Tree Creek, the enemy having left our front the night previous. From this date until 25th of August we remained in position in front of Atlanta, shelling the city occasionally, or firing at other objects, as orders were received. Lieut. James A. Dunlevy resigned August 4, 1864. One man was wounded August 18. Total number of rounds expended in front of Atlanta, 850. August 25, the battery marched back to Chattahoochee River, where it remained until September 2, when we returned and entered the city of Atlanta, since which time nothing worthy of note has transpired.

Recapitulation: Commissioned officers resigned, 2. Enlisted men—killed, 1; wounded, 6; died of wounds received in action, 1; deserted, 4. Horses—killed, 5; wounded, 10; died of wounds received in action, 6. Ammunition, total number of rounds expended, 2,922.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. S. SLOAN,
First Lieutenant, Commanding.

Maj. J. A. REYNOLDS,
Chief of Artillery, Twentieth Army Corps.

No. 287.

Reports of Capt. Arnold Sutermeister, Eleventh Indiana Battery, commanding Siege Artillery.

NEAR RIVER, *July* 14, 1864.

The Eleventh Indiana Battery opened fire this morning at about 7 o'clock against the different works of the enemy. No return was made by any artillery, and I concluded there were no guns in front of us. This afternoon a signal officer had the kindness to come to our battery with a telescope, by the aid of which we saw the works in our front very distinct and clear. The fort on the field opposite, on which the enemy again worked, is a fort for four guns, the latter not in position. We could see one, however, which they withdrew at the second commencement of the firing (about 3.30 p. m.) to a place of safety; it appeared to be a 3-inch rifle. Other carriages were seen in the work. A flag is floating from the parapet Shortly after 4 o'clock we ceased firing, after two of their ports had been entirely demolished. The infantry in front seems to be very numerous and works are repaired during every night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. SUTERMEISTER.

Brig. Gen. J. M. BRANNAN,
Chief of Artillery, Department of the Cumberland.

JULY 15, 1864.

Fire was opened on the enemy's breast-works at about 7 a. m., and continued for some time. The working parties ceased to show themselves till toward evening, when firing was again resumed with very good effect. The main object was the new fort between the rail and wagon road. During night all quiet. Could we procure the services of a signal officer for a short time every day or two it would be of great advantage to us.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. SUTERMEISTER,
Captain.

Brigadier-General BRANNAN,
Chief of Artillery, Department of the Cumberland.

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NEAR CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER, GA., *July* 18, 1864.

At about 8 o'clock fire was opened against the enemy's works in front, when but very few responses, and those only of small-arms, were made. The 20-pounder Parrotts ceased firing, and the 24-pounder howitzers kept up a slow fire against pits that seemed to be manned the stronger. In the afternoon the fire in our front became more brisk, and the firing from the infantry, particularly from the left fort, which we thought taken by our men, was such as to receive attention. At about 5.30 p. m. we saw a long column of troops with a few wagons moving to the rear, being probably pressed by our advance across the river. This column was shelled with very good effect. The left work seems now entirely abandoned, but the sharpshooters in front remain the same. General McCook this evening called my attention to a new fort erected, or in course of erection, on our extreme right, and he thinks it would be well to plant two of the guns so as to demolish that work. This would require a new position for that section, and I submit the practicability or necessity of that work to your consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. SUTERMEISTER,
Captain.

Brig. Gen. J. M. BRANNAN,
Chief of Artillery, Department of the Cumberland.

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HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH INDIANA BATTERY,
Atlanta, September 14, 1864.

I have the honor to submit to you the report of the part taken by Eleventh Indiana Battery in the operations of the past campaign.

The battery consisted of four 20-pounder Parrott guns, two 24-pounder howitzers, and was designed to serve as a heavy field or also siege battery, under the special command of the chief of artillery, Department of the Cumberland. May 10, the battery left Chattanooga, Tenn. On arriving at Tunnel Hill I received orders to report to Major-General Howard for temporary duty, and was stationed by him on the crest of the hill with orders to shell the enemy on Rocky Face and the works in the defile. To accomplish the latter object, I was obliged to post one section of 20-pounders opposite

the pass, where the guns did good execution. The firing ended on the morning of May 13. May 15, marched to Dalton and Resaca. Received orders to march in future with Reserve Brigade, headquarters Department of the Cumberland; also to draw forage and rations there. May 19, fired a few rounds near Kingston on the retreating columns of the rebels. May 27, came into position near New Hope Church. After the first day's engagement I received instructions to take a new position with the 20-pounders at a right angle with the one occupied first, in order to effectually silence the rebel batteries and to keep the valley in our control. Here we remained till June 4, when we were relieved by a 20-pounder battery of the Tennessee army. June 22, went into position before Kenesaw Mountain, feeling the batteries on the top of the mountain. No answer was received, although intrenchments could be seen. June 26, into position in front of the Fourth Army Corps (General Wagner's brigade), in order to strengthen the line and to enfilade the rebel works on our right. July 2, left this position. Marched through Marietta July 3. July 9, firing from Signal Hill, near Chattahoochee River, which I was obliged to discontinue, on account of some most miserable Parrott ammunition, for fear of injuring our own troops. July 11, ordered into position to the immediate right of railroad bridge on the river opposite three different works of the enemy. The practice here was very good, and the rebels were completely held in check by the accuracy of our fire. On the 22d of July we left this position, crossed the bridge, and arrived before Atlanta. July 23, into position before Atlanta, covering the Marietta road with the two 24-pounder howitzers, and posting the four 20-pounders immediately on their right, ready to engage the forts in front (three in number) or to shell the city. After a few rounds at the forts the bombardment of the city was ordered to commence. The regular standing order was for one shot every five minutes, and at this rate the fire was kept day and night for several days. Soon orders came for more rapid firing, often as rapid as three shots every five minutes. The fire was directed mostly toward the center of the town and the railroad shops. Several times we were obliged to engage the forts in front and on our right, the former being armed with 20-pounder guns, the latter with 12-pounders and one 64-pounder rifled gun. On the 9th day of August I received three 4½-inch siege guns and had a position pointed out for them by the chief of artillery, Department of the Cumberland. On the evening of the 10th they opened fire on the city and kept it up day and night at the same rate as the 20-pounders. The ammunition for these guns was excellent and did splendid execution (Schenkl's patent).

The firing of August 10, 11, and 12 was very severe, and on the evening of the 12th two 20-pounder Parrott guns became unserviceable, having the muzzles blown off. The remaining two fired very slowly from this time, merely when necessary to silence the forts in front. Soon, however, the constant firing told also on the 4½-inch guns, for after 400 rounds the vents showed slight signs of enlargement. After 800 rounds the size of the vents increased fearfully, causing a perceptible loss of power in the projectiles. After ten days' firing two 4½-inch guns had become unserviceable, while the third, having been used somewhat less, continued firing till the new guns arrived. On the 20th of August the four new 20-pounder Parrotts arrived, and were put in position, two at the Marietta road, two with the 4½-inch battery (situated some one mile and a half to

left of Marietta road, in front of Colonel Ireland's brigade). August 22, we received three new 4½-inch guns, which were all put in position near the Marietta road, the 20-pounders being sent to the other position. With good effect the fire was again kept up till the morning of August 25, causing fires in town every night. August 24, I was ordered to turn my battery of 20-pounders over to Battery K, Fifth U. S. Artillery; also to send my transportation, &c., back to the river, all of which was completed by noon of August 25. The howitzer section was ordered to march with the brigade in the movement that now commenced. September 2, marched through Jonesborough. September 4, ordered to return to Atlanta. Went into camp September 5.

To the men, their faithful working, their endurance, willingness to work day and night (serving seven guns constantly), great praise is due.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. SUTERMEISTER,
Eleventh Indiana Battery.

Brig. Gen. J. M. BRANNAN,
Chief of Artillery, Department of the Cumberland.

No. 288.

Report of Maj. Gen. Robert H. Milroy, U. S. Army, commanding Defenses of Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, of operations during Wheeler's raid.

HDQRS. DEFENSES NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA R. R.,
Tullahoma, Tenn., September 17, 1864.

MAJOR: In obedience to the order of the major-general commanding the District of Tennessee to report my operations after Wheeler, I will state I had no operation after Wheeler, but operated to a small extent after Williams, who, I understand, was one of Wheeler's generals, and I respectfully submit the following statement of said operations:

Major Waters, of the Fifth Tennessee Cavalry, stationed at McMinnville, with three companies of his regiment, was attacked at that place on the 29th ultimo by some 300 rebel cavalry and guerrillas, under Colonel Dibrell, and after a skirmish of some three hours, he was driven out with the loss of 1 man killed and 1 wounded, and about 10 were captured, consisting mostly of sick in the hospital. I had some days previous withdrawn from that place all the quartermaster's and hospital stores. I instructed Major Waters to keep vigilant pickets well out on the road eastward, and upon the approach of any force of the enemy to skirmish with them sufficiently to ascertain that they were in strong force, and upon ascertaining that fact to at once send off his transportation and camp equipage, with such Union citizens as wished to come away, to this place, and to cover their withdrawal to this place; but Major Waters after being attacked continued skirmishing, supposing he could hold the place, till he was nearly surrounded, and barely escaped with his men and two small mountain howitzers, losing his camp equipage and 10 wagons and 1 ambulance, with 3 teams. Having learned late in the evening of the 29th that Major Waters was attacked,

I started the remainder of the Fifth Tennessee Cavalry, together with the Tenth and Twelfth, which had recently come over from Pulaski, under Lieutenant-Colonel Clift, to his rescue, but they met him at Manchester and did not go any farther. On the night of the 30th the railroad and telegraph line between this and Murfreesborough was cut, some four miles from Bell Buckle. I sent down a reconnoitering party of soldiers on the 31st to examine and report extent of the damage and to drive off the enemy, if any. They returned and reported in the evening. I sent down a strong party the next day on a construction train, who soon succeeded in repairing the track. I also on the same day sent a construction train, with a guard, in charge of Captain Baird, my inspector, to repair the track and telegraph line, which had been cut between Decherd and Cowan the night previous. The damage here being but slight was soon repaired and Captain Baird went on down to Stevenson, and there met General Steedman with a force of some 3,000 infantry on trains, and ordered General Steedman to come through this way to the assistance of General Rousseau instead of going around by Decatur and up the Tennessee and Alabama Central Railroad. General Steedman passed this place in the evening, and hearing that General Rousseau was hotly engaged against overwhelming force of cavalry under Wheeler between Murfreesborough and Nashville, I deemed it best to throw all the cavalry I had to his assistance, and started the Fifth and Twelfth Tennessee to march through, via Murfreesborough, and ordered the Tenth Tennessee up from Decherd, where I had sent it, to be sent after the Fifth and Tenth on a railroad train. It was about 12 o'clock before I succeeded in getting the horses and men of the Tenth together, with two mountain howitzers belonging to the Fifth, the regiment and horses on the large train and the artillery and horses on a small train attached. I went with the greater portion of my staff with the regiment. About 3 o'clock on the morning of the 2d instant, when within about six miles of Murfreesborough, the train ran into a large wood pile that had been thrown on the track, and soon after the rebels opened fire on the two trains. I sprang out and commenced giving commands in a loud voice to different regiments to form line of battle to the right and left of the train. The rebels hearing this, and my men returning their fire pretty effectively from their carbines, supposed, from the length of our train, that we had a large force and beat a hasty retreat and left us at liberty to throw the wood off the track and go on to Murfreesborough, where we arrived at daylight. We killed 1 rebel and captured another in the attack, from whom we learned that we had been attacked by two regiments. I met Colonel Spalding at Murfreesborough, who had arrived there during the night with orders from Major-General Rousseau to bring the two cavalry regiments to join him as soon as possible in pursuit of Wheeler. Previous to meeting Colonel Spalding with this order, I had determined to search after the rebels that had attacked our train, but after waiting here I doubted my authority to withhold the regiments from joining General Rousseau, and concluded to go with them to him in hopes of getting some command in the pursuit. We started in the evening and lost our way in the night, and had to retrace our steps some six miles; rested and slept a few hours before day; received a dispatch from General Steedman at daybreak, saying that he was confronted by a large rebel cavalry force on the railroad at Stewart's

Creek and desired for cavalry to help him bag them. I thought it best to go to him at once. I arrived at General Steedman's quarters about 8 o'clock, and he reported the enemy still in strong force in his front, and suggested that I divide the cavalry and send out a portion around the flanks of the enemy to drive them in, while he would attack them with his infantry and artillery in front. I accordingly divided my cavalry and sent them around and commenced driving them in, but no rebels were found. After several hours my scouting parties reported they were several miles off to the southeast, passing through Jefferson. I at once put the cavalry in pursuit, pushed on north of Jefferson, crossing Stone's River, until we struck the pike running west; followed this pike nearly north of Murfreesborough, when we turned toward that city and followed the enemy to within four miles of that city, when they turned square west again. It being about dark we soon afterward stopped to rest and feed. I directed Colonel Spalding to have 100 men to push forward and to keep on the road of the enemy and watch his movements, and send couriers to pass us advices of their movements, and when they would stop, &c., and to move his command to town. His command was near to town, but the men were not sent in pursuit, the consequence of which was that we knew nothing of the enemy the next morning until the regiment, in seeking a corn-field for forage, overtook the enemy about 8 o'clock, camped about four miles from town between the Shelbyville and Salem pike. The brigade had been detained thus late in pressing horses and in getting shoeing done. After a slight skirmish the enemy commenced a hasty retreat; in about two miles they made a stand with three pieces of artillery and a strong rear guard, but after some brisk skirmishing they continued the retreat in a northwesterly direction, crossing the Salem pike, until they came to the road running west toward Triune, which they followed, hard pressed by the Tennessee cavalry and turning at bay every few miles and shelling our advancing column with their artillery, strongly supported. By taking up strong positions from time to time, they were thus enabled to hold us in check while the main column moved on. We found from the reports of citizens and of the wounded who fell into our hands and from stragglers captured that the rebel force was commanded by Williams, and was fully 2,000 strong, while the whole force with me was about 900. Had this force been properly disciplined that they could have been efficiently handled in action, the rebel battery could have been captured. Indeed I think this could have been done as they were had there been no question of my authority to enforce obedience to my orders, but from orders received by Colonel Spalding from General Rousseau there was some doubt in my mind on this point, but Colonel Spalding, from the way my orders and suggestions were treated by him, appeared to have no doubt in his mind on this point. Our last fight with the rebels was at Triune, about 5 o'clock in the evening. At this point they turned south on the pike. Colonel Spalding here reported to me that his brigade was short of ammunition and provisions, insisted that Williams would probably effect a junction with Wheeler during the night, and that it was his (Spalding's) duty to go to Franklin and form a junction with General Rousseau as soon as possible. In order to do this I reluctantly consented. We arrived at Franklin at 10 o'clock. Ammunition was obtained from Nashville, horses were shod, and, being joined by a detachment of the Sixth Indiana, I pushed on in the evening and

camped at Spring Hill. Passed through Columbia next day, the 6th, and learning that General Rousseau had gone west after Wheeler, and not hearing of Williams crossing the railroad any place to join Wheeler, I found that he had gone back east and attacked the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. Having no authority to take the Tenth and Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry and Sixth Kentucky with me, I left them to go on to General Rousseau, and pushed out that evening with the Fifth Tennessee and the detachment of the Sixth Kentucky in the direction of Tullahoma. I passed through Fayetteville the next day, captured 4 rebel soldiers, and arrived here on the morning of the 9th at 6.30 a. m. and found that Williams, after stopping a day at or in the vicinity of Farmington and Cornersville, and learning that my force and that of Generals Rousseau and Granger were between him and Wheeler, who was pushing southwest, he turned east and passed through Shelbyville on the night of the 7th, and crossed the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad on the 8th in great haste, having been skirmished with and bushwhacked by Captain Worther's gallant little company of home guards, who, after disputing the entrance of the rebels to Shelbyville, held them in check till all the Government stores in that place were removed and arrived in safety at this place, fell back to Elk River bridge. From this place they rallied and fired on the rebels, who hurried across the railroad in such haste that they did not interrupt the railroad track or telegraph wire. Learning on my arrival here that the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry had arrived at Murfreesborough, I telegraphed to General Van Cleve to order that regiment to McMinnville, and ordered the Fifth Tennessee Cavalry to proceed from here to form a junction with the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry at McMinnville and pursue Williams. The Fifth Tennessee arrived at McMinnville on the 10th. I waited some hours, and the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry not arriving, moved down the pike toward Murfreesborough some seven or eight miles, and not meeting them, came on back here. The next day, receiving a dispatch from Colonel Jordan that he was at McMinnville awaiting orders from me, I sent an order to wait until I could send the Fifth Tennessee Cavalry to join him with provisions for his command, and then to push on with the two regiments after Williams. The result of their pursuit has been made known to the general by a copy of the report of Colonel Jordan sent him. I cannot speak too highly of the bravery, endurance, perseverance, and patience of the Tennessee cavalry regiments that were with me. With proper discipline they could not be excelled by any troops. Inclosed I send you a copy of the report of Brigadier-General Van Cleve. I join with him in commending the efficiency of the block-house system for the defense of the railroad, which has been clearly demonstrated by the total failure of the raid to do any material damage. More block-houses are much needed at different points along the line. Upon this point I would call especial attention to the suggestion and recommendations in the report of Captain Baird, my assistant inspector-general, recently forwarded. He has examined these matters with myself; and his views of the requirements of the defenses of this railroad I fully [indorse] and think of the first importance. I join with General Van Cleve in commending the heroism of Lieutenant Orr, of the One hundred and fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Spartan band for their gallant and successful defense of Block-house No. 5, and recommend him for promotion for gallant conduct. It is with pain that I mention the

death of the brave Lieutenant-Colonel Eifort, of the Second Kentucky, who received a mortal wound while gallantly leading a charge on the rebel battery and rear guard about noon on the 4th instant, of which he soon afterward died. The Tenth Tennessee Cavalry had been ordered to move around to the left of the rebel position and charge them in flank, while Colonel Eifort, with the detachment of his own regiment and a portion of the Fifth Tennessee, went to charge them in front. After a sufficient time had been given the Tenth to get into position Colonel Eifort charged forward in the most gallant style, but the Tenth had failed to get into position and charge simultaneously, as was intended. The consequence was that Colonel Eifort was repulsed and driven back; and while the colonel was bravely trying to hold his men in the unequal fight, amid the enemy's guns, he was shot through the body. In his death society lost an ornament and the country a brave young officer of much promise. Inclosed I also send a copy of the report of Colonel Boone, of the One hundred and fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

I have the honor, major, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 289.

Report of Maj. Gen. James B. Steedman, U. S. Army, commanding District of the Etowah, of operations June 15–September 11.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH,
Chattanooga, Tenn., September 11, 1864.

SIR: Pursuant to instructions of the 4th instant from the major-general commanding Department of the Cumberland, received the 11th instant, I have the honor to report that, in obedience to orders from the major-general commanding Military Division of the Mississippi, I assumed command of the district of the Etowah on the 15th of June last. A roster of the troops of my command at that time, and stations where posted, is herewith respectfully submitted.* The main duty of my command was to keep open railroad communication with the army in the front. On the 18th of June I directed Colonel Watkins, commanding Third Brigade, First Cavalry Division, then stationed at Wauhatchie, to proceed with his mounted force to La Fayette, Ga., and patrol the country in that vicinity, then much infested by guerrillas, who were annoying our communications to the front. On the 24th, at daylight, Colonel Watkins was attacked at La Fayette by rebel cavalry, some 2,000 strong, under General Pillow, who, after having been refused a surrender of the place and forces, attempted to surround and capture them. Our forces, numbering about 400, immediately took refuge in the court-house and adjacent buildings, from which they kept up a well-directed fire, and were enabled to repel every assault of the enemy. After five hours' severe fighting, in which the enemy lost heavily without having

* Not found as an inclosure.

gained any material advantage, Colonel Croxton, commanding Fourth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, whom I had ordered the day previous to proceed to the front by way of Ship's Gap, arrived, and immediately attacking the enemy caused him to make a hasty retreat in the direction of Alpine, leaving his dead and many of his wounded in our hands. Our forces pursued a short distance. The enemy's loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners is estimated at 300, about 80 of whom were prisoners, among them several officers. Our loss does not exceed 60. The conduct of all is reported as being highly commendable. So soon as I could learn the results of the affairs at La Fayette I ordered pursuit, but owing to the condition of Colonel Watkins' horses, and Colonel Croxton having started for the front before the order could reach him, it could not be executed with any hope of overtaking the enemy. Had an immediate pursuit been made, I have no doubt but that it would have been attended with good results. I respectfully transmit herewith the official reports of Colonels Watkins and Croxton.

On the 28th of June my force was increased by Brigadier-General Smith's command, the Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, headquarters at Kingston, Ga., and occupying the railroad from Tilton to Cartersville, and soon after to Allatoona, the forces at that station and Etowah being ordered out of my district. With the exception of the capturing and partly burning of a train near Tilton on the 6th of July, and a temporary break of track at that place, no raid or military demonstration of importance was made within the district by the enemy until about the 14th of August, when, early in the morning of that day, the enemy's cavalry, in considerable numbers, attacked a herd of cattle near Calhoun, Ga., dispersing a portion of the guard and driving off a large number of cattle, some portion of which were recaptured by Colonel Faulkner, who pursued the attacking party on the first receipt of the news. At 3 p. m. that day I received information that rebel General Wheeler, with a strong force, was moving toward Dalton. I immediately ordered such troops as I thought I could safely spare from the garrison at Chattanooga to be held in readiness to move on the receipt of orders. At the same time I ordered sufficient railroad transportation to be put in readiness to accommodate 2,000 men. At 6 p. m. I received the further intelligence that a demand had been made by Wheeler for the surrender of Dalton, which had been refused. I at once ordered the loading of the troops, but owing to several trains running in wild from Dalton, I did not reach the bridge north of that place until after midnight, when, being told by a cavalry officer direct from near Dalton that our forces had been overpowered and captured, I awaited daylight before proceeding farther. At daylight I advanced my command; soon became engaged with the enemy's skirmishers. About this time I heard firing in Dalton, and learning that the garrison was still holding out, I moved forward rapidly and soon cleared the town of the enemy, but being without cavalry I could not pursue. I remained at Dalton until the following day, when learning that the enemy had no further design on the place, and fearing that he would attempt to destroy the bridges over the Chickamauga, I started for Chattanooga, where I arrived on the 17th instant. The enemy's loss at Dalton could not have been less than 200. He left 33 dead and 57 badly wounded on the field. My loss was 1 officer and 8 men killed, 1 officer and 29 men wounded, 1 officer and 23 men missing; total, 63. The troops engaged were

Second Missouri, Twenty-ninth, Fifty-first, and Sixty-eighth Indiana, One hundred and eighth Ohio, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania, and Fourteenth U. S. Colored Troops; in all, 1,800 effective. I was much pleased with the conduct of my entire command. Colonel Laiboldt, Second Missouri Volunteers, commanding Dalton, is entitled to especial credit for his stubborn and spirited defense of the place previous to being re-enforced. For more detailed accounts I beg to refer to the accompanying sub-reports. The same day, August 14, the enemy caused the surrender of a small garrison (detachment Seventeenth Iowa) at a block-house between Dalton and Tilton, and destroyed some railroad track between those stations. I have ordered, through General Smith, to whose command the Seventeenth Iowa belongs, an investigation and report of the facts attending the surrender, but have not yet received the report. I am inclined to the belief that the surrender was made without a pretext for its necessity.

At 1 o'clock on the 16th the enemy, some 500 strong, attacked a small garrison at Graysville, but soon withdrew beyond the reach of musketry, and after tearing up some half a mile of track, retired by way of Parker's Gap. The enemy had now left our line of communication to the front and were moving toward Knoxville. They had not captured an engine or car. The entire damage to the road cut the evening of the 14th was repaired on Thursday, the 8th [18th], and to this date has hardly been interrupted for a moment. I am clearly of the opinion that Wheeler's command was not less than 6,000 strong, moving in detachments of from 1,000 to 3,000 men within supporting distance of each other. The force that attacked Dalton, I think numbered 3,000. On the 17th a detachment, several hundred strong, was diverted from the line of march taken by the enemy and menaced Cleveland, but did no damage other than destroy several hundred yards of railroad track. I inclose the official report of Col. H. G. Gibson, commanding at that place, and with him keenly regret the casualties in his command, inasmuch as I am informed that they were wholly the result of the premature explosion of one of our own shell, but whether from inexperience in handling or from defective construction of the shell I am unable to state. I think Colonel Gibson has forgotten to mention this fact in his report. On the 22d, learning from scouts that Wheeler was between the Hiwassee and Little Tennessee Rivers, and that those streams were not fordable at that time, I determined to try and force him to an engagement or to flee to the mountains toward North Carolina. I therefore ordered the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, then at Dalton, together with a detachment of the Sixteenth Kentucky, then at Cleveland, to patrol the Hiwassee as far up as the base of the mountain, and guard all practicable fords, at the same time communicating a wish to General Ammen that he should guard the Little Tennessee to the same purpose. The next day, August 23, I proceeded to Calhoun, Tenn., taking such troops as I could spare from the garrison at Chattanooga and Cleveland, with a detachment of General Smith's command, some 1,500 strong, giving me a total of at least 3,600 men. I moved in the direction taken by Wheeler as far as Madisonville, when, learning that he had crossed the Little Tennessee, and that his advance was beyond the Holston, I returned to Chattanooga, where I arrived the evening of the 28th. The enemy had destroyed a large amount of railroad track between Calhoun and Loudon; he had attacked

and captured a portion of a gang of workmen employed by the quartermaster's department in getting out logs for the Government near Sale Creek, together with some 50 teams in use there, and had robbed the country generally; friends and foes seemed to suffer alike, but not an engine or car had yet been destroyed. After my arrival here, learning that Wheeler was moving toward Middle Tennessee, by way of Sparta and Pikeville, on the 31st of August I sent the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, some 600 strong, to the Sequatchie Valley, with instructions to pursue the enemy, and prevent small detachments from being diverted from the main body for the purpose of destroying the railroad; at the same time, at the request of General Rousseau for assistance, I sent four regiments, 300 strong each, to occupy the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad from Bridgeport to Tullahoma. The regiment sent to Cowan barely had time to unload from the cars before it was engaged with the advance of 500 rebel cavalry, who, finding a force at Cowan and the tunnel, moved north and destroyed some railroad track near Decherd. On the 1st instant, having received reports that the enemy were demonstrating upon our lines of communication with Nashville with some prospect of success, I moved by rail to Murfreesborough, taking with me, including the four regiments placed on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad the day previous by me, 3,500 men and one section of artillery, making a total now from my command in the District of Tennessee nearly 4,200 strong. Of my operations in that district I will forward a report as soon as one can be made.

I am deeply indebted to the officers of my command for their prompt and energetic discharge of all duties required of them, and to the men for their readiness to respond to all orders and their uncomplaining endurance of the most excessive fatigue.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

ASST. ADJT. GEN., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND.

No. 290.

Report of Brig. Gen. Robert S. Granger, U. S. Army, commanding District of Northern Alabama, of operations during Wheeler's raid.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTHERN ALABAMA,
Decatur, September 19, 1864.

I have the honor to forward you the following report of the operations of the troops under my command during the late raids of Wheeler and Roddey on the Nashville and Chattanooga and Tennessee and Alabama Railroads:

On the 20th of August I received a telegram from you that Clanton had crossed the Coosa with 1,200 men to strike the railroad between Huntsville and Chattanooga. On August 21 I ascertained positively that he had established his camp at Moulton and had been re-enforced by several regiments and battalions, swelling his force to between 2,000 and 3,000, and that he had with him nine pieces of artillery. About the same time Roddey returned to Moulton. On the 22d of August it was positively reported that Roddey

and Johnson, with five pieces of artillery and 2,000 men, were at Lamb's Ferry, preparing to cross in some forty flat-boats, which they had previously built in Big Nance (or Town) Creek. To meet these forces and to prepare for the coming of Wheeler, whom you had reported as driving in pickets at McMinnville, and with another detachment in the vicinity of Lebanon, I had about 1,800 cavalry whose horses were fit to take the field. This force being altogether inadequate to meet the forces of Clanton and Roddey alone, I ordered all the infantry in the district, except the minimum garrisons for block-houses (not to exceed twenty for a block-house), to be ready with three days' cooked rations to move at any moment to such points as might be deemed necessary. The One hundred and second Ohio, Thirteenth Wisconsin, and Seventy-third Indiana were ordered to use every effort to keep Clanton on the south side of the river, in which service they would be aided by the gun-boats, but if they failed in this they were to fall back to the railroad. On the 30th of August I made a requisition for a train sufficiently large to transport 2,000 infantry and a section of artillery, with which I proposed to patrol the road and move my infantry to co-operate with the cavalry. This, I regret to say, never came. On the 28th of August Colonel Lyon reported Clanton with 3,000 men at Fearn's Ferry, but on the 30th reported Clanton positively gone to Atlanta with his whole command. This report having reached me from another quarter and being fully confirmed, I ordered the One hundred and second Ohio, Thirteenth Wisconsin, and Seventy-third Indiana to fall back immediately to the railroad—the Thirteenth I sent to Huntsville, the Seventy-third to Elk River, and the One hundred and second Ohio to Decatur Junction. Being satisfied that Roddey would be the first I should have to look after at this end of the road, and that he would strike the road somewhere about Athens, Sulphur trestle, or Elk River, I ordered all my cavalry and disposable infantry to these points—the Third Tennessee and detachments of Ninth and Tenth Indiana to Elk River, the Second Tennessee to Athens, and a squadron of cavalry to Sulphur trestle. Sulphur trestle and Elk River were each re-enforced with infantry and a section of artillery; 300 of the Eighteenth Michigan Infantry were sent to Athens. On the morning of the 2d of September Colonel Prosser telegraphed me that the enemy were on railroad near Sulphur trestle. I ordered him to move after him, to attack him and to stick to him, no matter what his force. This order was vigorously carried out, and this column of Roddey's force, 600 strong, was driven from the road and never again returned to it.

Soon after Colonel Prosser left Athens a second column of Roddey's force appeared before that place, inducing the commanding officer there to believe that he was about to be attacked. When I arrived there, shortly after, I found the streets barricaded. I ordered the barricades to be torn down, and with a company of Third Tennessee Cavalry and a piece of artillery, under Colonel Thornburgh, and 300 Eighteenth Michigan Infantry, under command of Major Hulburd, moved out and attacked the enemy immediately, and after a brisk skirmish of twenty minutes, in which only cavalry and artillery were engaged, the enemy withdrew rapidly, with 3 killed and 7 wounded, including a major. This force left for the Tennessee River, recrossed, and never appeared upon the railroad again. I brought with me to Athens the One hundred and second Ohio, the Thirty-fifth Illinois, and Sixth Indiana, the two latter volunteering

their services to drive the enemy from the road. In consequence of trouble with trains, I was detained at Athens until 6 p. m., when we left for Sulphur trestle. A mile and a half from the station I found that the railroad had been slightly damaged before Colonel Prosser had driven the enemy from the road. This was repaired during the course of the night, and we moved on toward Elk River. Two miles from Elk River we found the road more seriously damaged. For some reason not yet explained, the cavalry forces here did not attack the enemy when he made his appearance upon the road, as was positively ordered, but delayed it until after he had left, probably alarmed by hearing of the advance of forces upon the train and the cavalry from below. Soon after, however, Colonel Jackson assaulted this last column of Roddey's, and it withdrew across the Tennessee River and did not again appear upon the road. The sudden withdrawal of all Roddey's cavalry was caused, I suppose, by the vigorous action of our troops and the state of preparation in which he found everything along the road. After repairing the road I moved up to six miles beyond Pulaski, where I found General Starkweather in line of battle, expecting an attack from Wheeler's force, which was reported approaching on the Farmington and Columbia roads. This was the morning of the 4th of September. Feeling satisfied that Wheeler had no intention of attacking so strong a position as Pulaski, I determined to move up to Lynnville. After orders were given, a courier reported that Wheeler had surrounded the garrison at Lynnville Station, and had ordered them to surrender. General Starkweather, in command of cavalry and artillery, about 1,200 strong, started immediately for Lynnville by pike, expecting to reach that point in one hour and twenty minutes, while I moved up the road in the cars with the infantry, 900 strong. When within two and a half miles of Lynnville Station we discovered the enemy burning the track. The cars were stopped and the infantry ordered out and moved directly to the front. We drove the enemy from a train of cars, two of which they had already fired. We saved the rest, which were loaded with coffee, sugar, and grain, and the road from injury, save the burning of a cattle-guard. The enemy fell back rapidly beyond the station. Just before arriving at the station we discovered the advance guard of the cavalry, about 200 strong, under Colonel Jackson, skirmishing with the enemy before Lynnville. The enemy fell back, leaving 5 prisoners in the colonel's hands. The colonel soon after joined me at the bridge, and, taking the advance, moved on about a mile and a half beyond the bridge, the enemy still retreating without opposition, his force, however, increasing every moment. As I was satisfied that this was a strong advance of Wheeler's, I determined to await the arrival of General Starkweather, as without him it was useless to attack the enemy's advance with infantry, as he could leave at pleasure. In endeavoring to communicate with him and hurry him up, 2 of the couriers were captured. The general did not join me until after sundown, and before he could come up with the advance it was too dark to attack, the enemy having by this time developed a force very considerably exceeding our own. About 12 midnight Colonel Jackson, from advance pickets, reported the entire force of the enemy in motion, about 1,500 moving to the right and the main body of the force moving in the direction of Lynnville with artillery and train. General Starkweather's guards and scouts reported the entire force at 5,000. General Starkweather and most of his offi-

cers believing the enemy intended attacking our position, but feeling satisfied myself that they were moving to our rear with the intention of cutting the road below, I ordered the cavalry to move out at 3 o'clock to Lynnville, about two miles distant, and from there to Pulaski. I waited with the infantry until 6 a. m., but not being able to learn more of the movements of the enemy I turned toward Pulaski. About five miles from Lynnville I found the enemy had crossed and fired the track. This was no doubt part of the force which had passed around to the right. The leading train ran into the break and three cars were destroyed. We were detained about two hours by this break. Arrived in Pulaski about 12 m., and soon after received a communication from Major-General Rousseau, dated Lynnville, September 5, 8.15 a. m., stating that Wheeler had left in direction of Campbellsville, and ordering me and my cavalry to Lawrenceburg. I now made preparations to move in that direction, but learning through General Starkweather that the enemy in considerable numbers were recrossing the railroad at Reynolds' Station, and that heavy firing was heard two miles from that point, I moved out four miles upon that road, when I was positively assured that the enemy had not been crossing the road, and that the firing which had been heard about 12 o'clock had ceased entirely. On receiving this information, I moved in direction of Lawrenceburg, and at dusk encamped ten miles from that point. I was soon after joined by Colonel Grummond, with about 250 men of Ninth Ohio Cavalry. Learning the position of the general from the colonel, I dispatched a courier to General Rousseau stating that I would start at 3 a. m. for Lawrenceburg. About 9 o'clock that evening Colonel Grummond informed me that he intended to go on immediately to Lawrenceburg. I advised him not to leave until I started at 3 a. m., stating that I would be there fully as soon as General Rousseau. I was surprised afterward to learn that he left about 12 midnight. Our march was resumed shortly after 3 a. m. When about four miles from Lawrenceburg a courier from Colonel Grummond came dashing up, requesting assistance immediately, stating that the enemy were too strong for him, and that he would have to give up his position unless immediately re-enforced. I sent him word that unless he could hold his position for fifteen minutes after the return of the courier, to fall back, as I could not give him assistance before that time. The enemy, however, having accomplished his object in getting off his artillery and trains, fell back before Colonel Grummond, whom I overtook two miles beyond Lawrenceburg. This movement of the colonel's I consider unfortunate, as it unquestionably hastened the movement of Wheeler from Lawrenceburg. Wheeler must have supposed that the combined forces of General Rousseau and myself were attacking his rear guard. If it had not been for this impression he would certainly have captured Colonel Grummond's command, scattered along the road as it was, and almost without ammunition. After relieving Colonel Grummond's regiment we pressed Wheeler as vigorously as possible, skirmishing with his rear guard until halted by General Rousseau's order, thirteen and a half miles below Lawrenceburg. About 12 m. I received General Rousseau's order to leave pursuit of Wheeler and move toward Athens, to co-operate with him in the capture of General Williams, who was supposed to be trying to effect a junction with Wheeler.

At 5 a. m. of the 7th I took the road by Lexington for Athens. At Lexington detached the Second Tennessee Cavalry, as directed

in General Rousseau's order, to look after Wheeler. Having ascertained that Wheeler had halted at Centre Star, and that his detachments were joining him from all quarters, I deemed it prudent to recall the regiment detached to look after him. It arrived at Rogersville about 11 p. m. He confirmed report of Wheeler's being at Centre Star, and that it was reported he did not intend to leave there until he heard from Williams. I encamped that night at Rogersville. On the morning of the 8th marched for Athens. At Elk River met Colonel Streight with 2,500 infantry and two pieces of artillery. Colonel Streight stated to me that he was there by order of General Steedman, with authority to do as he pleased, and asked my advice. I advised him to move on and attack Wheeler at Centre Star, and gave him my best regiment of cavalry for that purpose. If he found that Wheeler had crossed the river that he should remain and guard the fords and ferries, and thus prevent Williams from crossing. Leaving Elk River I arrived at Athens about 2 p. m., and reported to General Rousseau soon after. From this time I took no active part in the pursuit of Wheeler. After reporting to General Rousseau he proceeded to Rogersville, accompanied by General Steedman and two other generals. I received information that General Rousseau had returned to Pulaski and the pursuit of Wheeler discontinued. I then ordered my commands back to their several stations, and returned to these headquarters. On the morning of the 10th I received information that 108 men were crossing from near Shelbyville, endeavoring to make a junction with General Wheeler. I directed Colonel Sipes to send out all the mounted force at his disposal to intercept them. This order was promptly complied with, and Captain Lamson completely surprised the enemy on Swan Creek, capturing 2 officers and 32 men. A few more scattering prisoners have since been picked up, which closes the part taken by my forces and myself in the Wheeler raid.

This report is necessarily long, from the fact that the occurrences related were scattered over nearly three weeks. The losses of the command during the different skirmishes with the enemy were, in all, about 15, including Capt. W. A. Campbell, Company G, Third Tennessee Cavalry, prisoner. The known loss of the enemy by my command in killed, wounded, and prisoners amounted to 61. The number wounded in the two or three hours' skirmishing in the woods between Lawrenceburg and Lexington we have no means of ascertaining. A number of horses were killed, and some left wounded on the road.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. B. H. POLK.

No. 291.

Report of Brig. Gen. John C. Starkweather, U. S. Army, commanding U. S. Forces, Pulaski, Tenn., of operations during Wheeler's raid.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Pulaski, Tenn., September 16, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report as to the part taken by my command in the late defenses of the road (Nashville,

Decatur and Stevenson Railroad) and in pursuit of the enemy under Generals Wheeler and Roddey:

Being notified by my scouts and otherwise that General Roddey intended attacking Elk River bridge and Sulphur Branch trestle simultaneously, I immediately ordered the posts of Pulaski and Athens placed in the best possible state for defense, and moved at 1.30 a. m. of 31st of August, with my mounted force, to Elk River bridge, arriving there at daybreak; immediately placed the same in good condition for defense; ordered Col. Wallace Campbell from Athens, with all the force that could be spared from that post, to Sulphur Branch trestle, and placed the same also in good condition for defense. After such arrangements were concluded, I returned to this post to complete defenses for balance of my district and to gather information. On the 29th day of August I had sent a scout of 100 men Ninth Indiana Cavalry, under the command of Capt. William Robbins, to Florence to feel the enemy and watch his movements. This command returned on the 1st day of September and reported the enemy in force moving against the bridges above named; had skirmished with the enemy under Roddey, losing 1 wounded and 5 missing, and inflicting a loss upon the enemy of 17 killed and wounded.

Gathering together this command, and with 130 more men, I returned to Elk River bridge on the morning of the 2d day of September, finding there a section of First Ohio Artillery and the Seventy-third Indiana Infantry, which had been sent me by general commanding, as also the Third Tennessee Cavalry, which was stationed at Elkton. Colonel Jackson, of Ninth Indiana Cavalry, informed me that the enemy had fired into the last train passing south the night previous, and had been handsomely repulsed, the train moving on in safety. Enemy, however, had destroyed a small portion of the railroad track and telegraph line, retiring in direction of Sulphur Branch trestle, closely followed by a portion of the mounted command under Major Lilly, Ninth Indiana Cavalry.

I immediately ordered Third Tennessee Cavalry from Elkton to Sulphur Branch trestle; enemy demonstrated against that point and was handsomely repulsed; then retired in the direction of Athens, and, demonstrating there, was again handsomely repulsed, when they again made feint against Sulphur Branch trestle, retiring at the same time rapidly toward the Tennessee River. My orders being to save the bridges and line, I did not allow the enemy [to be] followed only sufficiently far to demonstrate the fact that Roddey was retreating to the river rapidly as possible, with intention of crossing. At last demonstration against Sulphur Branch trestle all mounted forces at Elk River bridge that could be spared were moved in direction of that post. At this time my scouts reported Wheeler moving rapidly and with strong force against the northern portion of my district defenses. I communicated the fact to the general commanding, who ordered my mounted force retired from Sulphur Branch, and for a movement to Pulaski at once. Arrived at Pulaski, I found that General Wheeler's command was moving south from Columbia toward Lynnville, and having been joined by Colonel Thornburgh's command, Second and Third Tennessee Cavalry, I moved out to meet him and give him battle; moved seven miles north and formed line of battle; here I was joined by general commanding, with infantry, by cars. Received

information from scouts that General Wheeler and command were moving against Lynnville bridge, six miles farther north, in strong force. Moved on to Lynnville, general commanding moving infantry by cars. Ninth Indiana Cavalry, Colonel Jackson, having the advance, followed by section of artillery, Colonel Thornburgh's two regiments, with Tenth Indiana, in the rear. Met the enemy at Lynnville. Major Lilly, Ninth Indiana Cavalry, with two squadrons, charged him and drove him in confusion from the town, capturing some prisoners. Enemy continued falling back until a strong line was discovered; a halt was then ordered and Ninth Indiana went into position, supported by infantry. Arriving soon after with balance of my command, found the infantry being withdrawn; moved forward rapidly and ordered line of battle; formed artillery in position on the left, Colonel Thornburgh forming second line, Tenth Indiana Cavalry, Colonel Gresham, held in reserve, with Ninth Indiana at front, to be used as skirmishers. At this moment I received a verbal order to report to general commanding at train. Instructed Lieut. J. D. Hazzard, my adjutant-general, assisted by my inspector-general, Capt. B. F. Brown, to complete the formation, and to have all the command in readiness for battle, and to move forward the skirmish line and to open with artillery, &c., immediately on my return. I started to report to general commanding, when I was met with another order in writing to report at once, which I did, explaining my situation and the formation of the lines.

Upon the order of general commanding I then took possession of Lynnville and picketed the roads with 100 men of Tenth Indiana Cavalry, and threw out pickets and flankers upon all sides exposed; enemy reported moving on my right and left flanks, and, after consultation with general commanding, I retired my lines about half a mile, reassuming same formation, where I remained until 2.30 a. m. the following morning, when I moved, by order of general commanding, to Pulaski, after first demonstrating against the enemy's line and finding him gone. On arriving at Pulaski went into position and reported to general commanding on his arrival at depot, September 6, 1864, for further orders; enemy reported moving toward Lawrenceburg; General Granger, with mounted force, moved against them, infantry being left at Pulaski. In morning moved with the infantry to Lynnville; found the enemy; skirmished with him and drove [him] off, killing 3; left two regiments to repair railroad and telegraph lines, and returned to Pulaski with One hundred and second Ohio, Colonel Given, and Fourth Tennessee, Major Stephens; road cut south; moved and immediately repaired the same; kept out scouts and patrols over the country; opened courier lines to Athens, by which dispatches were carried; kept up communications with all the different commands, giving information as to movements of the enemy.

As to the part taken by my cavalry after leaving Pulaski with general commanding I shall be obliged to refer to his report for the particulars.

The officers and men are entitled to great credit for the bravery, patience, endurance, and watchfulness shown during the late difficulties, and to them I accord all praise, believing that if the occasion ever again occurs where they will be called into requisition they will more fully demonstrate the fact that they are to be relied on in every emergency. To staff officers, orderlies, scouts, &c., I take

pleasure in making my acknowledgments for their promptness, faithfulness, and attention in performing all the duties devolving upon them.*

Respectfully,

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieutenant KNEELAND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Decatur.

No. 292.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Horatio P. Van Cleve, U. S. Army, commanding U. S. Forces, Murfreesborough, Tenn., of operations during Wheeler's raid.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., September 6, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that information was brought to me last evening that a rebel force coming from Lebanon had taken the Las Cassas road and were moving eastward. Supposing it to be a part of Wheeler's force, cut off from the main body, and attempting to make its way back, I sent scouts on the Woodbury road to watch their movements, and soon learned that they had struck this road and were marching toward McMinnville. Immediately notified Col. Thomas J. Jordan, who had opportunely arrived with his regiment, the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of his movement, and, notwithstanding his men were weary from a long march, he did not hesitate to start instantly in pursuit. He overtook them this morning at daybreak at Readyville, charged and utterly routed them, driving them pell mell through Woodbury, killing 25, wounding many, and capturing 130 men and 200 horses, with equipments. Our loss was 1 killed, 6 wounded, and 4 missing. The rebel force was commanded by General Dibrell, and consisted of 1,200 cavalry armed and 600 recruits unarmed.

Colonel Jordan made the attack with 550 men with drawn sabres, and deserves much credit for the promptness and gallantry with which the whole affair was conducted. His regiment behaved nobly and are entitled to the highest praise. The accompanying report of Colonel Jordan will furnish further particulars.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. P. VAN CLEVE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. JOHN O. CRAVENS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Tullahoma, Tenn.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., September 15, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this command during the recent raid of the rebel General Wheeler:

On the 26th ultimo it was reported that Wheeler was approaching this point, by way of Sparta, with a force of about 10,000 men and artillery. I immediately had the roads picketed with the few

* Nominal list of casualties accompanying this report shows 4 wounded, 5 missing, and 3 captured.

mounted infantry I have, one detachment being ordered as far as Woodbury. I directed all quartermaster's, commissary, and hospital stores to be removed to the fortifications for safety, all sick and wounded that required medical attendance to be removed to Hospital No. 1, that is in view from the fortress; all hospital patients that could handle arms to be held in readiness to go to the fortifications, there to be armed for its defense; all citizens who had taken the oath of allegiance and capable of bearing arms to be enrolled for that purpose, to teach them the definition of loyalty. Non-combatants were ordered to be in readiness to leave the town in case Wheeler's forces should enter, as it was my intention in that event to shell the town. On the 30th my pickets at Woodbury were driven in by Wheeler's advance guard, and the above instructions were carried out and everything put in readiness to give him a proper reception. He avoided this post, keeping to the north, driving in my pickets that were on Lebanon road at the Jefferson crossing. On the 31st he commenced tearing up the railroad between this and Nashville. In a space of about fifteen miles a considerable portion of the rails were torn up, ties and cord-wood burned. Only one bridge was destroyed, that at Stewart's Creek. The block-house at that point (No. 6), garrisoned by thirty men of the One hundred and fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was attacked with artillery and was surrendered by Sergeant Flohr, Company B, after receiving the sixth shot. The block-house was burned with the bridge. I have been unable to get an exact and reliable account of this affair, as the entire garrison was captured. Block-house No. 5, near Smyrna, at Hart's Creek, garrisoned by a portion of Company B, commanded by Lieut. John S. Orr, One hundred and fifteenth Ohio Volunteers, was also summoned to surrender, which was declined. After a gallant defense of several hours, during which time the block-house received sixty-four shots from rifled cannon, many of which penetrated, several exploding inside, killing 3 and wounding 8, including Lieutenant Orr, the rebel army withdrew. On the 2d instant the road was slightly injured near Christiana. Construction trains, with suitable escorts, and laborers detailed from quartermaster's and commissary departments, were started from this post to recommence repairs before the enemy had entirely left, and in twelve days from the time the rebels commenced their depredations cars were running regularly from Nashville to Chattanooga. I have made no mention of the reenforcements brought by Generals Steedman and Milroy. Their movements were distinct from those of this command. On the 5th instant Col. Thomas J. Jordan, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, arrived with his regiment. That evening I learned of a rebel force moving from Lebanon to my right. I notified Colonel Jordan of the fact, and directed him to move out toward Woodbury to intercept them. Of his gallant attack of Dibrell's force, routing three times his numbers, capturing 130 prisoners, killing and wounding many, a report has already been made. I consider our system of block-houses for the protection of bridges a perfect success. That they can be held against overwhelming forces when garrisoned by brave hearts is proved in the instance of Lieutenant Orr and his little command. That they require brave men is shown in the case of No. 6, surrendered by Sergeant Flohr.

H. P. VAN CLEVE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Post.

Maj. JOHN O. CRAVENS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 293.

Report of Col. Thomas J. Morgan, Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, of operations August 15 (Wheeler's raid).

HDQRS. FOURTEENTH U. S. COLORED INFANTRY,
Chattanooga, Tenn., August 19, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry in the affair at Dalton, Ga., on Tuesday, August 15, 1864:

The regiment formed the left of the line of battle, its right was covered by skirmishers from the One hundred and eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; afterward these were replaced by Company E, Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, under Captain Rolph. Company B of this regiment was deployed, covering the front and flank of the left wing. As the line advanced the entire battalion was exposed to the enemy's fire, and stood the test handsomely. Company B pushed forward boldly and steadily, drove the enemy, killing certainly 5 and wounding others. The steadiness and bravery of the men, their accuracy of aim, and the coolness of the officers, Capt. Henry Romeyn and Lieut. G. P. Thornton, was gratifying, and entitle them to honorable mention. The conduct of the entire regiment was good. It was their first encounter, and they evinced soldierly qualities; the men were brave and the officers cool. Lieutenant Persons, acting adjutant, rendered me efficient aid. Casualties: Private Henry Prince, Company A, killed; Private Daniel L. Brown, Company C, right leg amputated; Private Jacob Andrews, Company B, severe wound in left hip.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

THOS. J. MORGAN,
Colonel Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry.

Maj. S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of the Etowah.

No. 294.

Report of Col. Thomas C. Boone, One hundred and fifteenth Ohio Infantry, of operations August 31 (Wheeler's raid).

HEADQUARTERS 115TH OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., September 13, 1864.

I have the honor to report: On the 31st of August, 1864, as per order from your headquarters, commenced mustering and inspecting my command on Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad stationed at the different block-houses, beginning at No. 3, then 2 and 1. Left the latter with my escort of six men, in company with Captain Ware, Company F of my regiment, for No. 4 and La Vergne; en route on pike was informed Wheeler's force had captured the latter-named place; arrived at No. 4 without any resistance. Lieutenant Nash, Company G, commanding, was fully prepared and expecting an attack, his house being one that has to be moved and is without a cover. After arriving at La Vergne discovered that I was entirely cut off and could proceed no farther, the enemy appearing on all sides. Lieutenant-Colonel Fitch, then in command, with sixty men

(including musicians), all armed, and [I] regret to state he was not directing with the coolness and judgment necessary to give that assurance and confidence the men have reason to expect of a commanding officer under such circumstances; therefore relieved him on the 5th instant, Captain Hake, Company B, relieving, who now is in command. Without artillery and infantry force, with Block-house No. 4 we saved near three miles of railroad, two large water-tanks, engine for forcing water, and a large amount of Government wood, said to be 10,000 cords; also wounded of the enemy 3, 2 of whom have since died; captured 3 prisoners and 5 horses. The enemy persisted in destroying the water-tanks and engine during the night. By magnifying our force and posting pickets at points where they could best protect themselves and do good execution [we] were enabled to check them. At one time the six men (the picket) turned near one whole company, leaving one empty saddle. Lieutenant Eadie, with his usual coolness and energy, rendered good service. He with his men (Company C) are justly entitled to credit for their coolness and bravery exhibited on this occasion; Captain Ware, Company F, also did good service. Proceeding to Smyrna, Block-house No. 5, at 11 a. m. 1st instant, out of range of our artillery and within half a mile of Smyrna bridge, the railroad was entirely destroyed, ties burned, most of the iron bent, ballast a complete lime-kiln. From examination of premises and report of Lieutenant Orr, commanding Block-house No. 5, with thirty men, Company B, have the following to report: The enemy attacked him between 7 and 8 a. m. 31st instant, after asking an unconditional surrender, to which he answered he did not know its meaning, and gave them to understand in language that could not be misunderstood, "No surrender." The enemy immediately planted four pieces of artillery, consisting of three 3-inch rifle Parrotts and one 12-pounder smooth-bore, and commenced firing at the block-house, continuing two hours and forty minutes, throwing sixty-four shells, five of which came through, four of them exploding, killing 3 of his men, severely wounding the lieutenant and 2 others, and slightly wounding 6. The number of shells striking the building was fifteen; seven struck the timbers above the embankment and below the roof, five penetrating the timbers. During this time a continuous and spirited fire was kept up, driving the enemy from every position within 1,000 yards, and expending near 1,000 rounds of ammunition, killing 1 of the enemy, wounding and capturing 1 prisoner, a messenger from their advance to General Wheeler's headquarters, which at that time was near Smyrna. Numerous attempts were made to burn the bridge; a few well-directed shots in each attempt saved it, with near a mile of railroad. I cannot speak too highly of the coolness and determined bravery and skill displayed by Lieutenant Orr and his little band of soldiers at this block-house, which would do credit to old veterans.

Block-house No. 6, at Stewart's Creek, commanded by Sergt. T. T. Flohr, Company B, was attacked about 12 m. same day, and, unfortunately, surrendered, with but little resistance, and prematurely, they breaking greater portion of arms and throwing ammunition in cistern about the time of surrender and afterward. This block-house was not in the best state of defense, owing to the preparations which had been made for removing it to another place. The ground had been removed from one wing, exposing the door to the enemy's fire. But one shell struck the timbers, and not damaging sufficient

to justify a surrender, in my opinion. The enemy burned the house, bridge, tools, wagons, and captured 6 mules. Block-house No. 7 was attacked by the enemy with musketry alone, doing no damage. The entire amount of damage done to the track between La Vergne and Murfreesborough was 1 bridge burned and about 8 miles of track torn up and destroyed. About one-eighth of the rail, I think, was so injured that it could not be used without the use of machinery to straighten them. No damage was done to block-houses. North of La Vergne about 5 miles of track was torn up and destroyed. The remaining portion of my command between Murfreesborough and Tullahoma was not attacked during the late raid, except an occasional shot from straggling squads of the enemy, no damage being done except the destroying of the railroad. [Of] the extent of injury done to the road in that direction [I] am not fully advised.

Omitted stating at La Vergne, in addition to the Government property saved, that we saved and defended for A. Harver, citizen of Shelbyville, near $10,000 worth of cotton; also saved near same amount for citizen of or near McMinnville. The block-houses north of Murfreesborough on Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad are nearly completed. With but two exceptions, Nos. 4 and 6 in their unfinished condition, they have been of great service in protecting the railroad and Government property in this late Wheeler's raid; when completed, with double casement, will defy any ordinary force.

Captain Campbell, Company K, did good service with his company; they being directly under your command as mounted infantry, therefore defer further comment, knowing their promptness and worth will be properly appreciated by the general commanding. Would be pleased to make favorable mention of some of my non-commissioned officers who distinguished themselves by bravery and coolness but for the length of my report; will merely mention the names of a portion: Sergt. J. J. Clark, Company B, at Block-house No. 5, under Lieutenant Orr, and Commissary Sergt. John Deuble.

I have the honor, captain, to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. C. BOONE,
Colonel 115th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Commanding.

Capt. E. A. OTIS,
A. A. G., Hdqrs. U. S. Forces, Murfreesborough, Tenn.

No. 295.

Report of Capt. William W. Scearce, Fifty-first Indiana Infantry, of operations August 14–15 (Wheeler's raid).

CAMP FIFTY-FIRST INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Chattanooga, Tenn., August 20, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report of the part taken by the Fifty-first Indiana on the 14th and 15th instant, in the expedition against General Wheeler:

The regiment having received orders on the 14th, embarked on board the cars at 5 p. m., and arrived at Tunnel Hill at midnight. Here the regiment disembarked and was ordered to accompany the

artillery through the country to the gap in Rocky Face Ridge, where it arrived at about 3 a. m., and lay in line of battle on Colonel Morgan's (U. S. Colored Infantry) left until after sunrise; we then moved beyond the gap and took a position on the right of the Twenty-ninth Indiana. These two regiments formed the reserve, and occupied a position to the right and rear of the front line. After the charge made by Colonel Morgan's regiment, I was ordered to throw out two companies to protect our flank on the right. The skirmishers soon became warmly engaged: the right of the line, having advanced some distance beyond the main line, suddenly found themselves upon a large body of the enemy concealed in and about a large house. The enemy rushed upon them and demanded their surrender, but I sent a timely support that saved the line, and after more severe skirmishing the enemy withdrew, and my command, with the rest of the force, marched into Dalton. The strength of my command was 380. My loss was 4 wounded, 1 mortally, since died, 1 captured.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

WM. W. SCEARCE,
Captain Company K, Fifty-first Indiana Volunteers,
Temporarily Comdg. Regiment on Expedition.

Col. A. D. STREIGHT.

No. 296.

Report of Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Ohio.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
In the Field, Decatur, Ga., September 10, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Army of the Ohio, in conjunction with the Armies of the Cumberland and Tennessee, under your personal direction, from the time of the concentration of the three armies to the occupation of Atlanta:

On the 26th day of April, 1864, I received your orders directing a concentration of the three armies for active operations, the Army of the Ohio to be the left wing of the grand army, and to rendezvous at Charleston, Tenn., by the 2d of May. My troops were at that time distributed as follows, viz: First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, at Charleston, Second and Third Divisions on the Virginia railroad from Knoxville to Bull's Gap, Fourth and Fifth Divisions distributed for the permanent occupation of East Tennessee and Kentucky. The Cavalry Corps, save two regiments, was in Kentucky, whither it had been sent in the winter and early spring to be remounted. After leaving the necessary troops in my department, I was able to bring into this distant field three divisions of the Twenty-third Army Corps and one division of the Cavalry Corps. The Second and Third Divisions, Twenty-third Army Corps, were soon afterward increased by two brigades transferred from the Fourth and Fifth Divisions. The three infantry divisions were commanded, respectively, by Brig. Gens. A. P. Hovey, H. M. Judah, and J. D. Cox. Maj. Gen. George Stoneman, commanding Cavalry Corps, commanded in person the division in the field. The effective force with which I moved from Charleston, including the cavalry,

which joined before Dalton, was 11,183 infantry, 679 artillery, and 1,697 cavalry, making a total of 13,565. Subsequent re-enforcements amounted to 4,105 infantry, 115 artillery, and 1,493 cavalry; total, 5,713; making an aggregate of troops brought into the field of 19,268.

As an essential part of your plans, it was necessary, preparatory to the withdrawal of the main body of my troops from East Tennessee, to drive the enemy beyond the Watauga River, and effectually destroy the railroad bridges and track, so as to make East Tennessee secure from invasion by the enemy in force. This was thoroughly accomplished by General Cox's division, aided by the Tenth Michigan and Third Indiana Cavalry, and the infantry was concentrated at Charleston on the 2d of May. General Stoneman's command, having to make a long march from Lexington, Ky., joined the army in front of Dalton on the 10th of May. On the 3d of May we moved to Cleveland, on the 4th to Red Clay, and on the 7th connected with the left of the Army of the Cumberland at Doctor Lee's farm, near Tunnel Hill, occupied the gaps toward the east, and reconnoitered the enemy's position on the north point of Rocky Face Ridge. On the 8th Judah's division occupied the point of Rocky Face and the adjacent gap, relieving a portion of General Newton's division, of the Fourth Corps, which had preceded it. Cox advanced toward Varnell's Station, while Hovey remained in reserve. On the 9th we made a strong demonstration against the enemy's right as a diversion in favor of operations upon his rear through Snake Creek Gap. Early in the morning the troops moved into position across the valley east of Rocky Face, Judah on the right, with his flank resting at the foot of the mountain, Cox upon the left, and Hovey in reserve, covering the left. The corps advanced steadily during the day, driving the enemy's skirmishers and capturing several lines of barricades, and finally drove the enemy into their main works, pressed them closely, and occupied their attention until dark. During the afternoon General Hovey was sent with four regiments of his division to support General McCook's cavalry division, which was hotly engaged on our left, but did not find it necessary to bring his troops into action, and was recalled in the night.

The corps remained in position, confronting the enemy's works, until 8 a. m. on the 10th, when it withdrew slowly in line of battle and took position commanding the gaps north of Rocky Face. The enemy made no attempt to follow in force. This movement was a delicate and difficult one, owing to the character of the ground, the position and strength of the enemy, and our comparative isolation from the main army. I regarded it as a complete test of the quality of my troops, which I had not before had opportunity of seeing maneuver in the presence of the enemy, and gave me the fullest confidence in them and their commanders.

The Army of the Tennessee having occupied Snake Creek Gap, General Stoneman, who had just arrived with two brigades of cavalry, was left to operate, in conjunction with General Howard's corps, on the enemy's right, and I moved with the Twenty-third Corps to Villanow on the 12th, and on the morning of the 13th through Snake Creek Gap, leaving one brigade of Hovey's division to hold the western entrance of the gap, and took position facing north, with my left resting on the slope of the mountain and my right connecting with the Fourteenth Corps. In the afternoon we advanced, in conjunction with the Fourteenth Corps, and rested for

the night, with our left, Cox's division, on the Rome and Dalton road, about a mile north of the gap, Hovey's division being left at the gap. The next morning Judah and Cox advanced upon the left of the Army of the Cumberland to the enemy's position on the head of Camp Creek, while a reconnaissance was sent toward Dalton to open communication with the Fourth Corps, which was in pursuit of the enemy, and which was soon found to be within supporting distance. The troops were then ordered to advance, develop fully the enemy's position, and attack. General Cox on the left, after driving the enemy's skirmishers some distance over very rough, wooded ground, and into their works, reformed his troops, assaulted, and carried the enemy's first line. This attack was skillfully conducted and was executed with unsurpassed gallantry. Our loss was heavy and included many valuable officers. General Judah also ordered an assault, but it failed on account of natural obstacles, which rendered it impossible for the troops to reach the parapet in sufficient force. In spite of the most heroic efforts, this gallant division was compelled to retire with heavy loss. General Cox held the position he had carried until late in the afternoon, when he was relieved by troops of the Fourth Corps. Hovey's division was brought forward, and the next morning the corps moved to the extreme left on the Dalton and Resaca road, to support an attack to be made by the Twentieth Corps. The left of the Twentieth Corps, after a successful attack, being itself attacked in turn, Hovey's division was put in advance and sent forward in support. This division of new troops, now for the first time under heavy fire, advanced gallantly over an open field swept by the enemy's artillery, formed upon the left of the Twentieth Corps, engaged the enemy, and assisted in his signal repulse. Night having now come on, Hovey's division was intrenched on the prolongation of the line of the Twentieth Corps, and the other divisions were brought forward upon the flank, when it was found we had reached the bank of the Connesauga, and turned the enemy's right.

The enemy having retreated from Resaca during the night of the 15th, my command moved in pursuit the next morning, crossing Connesauga and Coosawattee, and taking the Spring Place and Cassville road, via Field's Mill, Big Spring, and Marsteller's Mill, to Cassville, where we passed the Army of the Cumberland on the morning of the 19th, and continued the pursuit, General Cox in advance, to the Etowah bridge, driving the enemy's rear guard across the river. My troops then encamped near Cartersville and prepared for the next movement to turn the enemy's position in the Allatoona Pass. Meanwhile Colonel Reilly's and Casement's brigades, of Cox's division, and a part of Stoneman's cavalry, were sent to destroy the Etowah Mills and Iron-Works, which was thoroughly done, involving a loss of immense amount of valuable rebel property. Brig. Gen. H. M. Judah was relieved of the command of the Second Division on the 18th day of May and granted leave of absence on account of physical disability, and Brig. Gen. M. S. Hascall assigned to command that division. On the 23d we marched with twenty days' supplies in wagons and haversacks, under orders to move to position on the left of the main army, ordered to concentrate near Dallas, our left flank and rear covered by Stoneman's cavalry. Following the Twentieth Corps across a pontoon bridge near Etowah Cliffs, we moved eastward across Richland Creek, and then via Richland Mills and Burnt Hickory, and the Second and Third Divisions went into position upon the left of the Army of the

Cumberland. On the morning of the 26th, near New Hope Church, drove the enemy into his intrenchments and gained a position covering the Dallas and Allatoona road. Hovey's division was left near Burnt Hickory to hold the pass until the 30th, when it was relieved by McLean's brigade, of the Second Division, and was brought forward. During the 26th and 27th the command devolved upon Brigadier-General Cox, I being disabled by sickness. From May 26 to June 2 my troops remained in this position, strongly intrenched, in close proximity to the enemy's works and engaged night and day in heavy skirmishing. On the 1st of June General Stoneman was sent with his command to occupy Allatoona Pass, which he did at 6 p. m. of the same day. On the 2d, being relieved by the Fourteenth Corps, we moved again to the extreme left on the Burnt Hickory and Dallas road, near the head of Allatoona Creek, and went into position, Hovey on the right, Hascall left, and Cox center. We advanced about a mile and a half under heavy artillery and skirmish fire, driving the enemy before us, with the hope of turning his right. We succeeded in driving him across Allatoona Creek, where we found him strongly intrenched, his flank beyond our reach with the present development of my troops. General Butterfield's division, of the Twentieth Corps, was in support, but he understood his orders as not authorizing him to engage in the attack. I was, therefore, compelled to defer further operations until the next day, and the troops were hastily intrenched within a few yards of the enemy's line. The advance was made during a heavy rain-storm and against an obstinate resistance. Our loss was quite large, including several fine officers. The next morning, June 3, I withdrew Hovey's division from my right, brought it around to the extreme left, and pushed it forward in column, covered by strong front and flank skirmishers, with orders to strike beyond the enemy's right and reach the Dallas and Acworth road near Allatoona Church. The movement was completely successful. Hovey reached and gained full possession of the road, completely turning the enemy's position and causing him to abandon it at once. Cox and Hascall occupied the enemy's works in their front, but darkness rendered pursuit impossible. During the night the enemy abandoned his whole line about Dallas.

From the 4th until the 8th of June my command maintained substantially its position, while the main army changed front so as to cross the railroad below Acworth, replenished supplies, and prepared for the next movement. Brigadier-General Hovey, commanding First Division, having tendered his resignation, was granted a leave of absence for thirty days, June 9, and the brigades of his division assigned temporarily to the Second and Third Divisions. Subsequently, on the 11th day of August, the First Division was discontinued, and the brigades composing it were assigned to the Second and Third Divisions. On the 9th General Hascall made a reconnaissance on the Burnt Hickory and Sandtown road, and developed the enemy in position along the east branch of Allatoona Creek. On the 10th he advanced in force to the same position and intrenched, while General Cox passed the right of the Army of the Cumberland on the Acworth and Sandtown road, and went into position on Hascall's left, confronting the enemy's works about half a mile north of Hardshell Church. From this time until the 15th was spent in closing in upon the enemy's line, fully developing his position, and reconnoitering upon his left. These operations devel-

oped the fact that the line the enemy then occupied could not be connected with Lost Mountain from the nature of the ground, and was untenable from the weakness of his left flank. On the 15th Hascall pushed forward his right and succeeded in turning the enemy's left, while Cox advanced his center over favorable ground. The enemy made a sharp but short resistance, and fell back to his main line. Hascall made no farther advance that day, and Cox was left in reserve by the advance of the Twentieth Corps converging toward the same point, Hardshell Church. The next day Hascall advanced and developed the enemy's second line from Hardshell Church toward Lost Mountain, General Cox occupying a short interval between General Hascall and the Twentieth Corps. The enemy's position here was found to be a naturally good one, being a series of ridges connecting Lost Mountain with Kenesaw, and strongly fortified throughout its extent. The works were, however, badly located about Hardshell Church, making it a very weak salient, exposed to cross and enfilade fire of artillery. Covers were prepared for our artillery on all the favorable points, and about sunset the batteries of the Twentieth and Twenty-third Corps were opened upon the enemy's salient. A sharp artillery fight ensued, lasting until dark, when the enemy ceased firing and abandoned his position in our front. In the morning we followed in pursuit, Cox on the Sandtown road and Hascall to the right. The enemy was driven back with sharp skirmishing during the day, until he was found in an intrenched position behind Mud Creek, his left near the Sandtown road. A sharp artillery contest was kept up while the troops were being deployed preparatory to crossing the creek beyond the flank of the enemy's works. Before the movement could be made a heavy rain came on, rendering the creek impassable, and making it necessary to suspend operations until the 19th, when the enemy drew back his left behind Noyes' Creek. We crossed Mud Creek, on the Sandtown road, and advanced as far as Noyes' Creek, where the enemy had removed the bridge flooring, and the creek was still too high to be forded. The opposite bank was held by a brigade of dismounted cavalry behind barricades, supported by artillery. On the 20th General Cox relaid the bridge flooring under cover of his artillery and infantry fire, forced the crossing of the creek, and fortified a bridge-head on the opposite bank. On the 22d we crossed the creek in force. General Cox advanced on the Sandtown road to the intersection of the Powder Springs and Marietta road, at Cheney's, and intrenched that position. General Hascall moved toward Marietta and connected with the right of the Twentieth Corps at Kolb's. While reconnoitering with General Hooker, with a view to advancing our troops to a more desirable position, we discovered that the enemy was advancing in heavy force to attack us; our troops were therefore ordered to intrench the position they then held as rapidly as possible, while the Fourteenth Kentucky, of General Hascall's division, which was covering the reconnaissance, was ordered to hold the enemy in check to gain time for the troops to prepare for defense. This gallant regiment detained the enemy an hour and a half, and only retired to the main line when ordered to do so, contesting stubbornly every foot of ground. The enemy now advanced in mass in front of General Hascall and General Hooker's right, but was quickly repulsed with heavy loss by the fire of our infantry and artillery in position. As

soon as the advance of the enemy was discovered General Cox was ordered forward with three brigades, leaving the fourth to hold the position at Cheney's, and took position in reserve upon the right. .

On the morning of the 23d Hascall advanced and occupied, without serious opposition, the position sought for in the reconnaissance of the previous day. The enemy was found in strong works in our front, and the 24th and 25th were spent in trying to overreach his left by extending our line, but without success. On the 26th Reilly's brigade, of Cox's division, pushed forward from Cheney's, on the Sandtown road, and drove the enemy across Olley's Creek, where they held strong ground, well intrenched, with artillery in position. To turn this position Byrd's brigade crossed the creek a mile above the road, reached the wooded ridge beyond, and intrenched. The next morning Cameron's brigade crossed in rear of Byrd, moved down the south bank, and struck the enemy in flank, while Reilly attacked in front. This movement resulted in dislodging the enemy, and General Cox pushed forward Reilly's and Cameron's brigades to the top of the ridge, a mile beyond Olley's Creek, and intrenched there in a strong position, covering the Sandtown road. Colonel Byrd still held his position a mile to the left, while Colonel Barter connected between Colonel Byrd and General Hascall. General Cox's division alone occupied a line full four miles in extent. During this day (the 27th) General Hascall made a strong demonstration against the enemy's position in his front, as a diversion in favor of the assault made by the troops of the other armies, and suffered considerable loss. General Cox's loss, considering the important advantages gained, was small.

General Hascall's division was relieved by troops of the Twentieth Corps in the night of June 30, and on the morning of July 1 passed General Cox, on the Sandtown road, and pushed forward about two miles to the intersection of the Powder Springs, Marietta, and Ruff's Station roads. Hascall's advance was disputed all day by two brigades of infantry and a division of cavalry with a battery of artillery. This force, numerically superior to Hascall's division, was steadily driven back, and by sunset the desired position was gained, and before morning strongly intrenched. One brigade of Cox's division was advanced in the evening to a commanding position on Hascall's left, controlling the interval between him and Cox. Connection was still maintained with the right of the Army of the Cumberland by our picket-line, six miles in length, supported by detached brigades strongly intrenched on commanding points. The next morning, July 2, General Morgan L. Smith's division, of the Army of the Tennessee, arrived on the right, under orders from the general-in-chief to re-enforce my command, and was placed in position in the right of works constructed by General Hascall, thus enabling me to hold more strongly the interval between Generals Hascall and Cox.

During the 1st General Stoneman, supported by General McCook, crossed the Sweet Water with a portion of his cavalry, and moved down the south bank, to gain, if possible, the crossing near Sweet Water Factory, and threaten the Chattahoochee at Campbellton. One brigade (Adams') was left to cover Hascall's right during his advance. Stoneman met no enemy south of the creek, except a few small parties of cavalry, but found the bridge at Sweet Water town partially destroyed and strongly guarded. He was, therefore, unable to secure the crossing that day. The next morning he crossed without

difficulty, only a battalion of militia having been left to watch the crossing, and also reached the river opposite Campbellton with but slight opposition. Our infantry right was now at a point five miles in rear of the enemy's left, ten miles from the key of his position—Kenesaw—and only four miles from his railroad, and six from the Chattahoochee, while we controlled the Sandtown road to the river. The position seemed exposed and the movement to gain it hazardous, yet when once gained and intrenched it was really secure, for the enemy could not detach force enough to dislodge us without abandoning his position about Kenesaw and hazarding a general engagement in open field.

The enemy having retreated from Kenesaw during the night of the 2d, the Army of the Tennessee moved from the left the next morning in accordance with previous orders, and passed my position on the right about 3 p. m. In the mean time my skirmishers, supported by a brigade, were pushed down across Nickajack Creek, in pursuit of the enemy until the Armies of the Tennessee and Cumberland united, when I massed my troops in rear of General McPherson's, ready to support him, if desired. There was, however, no opportunity for using my troops in the pursuit to the Chattahoochee, and on the 6th I moved with my infantry to Smyrna Camp-Ground, and received orders from the general-in-chief to prepare for crossing the river at some point from the mouth of Soap Creek to the Shallow Ford, near Roswell, while Generals Thomas, McPherson, and Stoneman should feign below. General Stoneman was left to continue operations on the right in conjunction with General McPherson, and I have no report from him of his subsequent movements. On the 7th I reconnoitered about the mouth of Soap Creek (Phillips' Ferry), and intended to continue the reconnaissance as far as the Shallow Ford, near Roswell, on the following day, but learning from the general-in-chief on the 7th that the main body of the enemy's cavalry was evidently opposite our right, and that he therefore desired me to cross as soon as possible, I determined to make the attempt to cross by surprise, if possible, or by force, if necessary, at the mouth of Soap Creek (Phillips' Ferry). The point was a very difficult one for crossing in the face of strong resistance, but was very favorable for a surprise, and was the only practicable crossing-place I had had time to reconnoiter. Moreover, my reconnaissance satisfied me that it was held only by a light force with but little artillery. Accordingly, we marched at daylight on the 8th; General Cox had the advance and placed his troops and artillery in the woods near the position assigned them, with such secrecy as to awaken no suspicion on the part of the enemy of the presence of more than a few horsemen. The pontoon train under Colonel Buell, of the Army of the Cumberland, was halted some distance from the river, the boats brought down by hand and launched in the creek far enough from its mouth to be beyond the enemy's view, while General Cox sent a brigade of his division some distance up the river to a fish-dam, very difficult of access, but upon which it was reported footmen could get across. At the appointed time the artillery was pushed quickly into position and opened its fire, a line of battle advanced, rapidly firing, to the river-bank, while the bateaux, loaded with men, were pulled down the creek and across the river, and the advance of Cameron's brigade made their way as well as they might across the fish-dam. The astonished rebels fired a single shot from their single gun, delivered a few random discharges of musketry, and

fled, leaving their piece of artillery in our possession. The crossing was secured without the loss of a man. By night a bridge had been laid, and General Cox had his division across and securely intrenched. Details of expert boatmen from General Hascall's division rendered efficient service in running the bateaux. My thanks are due to Colonel Buell and his regiment for the admirable manner in which they performed their important part. The next morning General Garrard's cavalry crossed the river at the Shallow Ford, near Roswell, and opened communication with my command. Hascall's division also followed General Cox's, and the two divisions occupied a secure tête-de-pont a mile in depth, giving ample room for the *debouché* of the whole army.

The operations against Atlanta and the Augusta railroad commenced on the 18th of July. The Army of the Ohio, being the center in this movement, marched via Cross Keys upon Decatur. No serious opposition was encountered until we reached Peach Tree Creek, about two miles from Decatur. From this point our advance was contested by a heavy force of dismounted cavalry. Hascall, having the advance, entered Decatur about 3 p. m. on the 19th, broke the telegraph line, and destroyed a mile of railroad. The depot, containing a large amount of army stores, also some wagons and other property, were fired by the enemy before they abandoned the town. General Cox turned his head of column near the crossing of Peach Tree, toward Atlanta, and took position for the night about four miles from that place. At evening, upon the arrival of troops of the Army of the Tennessee in Decatur, General Hascall withdrew, and took position in reserve to General Cox. On the 20th General Cox advanced about a mile and a half toward Atlanta against a stubborn resistance, when it became necessary to halt until communication could be opened with the Army of the Cumberland, advancing on the right, and secure his flank, the enemy being in position nearly parallel to the road on which he was advancing. General Cox, therefore, formed line to the right, and when the Fourth Corps came up on the right General Hascall passed to the front, engaged the enemy, and drove him back into his intrenched position, near the Howard house. Here operations were suspended, and the troops intrenched for the night. The 21st was spent in reconnaissance, cutting roads, and opening communication with the Army of the Tennessee, which had advanced along and south of the railroad. At 1 o'clock in the morning of the 22d our pickets discovered that the enemy had abandoned his works in our front, and a reconnaissance soon developed the fact that they had fallen back to the main defenses of Atlanta. Early in the morning we advanced and took up position in front of the Howard house, intrenched, and established batteries, preparatory to operations against the town. Shortly before noon, the enemy having commenced a heavy attack upon the Army of the Tennessee, three brigades of Cox's division and one of Hascall's were put in reserve, ready to act when the general-in-chief, who was present, might direct. About noon Reilly's brigade was sent to Pea Vine Creek, to protect our rear against a force which had turned our left through Decatur, and was reported to be threatening our trains. About 1 p. m. General Cox was sent with two brigades to a point on the railroad about a mile from Decatur, to cover the immediate left rear of the Army of the Tennessee. These dispositions proved ample, and the enemy was deterred from making further attempts to strike our

rear. About 5 p. m. the enemy threatened Hascall's left and attacked the Fifteenth Corps, gaining a temporary advantage at the point where the line of the Fifteenth Corps crossed the railroad. Hascall's reserve brigade and some artillery were quickly put in position on his left, to cover the ground vacated by General Woods' division in its movement toward the center of the Fifteenth Corps, to assist in regaining the lost ground. This artillery did good execution upon the enemy's masses, and assisted somewhat the Fifteenth Corps in its gallant and entirely successful effort to drive back the enemy and regain all that had been lost. My troops were not called upon to participate any further in the action of this ever-memorable day, in which the Army of the Tennessee gained a brilliant victory, but lost its commander, the gallant and noble McPherson.

On the 23d General Cox's two brigades, on the extreme left, were brought back, and we occupied, without material change, the line we had established in front of the Howard house until the night of the 26th, when, the Army of the Tennessee being withdrawn from the left and transferred to the right, our left was retired to flank works prepared for the purpose, while an advanced picket-line was maintained, and frequent demonstrations were made upon the enemy's right to cover the movements being made against his left. These operations continued without important incidents until the 1st of August, when my corps was also withdrawn and moved to the extreme right.

On the 27th of July Major-General Stoneman started, under the immediate orders of the general-in-chief, to make a raid upon the Macon railroad. He succeeded in destroying a large amount of property and doing much damage to the road below Macon. While attempting to return, General Stoneman was captured, with about 600 of his command, about 220 were killed and wounded, and the remainder made their escape, but many of them without arms or horses. The reports of some of the officers who returned, forwarded herewith, give all the details I have been able to gather of this expedition.

On the 2d day of August we went into position along the north branch of Utoy Creek, upon the right of the Army of the Tennessee, preparatory to operations against the enemy's left. General Morgan's division, of the Fourteenth Corps, and General Ward's division, of the Twentieth Corps, which were in reserve near the right, were ordered to support me in case of an attack. The next day General Ward's division was sent to the trenches in front of Atlanta, and the remaining divisions of the Fourteenth Corps ordered to the right, to co-operate in the next movement.

On the 3d General Hascall crossed Utoy Creek at Herring's Mill against strong resistance, and found the enemy occupying a strongly intrenched position in his front. He took position covering the crossing and intrenched under a heavy and destructive fire of artillery. General Baird's division, of the Fourteenth Corps, also crossed at the same place, and took position on Hascall's right, while General Johnson's division, of the same corps, crossed about a mile below and reached the old Decatur and Sandtown road. In the morning the remaining divisions of the two corps crossed and moved into position, General Cox in reserve, to support General Palmer's movement.

During the 4th and 5th no movement of consequence was made. In the night of the 5th General Johnson's division was sent to relieve General Hascall's in the trenches, and the latter was brought to the extreme right. I was satisfied that the enemy's line which

had held our right in check for two days was only an outer line and not held in strong force, and that from the character of the ground and the necessities of the enemy's position the salient of his main line was opposite General Morgan's center. This position was, however, a strong one, being a rough and broken ridge along the east bank of a small branch of the Utoy Creek. I determined to make the attempt to carry this outer line by assault near its point of junction with the main line, in the hope of cutting off the force to our right of the point of attack, and thus being able to gain the enemy's main line before his troops could retire into it. General Reilly's brigade, supported by the whole of Cox's division, was ordered to make the assault. The order was gallantly executed. Some of the men actually reached the enemy's parapet in spite of all obstructions, but the abatis and entanglements were such as to render success impossible, and the gallant brigade was compelled to retire with heavy loss. Being compelled to abandon this plan and content myself with a smaller measure of success, Hascall's division was detached from the right and ordered to find and turn the enemy's left. He crossed the main Utoy Creek about a mile and a half to our right, drove back a large force of the enemy's cavalry, and swept around opposite the point where the enemy's left rested on Utoy Creek, but darkness and a heavy rain-storm rendered further operations impossible. The next morning developed the fact that the enemy had abandoned his position in the night and drawn back his left into his main works. We now pushed forward our whole line from Morgan's center, intrenched our lines confronting those of the enemy, and extended them as much as possible, preparatory to an effort to turn the flank of the enemy's main line near East Point. The line of the Fourteenth Corps was extended to Utoy Creek, about two and a half miles from East Point, and the Twenty-third Corps crossed the creek and reconnoitered toward the railroad, between East Point and Red Oak. It was ascertained that the enemy's line, strongly fortified and protected by abatis, extended beyond the railroad and far beyond the reach of a single corps, unless it were detached to an unsafe distance from the main army. The Twenty-third Corps was intrenched upon the south bank of the Utoy, forming a strong right flank for the army, and a safe pivot upon which the grand movement then contemplated could be made.

Until the commencement of the movement of the army against the Macon railroad, August 25, nothing further was done upon the right except daily demonstrations against the enemy's extreme left to cover the operations of our cavalry. While the Armies of the Cumberland and Tennessee were withdrawing from their trenches about Atlanta and commencing their movement toward the enemy's rear, my command maintained its intrenched position on Utoy Creek. At noon on the 28th it withdrew from its position and followed the Army of the Cumberland to Mount Gilead Church, on Camp Creek, covering the left flank and trains of the main army. On the following day we crossed Camp Creek and took position on the left, immediately on the south bank of the creek. On the 30th we moved onto the railroad at Red Oak, and thence toward East Point about one mile and a half, where we took and intrenched a strong position, covering the movement of the army and trains, and at the same time threatening East Point, which the enemy still occupied in force. At daylight the next morning we moved rapidly to Morrow's Mill, on Flint Creek, making a junction with the Fourth Corps; crossed the creek in conjunction with that corps and moved upon the Macon

railroad. Cox advanced directly upon the Rough and Ready road. Hascall crossed the creek a mile above the mill and occupied roads leading from East Point and Atlanta to protect our flank, while General Stanley took a road to the right via Thame's* Mill. General Cox met no opposition but light cavalry, which he drove rapidly before him until he crossed Mud Creek, a mile from the railroad. The cars were running continually from the direction of Atlanta, stopping in our front and returning, and the resistance in front was rapidly increasing. It was evident the enemy was re-enforcing the threatened point as rapidly as possible. No time was therefore to be lost. The troops pushed forward with the utmost vigor, and by 3 p. m. had driven the enemy from a position well intrenched and covered with abatis, and had gained a firm foothold upon the railroad about one mile and a half below Rough and Ready. General Stanley soon came up upon our right and intrenched. General Cox destroyed a considerable section of track, and drove the enemy back about a mile toward Rough and Ready that evening.

At daylight the next morning, September 1, General Cox pushed his advance as far as Rough and Ready, destroying the track, while General Hascall came in from the extreme left and followed in support of General Stanley in his movement toward Jonesborough. General Cox followed as soon as General Garrard arrived with his cavalry division, to cover our rear and trains against any sudden attack from the north. My troops followed close upon General Stanley's, completing the destruction of the railroad, but took no part in the engagement in front of Jonesborough, being unable to get into position before dark. In the pursuit from Jonesborough to Lovejoy's we made a long and tedious march, through fields and woods, upon the flank of the main army, and got partially into position long after dark, without having been able to engage the enemy.

At 8 p. m. of the 5th of September my troops moved in concert with the other armies, and early the next morning took position on the left near Jonesborough. The march was resumed at 7 a. m. of the 7th, and on the 8th we encamped about Decatur. During the operations upon the right and rear of Atlanta Colonel Garrard's cavalry brigade, the only one of my command present in the field, co-operated with General Garrard's division in covering our left and rear.

I forward herewith the reports of all subordinate commanders except a few who are now absent. Having no full report from Major-General Stoneman, commanding Cavalry Corps, I am able to do no more than to briefly allude to his operations. I forward such reports of his subordinate commanders as have been obtained.

In making a report of a long series of operations signalized by hundreds of skirmishes and actions of greater or less magnitude, amounting in only a few cases to a battle, I have deemed it proper to give only a brief general history of events, referring to reports of subordinate commanders for the details of each day's operations. Reports of division and brigade commanders are herewith inclosed.

In closing my report I desire to put on record my high appreciation of the marked ability and fidelity with which my division and brigade commanders have discharged every duty. Brig. Gens. J. D. Cox and M. S. Hascall, commanding divisions, have especially merited the approbation of the Government and earned the soldier's reward.

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*Called Thorn's in Stanley's report.

The officers of my staff have invariably discharged their arduous and dangerous duties efficiently and gallantly. I have to mourn the loss of two of their number killed on the field—Capt. A. H. Engle, aide-de-camp, at the battle of Resaca, on the 14th of May, and Lieut. Julius E. Karnasch, topographical engineer, while reconnoitering the enemy's lines west of Atlanta on the 4th of August, both gallant and zealous young officers of great promise.

The conduct of my troops during the arduous campaign just closed has merited the highest commendation, and illustrates the peculiar character and qualities of the American soldier. Habitually occupying an exposed position on the flank of the main army, and operating in a rough, densely wooded, and unknown country, they have fought more than 100 days, and fortified their camps as many nights, frequently surprising and driving in the enemy's flank, but never surprised themselves nor compelled to yield their ground to the enemy. Eternal vigilance and unremitting toil, united with firmness and gallantry, have been the price of uniform success.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Comdg. Military Division of the Mississippi.

Consolidated report of casualties in the Army of the Ohio during the campaign ending in the capture of Atlanta, Ga.

Command.	Infantry.			Cavalry.			Artillery.			Total.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	
Headquarters Army of the Ohio	4									4
TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS.										
Second Division:										
First Brigade	78	443	4							525
Second Brigade	54	374	12							440
Third Brigade	50	307	5							362
Artillery							2	9		11
First Division, Second Brigade	33	193								226
Total	215	1,317	21				2	9		1,564
Third Division:										
Headquarters	1									1
First Brigade	155	407	55							617
Second Brigade	98	443	34							575
Third Brigade	14	68	19							101
Artillery							2	8	6	16
Total	268	918	108				2	8	6	1,310
Cavalry command *a*				40	126	900			25	1,091
Grand total	487	2,235	129	40	126	900	4	17	31	3,969

a Approximate; 2 guns captured.

Respectfully submitted.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General, Commanding.

ADDENDA.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO,
No. 104. } *Decatur, Ga., September* 8, 1864.

I. The commanding general deems this a proper occasion to express to the officers and men of the Twenty-third Army Corps his admiration of their patient endurance of great hardship and privation during a winter campaign in East Tennessee, and the pride and satisfaction with which he has witnessed their uniform good conduct and conspicuous gallantry during the memorable campaign which has ended in the capture of Atlanta. The Twenty-third Corps has won for itself an honorable name and a proud place in the history of the nation. In accordance with a suggestion of the major-general commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi, "Knoxville" and "Atlanta" will be inscribed together upon the flags of the corps.

II. The army will be securely intrenched about Decatur without delay, upon lines to be laid out by the chief engineer, after which, until further orders, the time will be devoted to rest, improvement of the health, comfort, and efficiency of the troops and general preparation for the next campaign. The troops will be fully paid and clothed as soon as possible, and every effort must be made to promote their health and efficiency. Under the direction of the division and brigade commanders they will be exercised daily in evolutions of the battalion, brigade, and division, and special attention will be given to dress parades, weekly inspections, guard mounting, and instructions in picket and other guard duty. The general regulations for camp and personal police will be strictly observed. It is the sacred duty of every officer, both to the country and to the gallant soldiers under his command, to do all in his power to promote the health and comfort and efficiency of his troops, to the end that the great object of the war may be accomplished with the least possible loss of time, treasure, and blood. The commanding general trusts and believes that all officers will show the same zeal and efficiency in the discharge of these duties of the camp as they have done in the discharge of the arduous and dangerous duties of the field.

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By command of Major-General Schofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 297.

Report of Surg. Henry S. Hewit, U. S. Army, Medical Director.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
Louisville, Ky., January —, 1865.

The complete medical and surgical history of a great campaign would be the most valuable contribution that could be made to the literature of military medicine. Under the present system of organization and distribution of labor, duty, and the average standard of exact scientific culture and professional enthusiasm, approximate efforts are alone practicable. The present attempt to render a trustworthy report of facts, and some of the results of individual and col-

lective experience, it is hoped may not prove wholly valueless. The observations and suggestions which are called forth by the discussion of the great questions involved are offered in no querulous or fault-finding spirit, but with a sincere desire to do something, however little, to promote the interests of the medical department of the army, the honor of the profession, and the advancement of the common objects, science, military efficiency, humanity, and true civilization. The status of the medical profession is the best index of the state of true civilization in any age or nation.

The Army of the Ohio, which participated in the Atlanta campaign, was composed of the Twenty-third Army Corps and a body of cavalry, sometimes called a command and sometimes a corps, under Major-General Stoneman. At the commencement of the campaign, the Second and Third Divisions, of the Twenty-third Army Corps, were stationed on the line of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, extending as far as Russellville. The cavalry was at Mount Sterling, Ky., receiving a new outfit of horses and equipments. The infantry commenced its march in the latter part of April, and headquarters moved from Knoxville on the last day of the month. The rendezvous was made at Red Clay, Ga., and I joined the command on the 6th of May. The two divisions which had been on duty in East Tennessee, it must be remembered, had passed through all the toil and hardships of the siege of Knoxville, and the subsequent winter and spring campaigns. The First Division, under Brigadier-General Hovey, joined the army at Cleveland, on the march to Red Clay. It was composed of newly enlisted recruits, many of whom were old men and boys, who had been mustered into service without critical inspection. The proportion of disability in the division has been, as a consequence, always exceedingly large. No specific report of this division has been made, for the reason that it was very soon merged into the other two divisions.

The organization of the medical department of the army was as follows: Surg. Edward Shippen, U. S. Volunteers, medical director of the Twenty-third Army Corps; Surg. George A. Collamore, One hundredth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, surgeon in chief Third Division; Surg. J. W. Lawton, U. S. Volunteers, surgeon in chief Second Division; and Surg. J. H. Spurrier, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, surgeon in chief First Division.

Before leaving Knoxville I organized a special operating board, composed of the following officers: Surg. C. S. Frink, U. S. Volunteers; Surg. C. W. McMillin, First Regiment East Tennessee Volunteer Infantry; Surg. S. K. Crawford, Fiftieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Acting Assistant Surgeon J. E. Patterson, U. S. Army, was subsequently added to the board, and directed them to be prepared to set out for the field at a moment's notice.

The plan of conduct on the field, and the arrangements for conveying supplies for each brigade, are appended. The ambulance order had in the mean time been received, and the system which I adopted previously so far modified as to conform to it. A competent officer, Capt. S. Windecker, One hundred and third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was assigned as chief of ambulances, but great difficulty was experienced in obtaining a sufficient number of vehicles fit for use, and mules of good quality. As soon as railroad communication was opened with Knoxville in the spring, I had caused a large quantity of medical and hospital supplies to be accu-

mulated at this point, and from this store the army procured its field outfit for the commencement of the campaign. The troops moved from Red Clay to co-operate with the other forces of the Military Division of the Mississippi on the 7th of May, and participated in the battle of Dalton and Rocky Face Ridge on the 9th. The losses were slight in this engagement. The wounded were promptly removed, and subsequently conveyed to buildings near Tunnel Hill Station, from whence they were sent to Chattanooga. It was found, however, that no sufficient provision had been made for the reception of any wounded, excepting those belonging to the Department of the Cumberland, and consequently I gave directions for the extension of hospital accommodations at Knoxville for the Department of the Ohio. The Department of the Tennessee selected Rome as its hospital center at a later period. The cavalry, with Surg. A. M. Wilder (who had previously been relieved from the Twenty-third Army Corps, and assigned to it in order that its medical organization might be placed on a proper basis, and medical officers instructed in their duties), as medical director, joined on the 10th instant. Not being at this time furnished with ambulances, and the commanding officer refusing to allow them, an order was given by General Sherman to provide for the wounded of the cavalry, when incapable of transportation, by leaving them at the houses of the inhabitants, and contracting to pay $1 per day for their board and care; this amount to be payable in gold by any U. S. disbursing officer. Additional stretchers were procured at this time, and an extra supply of chloroform and stimulants. On the 12th, the troops having been successfully withdrawn from the front of Dalton and Rocky Face, commenced a march by the right flank, by Snake Creek Gap, toward Resaca, whither the enemy had retreated, and on the 13th advanced through Sugar Valley, and went into position.

The battle of Resaca was fought on the 14th and 15th. As soon as the troops were deployed a house was selected as the nucleus of a general field hospital. The two divisions occupied the same ground and the operating staff worked as their services were most needed. Surg. F. Meacham, U. S. Volunteers, having reported and been assigned as surgeon in chief of the Third Division, took temporary charge of the hospital of his division. Primary depots were established in convenient position. The ambulances were stationed at points easy of access, and the wounded, after being temporarily dressed, were promptly conveyed to the field hospital. Operations were performed with exceedingly little delay, and by midday of the 15th all the capital operations had been performed, the wounded sheltered, fed, and the hospital in successful operation. A large quantity of hay was found on the ground and made use of as bedding. A delegation of highly respectable gentlemen from New York and Brooklyn arrived on the field and visited the hospital, who had an opportunity of witnessing the method of improvising accommodations for great numbers of wounded men in the midst of battle. The Sanitary Commission was also present, by its representatives, who rendered important aid. The supplies were abundant, and I am not aware that any soldier suffered for what his case absolutely required, or lost his life through carelessness or neglect on the part of surgeons or attendants. The enemy evacuated his position on the night between the 15th and the 16th. Orders were immediately sent to move the wounded into the station at Resaca for convenience of

supply and transportation to the rear. This was accomplished with much suffering and considerable delay. Temporary hospitals were established at Resaca, the wounded collected from the different field hospitals and transferred to Chattanooga as rapidly as possible. This duty was performed under the supervision of Surgeon Coolidge, lieutenant-colonel and medical inspector, U. S. Army. No action of moment occurred from this time till the battle of Dallas. The movements were in column for a short distance and then frequently, for miles, slowly in line of battle.

There was continued skirmishing, but no very severe marching and no heavy fighting. The country was high and rolling, the water pure, and the weather delightful. The external conditions for successful campaigning were all that could have been desired, and the troops in excellent spirits. The disabilities at this time, as the regimental sick reports will show, were extremely few and of a mild character.

On the 20th the army went into camp at Cassville Station. Orders were given to send all sick and disabled men to the rear, and arrangements were made to obtain fresh supplies and an additional quantity of hospital tents. The entire department was rearranged for a continuance of the campaign, in the most active manner. On the 24th the Etowah was safely crossed, and on the 25th the battle of Dallas commenced. As soon as the Twenty-third Army Corps was in position in front of the rebel works, a safe place at a convenient distance was selected, and the general field hospital of the army established in divisions. Accommodations were extended by building booths of leaves and boughs upon strong frames, and beds were made of pine boughs. The operating staff had in the mean time reported, after discharging their duty to the wounded at Resaca. The fact that no great numbers of wounded were thrown suddenly upon the hospital at one time insured for each case prompt and thorough attention. This hospital continued in operation till the 31st, when the sick and wounded were sent in wagons, carefully packed with boughs, and in ambulances, to Kingston (a distance of twenty miles) for transportation by railroad to the rear. This duty was performed under the immediate superintendence of Surg. R. M. S. Jackson, U. S. Volunteers, and was preparatory to making a movement to the left flank. On the 2d and 3d of June the hospitals were moved up to the rear of the new position occupied by the troops of the Twenty-third Army Corps, which had advanced on the left.

The flank movement having turned the right of the enemy, and the cavalry having occupied Allatoona, on the railroad, it was selected as a site for a general field hospital. Accordingly the sick and wounded which had accumulated since the 31st of May were sent thither, and steps taken to render their condition as comfortable as possible.

The hospital was placed under charge of Surg. C. W. McMillin, and soon afterward Surg. F. Meacham, who was relieved in charge of Third Division by Surg. Charles S. Frink, U. S. Volunteers. The special operating board was now dissolved, and the organization of division hospitals having become perfected, the surgeons of divisions selected their own operators. Surgeon Shippen operated frequently and well, and the practice of primary operations was continued without interruption. Surgeon McMillin remained on duty and attended where his services were required. Surgeon Crawford was placed in charge of the Second Division hospital, and

Surg. J. S. Sparks, of the Eighth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, of the Third Division. I shall have occasion before I close this report to speak of the services rendered by these gentlemen.

The next great military movement was the advance upon the enemy's position at Kenesaw Mountain, covering Marietta and the Chattahoochee. The general hospital was retained at Allatoona and improved as far as practicable. The field hospitals were established in the rear of their respective divisions, and the wounded transferred from there to Allatoona as fast as they became full. The distance was twelve to fifteen miles, and the roads in very bad condition. This method was pursued until the turning of the left wing of Johnston's army was successfully accomplished and Marietta uncovered. This town was immediately made the depot of quartermaster's and commissary supplies, and also the hospital center. I beg leave to refer to the accompanying report* of the acting medical inspector of the department for a full description of the flying field hospital of the Army of the Ohio, which was immediately transferred from Allatoona. The same method was observed in regard to the hospital at Marietta as had been when located at Allatoona. The wounded were transferred as rapidly as possible from the division to the general hospital, first by wagons (well padded with cotton when it could be procured or with pine boughs) and afterward by rail. This duty was superintended by Surgeon Wilder, and too much praise cannot be awarded him for his zeal, intelligence, energy, and humanity. At this period a careful inspection of the entire command was made, and I herewith inclose the report.* The crossing of the Chattahoochee followed, made first by the Twenty-third Army Corps, under the immediate supervision of Major-General Schofield, on the 8th of July, and the battle of the 19th, 20th, and 22d followed, in all which the Twenty-third Army Corps was engaged. The wounded were equally promptly cared for, and the operations were, in all cases primary. They were transferred with care and rapidity to the now well furnished and comfortable hospital at Marietta. On the 1st of August the Twenty-third Army Corps began its movement to the right with the view of cutting the East Point railroad, or taking the station of that name.

This maneuver was followed by the battle of Utoy Creek on the 3d, skirmishing during the succeeding days, and an assault on the 6th. During these engagements, field receiving and operating depots were established near the front, while the main division hospitals were kept some distance in the rear and beyond Utoy Creek.

The assault of the 6th was repulsed, and many of the wounded were left on the ground until the succeeding day, when the extension of our lines to the right compelled the enemy to leave their position and permitted our stretcher-bearers to gather the wounded and bring them in. The position, gradually extended to the right, was held till the 29th instant. There was no severe fighting, but constant skirmishing and a few wounded every day, not averaging more than 8 or 10. On the 29th the last great flank movement commenced. It was preceded by removing the sick and wounded to the general hospital at Marietta and sending back such men as would not be able, in all probability, to make the march. They were transferred by wagons and ambulances to the railroad, a dis-

* Omitted.

tance of eight miles, and thence transferred to Marietta. During the movement the Twenty-third Army Corps was but slightly engaged and the loss was very light. On the march I visited a Confederate field hospital, containing the most severely wounded of the battle of Jonesborough, under charge of Surgeon Abernethy, C. S. Army, and offered him any supplies of medicine or stores he needed; he accepted a small quantity of morphine only. I also obtained permission from General Schofield to furnish him with sugar and coffee, as far as the condition of our supplies would permit. On the 5th the retrograde movement commenced, and on the 8th the Army of the Ohio encamped at Decatur and enjoyed a well-earned and much-needed repose.

The foregoing is a brief sketch of the military features of the campaign, together with the points of interest in regard to the transfer of sick and wounded from front to rear and their care on the field of battle. It was my intention at the commencement of the campaign to have required histories of all the more important cases in order to make a contribution to the medical and surgical history of substantial value. It was found, however, that the necessities of field service, the physical fatigue of officers, and the rapid transfer of patients to the rear, forbade systematic scientific records, embracing complete histories. On the 9th day of June I relieved Surgeon Wilder from the cavalry command and appointed him acting medical inspector of the department, with a view of securing all the facts possible. Through his zeal and industry I am thus enabled to present the results of a very large number of operations. A ratio of the mortality of the entire campaign, both from disease and wounds, is subjoined. A few general observations on the surgical principles and treatment recommended, and generally adopted, are presented with reference to the foregoing brief history and accompanying reports.

A consolidated tabular statement of wounds, injuries, and operations, compiled from the returns made from time to time to the Surgeon-General, is appended.

I found the surgeons of the department divided into two classes (on coming among them), one with extravagant ideas of the power of conservative surgery and greatly exaggerated opinions of its value, and the other despising conservatism and disposed to deny its utility altogether. It is not difficult to understand how such differences should exist, when the results of conservatism in civil life are contrasted with the failures constantly met with in military practice. The men who had read much and seen little were highly conservative, while those who had read little and seen much were the reverse. I made an effort, by the organization of a medical society, before the army left the vicinity of Knoxville, and using every means to secure full attendance and fair discussion, to apply the remedy, by an interchange of knowledge and experience, to false and extreme ideas, and to obtain a safe mean of opinion and practice. For my own part I inculcated in the strongest manner that amputation was to be employed in almost every penetrating injury of the knee joint, and made consultation obligatory in all doubtful cases. The same rule was applied to gunshot wounds involving the ankle joint. Long resections of the continuity of long bones (thigh and humerus) were discountenanced, excepting in certain cases for the relief of suffering and promotion of ease in dressing or transportation. Excision was encouraged when the

head of the humerus was shattered, and partial excision of the tarsus and carpus advised in all cases which gave any hope of saving the hand or foot in a condition of partial integrity and usefulness. The rule was laid down to excise the hip joint when it was severely wounded, without extensive comminution of the shaft of the femur. No case, to my knowledge, favorable for excision of the hip joint occurred in the Army of the Ohio during the campaign. Two cases of amputation at the hip joint have been performed with my sanction and in my presence—one at Knoxville and one on the field near Kenesaw. Both were *dernier ressorts*, and both proved fatal before the patients could be removed from the table.

I may remark, in passing, that I performed the operation of resection of the hip joint, after the first battle of Jackson, Miss., in May, 1863, for comminution of the great trochanter and head of the femur. The patient died in four days, but the progress of the case and the mildness of the symptoms justify, in my mind, the opinion that the operation will frequently save life in a class of injuries, from their nature, almost without exception, fatal. I have removed the larger portion of the greater trochanter twice, with good results, as secondary operations. The principle of removing fragments primarily, when detached, is obvious, and has been recommended to the surgeons of the department. Compound comminuted fractures of the thigh were almost invariably amputated primarily when resection took place. The operation was well borne, and the tables will show a larger proportion than usual of recoveries. In hopeless comminution of thigh, case of position, with reference to drainage and support of the powers of life, were the only points considered in treatment. I have always insisted that this class of cases should be transported by hand whenever it became necessary to move them, and have been usually able to retain them in the field hospitals without removal, excepting for short distances carefully by hand, as long as they lived. When death does not result from primary shock, the average duration of life is from two to three weeks. It is in view of this class of cases and those whose only hope is in absolute immobility, that the question of reciprocity of consideration and courtesy respecting hospitals and all sick and wounded, between belligerents, assumes its immense importance.

There were fifty-nine cases of compound comminuted fractures of the thigh, six of which were immediately fatal. There were forty-eight amputations of the thigh, leaving out those which were not interfered with. The proportion of recovery is 55.5 per cent. One of the cases regarded as hopeless, and treated by resection of the sharp ends of the fragments, is now making a fair recovery, and is mentioned in the list of cases (see James Brewer, private Company K, One hundred and thirtieth Indiana). Resection of femur case No. 2. This point will be reverted to again. Resection in cases of comminution of the shaft of either the radius or ulna was encouraged when one bone was entire, but when both bones were comminuted the practice recommended was to remove loose fragments, smooth sharp points, and hope for consolidation, with secondary amputation in reserve. Primary amputation of the upper extremity was discouraged in all but cases which admitted of no possibility of doubt, due reference being had to prospects for care and the preservation of immobility. The question of amputation of the arm or resection of the elbow joint is often one of great difficulty.

Primary complete resection of the joint offers, in my judgment, the greatest prospect of success. Secondary and tertiary amputations, after osteomyelitis is kindled or fully established, are very dangerous to life, and every moment of delay in the amputations necessitates a greater sacrifice of length. With a full and careful examination and estimate of contingencies, every case must be decided upon its merits, and it is impossible as yet to promulgate a general law. It must, however, be said that the chances for life, preservation of constitution, and prevention of suffering, preponderate in favor of primary amputation when the elbow joint is splintered. In this, as in all traumatic amputations, the section should be through periosteum and bone which are free from injury and have not taken on inflammation, and as low as possible. Excisions of the elbow joint require a great degree of attention, local and general, to insure success, which can seldom be furnished in extemporized military hospitals. In a permanent field, well organized, and supplied with pure water and air, I would not hesitate to make complete excision of the elbow in favorable cases. The law of complete excision for this joint is very generally disregarded in army practice, and the results of the operations are hitherto far from encouraging. I do not think there is any objection to a partial excision when the part injured is small: for instance, the head of the radius, or a small portion of a condyle. I believe the injured portion may be removed with propriety, and the case treated on general principles. I would always recommend partial resection when the case has passed into the pathological condition. Such cases, however, are usually attended by an amount of local and general disturbance which renders amputation the only resource. Complete primary excisions of the head of the humerus is one of the most easily performed and successful operations in army practice.

I deprecate the very long sections of the shaft of the bone, which are sometimes made. I have never seen a useful arm when more than five and a half inches were removed with the head. Partial excision of the head of the humerus is a safe and successful operation. It is especially valuable as a secondary measure, for the removal of caries, or small fragments that have been undiscovered. Scapular motion makes great compensation for anchylosis, and it is frequently better to accept this result rather than incur the risk to life by the more brilliant procedure of complete excision. The utmost conservatism has been recommended and enjoined in regard to the hand and has, as a rule, been practiced with success.

I remark, in passing, that a faulty position is very frequently observed in hospitals, and among discharged and furloughed soldiers, when the fore-arm and hand are in a process of cure from fractures, gunshot injuries, and operations. The hand is almost invariably in a prone position. Asst. Surg. J. D. Johnson, U. S. Volunteers, adapted Smith's anterior splints to meet this difficulty, and introduced [them] into practice at Chattanooga, with my cordial approval, last winter, at the time I was medical director of hospitals at that place. The splint is bent to the proper angle for the elbow, padded and applied to the inside of the arm. It affords easy and efficient support and fully meets the indications of a splint. It effectually counteracts the tendency to pronation, and supports the fore-arm comfortably in the position midway between pronation and supination. I beg leave most respectfully to recommend that wire gauze and perforated sheet zinc, with shears of the requisite size and tem-

per, be supplied as a part of the regular and necessary outfit for hospital and field service. Expectant treatment has been practiced in all cases of penetrating wounds of the head. No cases have occurred in which the use of the trephine promised any advantage. In a penetrating wound of the skull by a minie-ball the amount of injury inflicted is usually fatal in its nature. The prospects of recovery are seldom increased by the performance of a severe operation. The practice recommended is to remove spiculæ of bone and any foreign substance or clot that may be within reach, but not to probe the wound, or make too frequent examinations. Cold to the head, sedatives, and in some cases stimulants, rest, and expectancy, are the rules which have been observed.

The same law of expectancy is applied to wounds of the intestines. It is next to an impossibility, when a soldier is wounded in the abdomen, cutting the intestines, but that their contents should escape into the peritoneum. The necessity of lifting and handling, and the agitation of transportation to a considerable distance, render this result next to an infallible certainty. Some cases might be saved, perhaps, if they could be examined at the moment of reception of the wound, the edges pared and closed with silver wire.

The opportunity to do this has generally passed by the time the patient reaches the hospital. I think it admits of question whether greater effort should not be made to seek out the wound, close it by silver wire, and endeavor to obtain primary union, while peritonitis and constitutional disturbance are treated on general principles. Wounds of the chest, neck, and face have been frequent in proportion, from the fact that breast-works are immediately thrown up when the troops come into position. Gunshot wounds of the chest have been treated by closing the wounds with ordinary dressing and on general principles. The insertion of morphine into wounds of the chest, attended by pain and dyspnœa, has been of the utmost advantage. I made the insertion of morphine into all painful wounds a standing order of the medical department, and it has acted so admirably as to enlist every surgeon in favor of the practice. Its good effects are especially remarkable in painful wounds of the joints, abdomen, and chest. From one to three grains are inserted on the point of the finger. I desire especially to call the attention of the profession to this practice, which is simply a generalization of the well recognized application of morphine hypodermically. The circular method has been the one almost universally adopted in amputations. One amputation through the knee has been performed with tolerably satisfactory result, in which the cartilages were not removed. In the majority of amputations at the lower third, the operation was performed just above the condyles, without opening the medullary canal. When practicable, I give my decided preference for amputation through the knee joint. A series of cases has been reported to me in another department, in which the cartilage was left, the flaps being brought smoothly over the ends of the polished condyles. These cases are reported as having done exceedingly well. The case in my own department, just referred to, was doing well when last heard from, with the exception that abscesses had formed on the stump, undoubtedly depending on the ulceration of cartilage. I would advise the removal of the condyles in all cases in which the surroundings were favorable. In operations which become necessary under circumstances indicating danger from erysipelas or gangrene, I would allow the cartilage to

remain, with the view of presenting the least possible surface capable of infection. I have studiously discontinued the use of sutures and adhesive straps in flaps of amputation, and recommended the wet muslin strap dressing, as advised by McLeod. It is, I am satisfied, a great gain over the old method, and is a saving of time and labor, beside being in the interest of cleanliness and simplicity.

Tetanus has not occurred. Its absence is owing to the speedy removal of the wounded from the field, to the sufficient shelter provided, and to the mildness of the temperature, the purity of the atmosphere, and the prompt and speedy attention which all wounds received at the hands of the surgeons. The care which was taken in securing the blood vessels at the time of operation prevented secondary hemorrhage from stumps, no cases of which are reported.

There was, however, in many cases, a great amount of scorbutic oozing, necessitating the application of numerous ligatures and the free use of styptics. Of secondary hemorrhage from wounds of vessel, two cases are given in full in the subjoined reports. (See J. W. Clark, sergeant Company I, One hundred and twenty-ninth Indiana, amputations of the leg, upper third, case 5; and R. J. Walker, private Twenty-second Indiana Battery, amputations of the leg, middle third, case 2.) The principle of practice enjoined has been ligature above and below in cases of recent wounds, and ligature in continuity on the cardiac side when the probability of securing the ends of the artery was considered doubtful. Surgeons were advised in such cases not to hesitate to use the actual cautery. I arrested by this means, after the battle of Chattanooga, secondary hemorrhage from the brachial artery, which had sloughed, and which could not be secured without a ruinous dissection of the arm. The hemorrhage was arrested and the limb saved. A coincident gangrene was likewise extinguished. Two cases only have required ligature of main trunk, and in these cases the ligature was applied above and below the opening. Several examples have occurred of concussion from the explosion of shells near the head. The phenomena of this class of injuries are of a mixed character, partaking both of concussion and shock. The symptoms are those of acute nervous and cerebral irritation. The most remarkable case which I have seen was that of an officer who was under charge of Surgeon Hiese,[a] of the One hundredth Illinois Regiment (now of Chicago), at Chattanooga, and has probably been reported by him in full. The symptoms in this class of accidents are those of irritative depression, and very persistent. They have a tendency to terminate in meningitis, mania, and death, or softening and fatuity, with an equally certain but more protracted fatal result. Hospital gangrene did not appear. A few cases of traumatic gangrene occurred, which showed no tendency to spread. They were readily controlled by creosote, charcoal poultices, and internal stimulants. I take this occasion to record my unqualified preference for bromine in the treatment of gangrene, and to express the opinion that its local and internal use will furnish the remedy for a large class of septic and contagious diseases, hitherto as intractable as was hospital gangrene to the hands of the older military surgeons.

I have placed on file in a former report a case of pyæmia cured by the administration of Bibron's antidote. The diseases of the

[a] If Dr. Hiese, who is now out of the service, has not reported this case, I would recommend that he be requested to do so.

campaign have been principally diarrhœa and a mild form of intermittent, typhoid fever (typho-malarial fever), and typhoid cachexiæ, depending on vital exhaustion, from over-fatigue, the exhausting discharges, and perhaps poisonous secretions of diarrhœa, either independently or combined, have been common. Contagious or pestilential diseases have not occurred. The fevers have not presented a pestilential type and the hospitals have been free from typhus poison. Scorbutus has existed constantly, a modifying influence of apparent health and definite disease. Scorbutus has not manifested severe symptoms at any time. The rapid healing of wounds with frequent constitutional decline, depending on this cause, has been observed. It existed rather as a vague cachexia than a definite disease. It was antagonized in the early part of the summer by an abundance of blackberries, and later by green corn, sorghum cane juice, and vegetables. The report of the acting medical inspector gives all the information on the subject which it was possible to obtain. The statistics of the affection are given in the report of the acting medical inspector accompanying. The treatment recommended in diarrhœa, when acute, was mild alkaline purgatives followed by astringents and tonics, and a carefully regulated diet, as far as circumstances would permit, but without starvation or too great restriction. The combination of Fowler's solution and tincture of opium has been found an excellent remedy for chronic diarrhœa, and the practice of painting the abdomen and spine with iodine is frequently a very great advantage. I take this occasion to record the observation, which has been confirmed by the experience of more than one competent witness, that arsenic in combination with opium increases the therapeutical power of the latter in certain directions, and diminishes its secondary unpleasant effects. The narcotic influence appears to be diminished, while its stimulating, regulating, and astringent properties are decidedly enhanced. This practice of applying iodine to the spine is of use also in the fevers of congestive type, and, by relieving the passive congestion of the spinal chord, frequently enables the organ to generate and transmit power sufficient to remove local obstructions and restore integrity of vital function. The subject of prevention of disease, and saving the soldier from unnecessary hardship, exposure, and suffering, constantly asserts its importance, both from the point of view of national economy and humanity. Justice, humanity, and the public good coincide in demanding that all causes shall be removed which unnecessarily exhaust and destroy the soldier. At least four-fifths of the army diseases are preventable, and the ranks may be made a training school of athletes, instead of a mill to grind strong men to powder. It is impossible to recite all the causes of premature destruction or in one word to point out the remedy. I earnestly recommend a commission which shall be neither a meddlesome usurper of the prerogatives of the medical department or a mere dispenser of the public munificence, but which, composed of the highest talent and the largest experience in and out of the service, shall remodel the legislation on the subject of the soldier till a system is adopted as perfect as system can be made. It will then remain to educate and train medical officers to their duties, and cultivate a noble emulation by means of which the working of the system may accomplish the good for which it is designed. This question becomes all the more important in view of the large standing armies which it will be necessary to raise and maintain for the future.

A chair of hygiene should be established at West Point, and the surgeon of the post should be the professor of the science of the physical well-being of the soldier. The obligation on the part of the officer to take care of the soldier is an essential principle of military ethics, but one which at the present time is almost universally disregarded. A provisional ambulance system was adopted previously to the publication of the ambulance order. The provisions of the order have been in force, and a complete ambulance organization is in full force and operation. The chief of ambulances, Capt. S. Windecker, of the One hundred and third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, is an excellent and faithful officer, and the duty of transporting the sick and wounded and of removing them from the field to hospital has been performed in the most systematic and praiseworthy manner. I have recently, since the close of the campaign, made arrangements for the repairing and refitting of all the ambulances, for stuffing the cushions and sides two or three times their original thickness, and for supplying them with hold-fast straps. I have also obtained an order from the commanding general for the purchase of a brilliant kerosene lantern for each ambulance, and large sized white and red conductor's lanterns for sergeants to carry at night in conducting trains and for the signal lights of field hospitals. The want of these articles has been severely felt on the campaign.

I cannot speak too highly in praise of the system of hospitals by division. In large armies the division is the military unit. The regimental medical officers of the division should, when practicable, do duty in the division hospital by roster, thereby improving their knowledge, and cultivating an honorable emulation. I would recommend that the division hospital be formally established by orders, and that a complete system of registration and report be required from them. By this method a vast amount of statistical information can be saved, which is now irretrievably lost or but partially and imperfectly collected. I recommend one medicine wagon to a brigade, for the supply of the medicine chest and panniers of the regiments; a complete portable shop for the division hospital, with additional articles in boxes, carried in baggage wagons, and a small supply train for the corps or army, adapted to the nature of the service and the distance from the depot. The medical purveyor of the corps or army should be compensated for his risk in receipting for public property, and should be selected for his known qualities, as a trustworthy business man and skillful surgeon, in order that an additional operator may be secured. The division hospital, with an allowance of one hospital tent for each regiment, will be ample for all circumstances, excepting those of very great emergency. It should receive all sick from the regiments excepting those who are able to move with the troops. Economy of labor, the lightness and efficiency of the regiment, are thus greatly promoted. The sick are collected at one place, and their final disposition is rendered easy and certain. This system will render the presence of one medical officer only necessary at a time with a regiment.

In bearing my testimony to the zeal and fidelity of the majority of medical officers, I am compelled to record my opinion that great injustice is done them, to the profession, and to the general interests of the service from the absence of progressive promotion and increase of pay. The increase of responsibility in administrative positions brings with it no corresponding increase of rank, with the exception of the Surgeon-General and the Assistant Surgeon-Gen-

eral, while it calls for the exercise of the functions of high rank and a corresponding expenditure. The world is governed by the standard of society, and it is useless to hope for the prominent services of accomplished and trustworthy men, when the only means of receiving such qualities are ignored. The military mind is influenced in regard to the profession of medicine applied to armies by the traditions of the middle ages. There is also reason to suspect that the despotic element which exists, in connection with supreme command, although by no means necessary to its highest and most complete exercise, takes offense at the independence of judgment which, in his own sphere, is one of the attributes of the medical officer.

The military mind fails to apprehend the change which has been wrought in the profession of medicine, or to understand how essential its honor and influence are to the well-being of troops, the efficiency of the service, discipline, the principles of humanity and real heroism. It would hardly seem to require the assertion that the medical department should be on a level, so far as rank, pay, and military respect are concerned, with the next honorable staff departments, and that medical officers, individually, should be required to correspond in attainments, character, and soldier-like qualities with that standard. If the purely military portion of the service chooses the standard of the middle ages, when barbers, farriers, and sow-gelders, as a rule, constituted the medical staff of armies, they ought not to complain when they have the misfortune to fall into the hands of medical officers of a quality and character little superior to the leeches of the days of Pepin, Clovis, and Charlemagne.

There is more than enough of the rank of major. The aggregate rank and pay, distributed through the grades, from major-general to lieutenant, according to service, functions, and qualifications, is enough to remedy the existing evil without additional expense. The difference in the expense of employing and paying highly-qualified men would be saved annually by economy and precision in the administration of costly drugs. The idea of expense, however, ought not to receive a moment's consideration. The Government can afford to do simple justice to an able and honorable body of military surgeons, and thereby elevate the standard of medicine throughout the country, advance the interests of humanity and civilization, and woo many young men from objectless and worthless lives into a path of honor and ambition. The standard of the medical profession, as was said before, is a gauge of the civilization of a country and a measure of the real advancement of an age or people.

I beg leave to suggest that it might be possible to form a corps of surgeons of reserve, from approved medical officers, whose terms of service have expired, and from surgeons of volunteers, who are mustered out at the end of the war, or who may honorably resign; that this corps should have certain privileges granted by legislation, and be subject to call on emergency, returning with the same rank they retired with, but not to the prejudice of surgeons remaining permanently in service. This corps should be considered in the light of honorary membership of the regular staff, and be selected with strict reference to service and merit. The plan is not offered as mature, but the idea is suggested for elaboration if entertained. I recommend the institution of prizes for the best collection of reported cases in military surgery and medicine.

I do not believe any other method will call forth the facts and information, which are now lost. Honor and reputation are the stimuli to intellectual labor, as they are to military daring. They alone can overcome the inertia of fatigue and the indifference consequent upon constant observation of the scenes of military practice and the exhaustion of uninterrupted labor. A series of thoroughly reported cases is all that is now wanting to enable us to present the world with the most perfect system of military surgery that has appeared, and make our observation and experience the point of departure and the standard of comparison for the future.

I earnestly recommend that an effort be made to bring the staff and the profession in closer harmony. The profession is the mother of the staff and its professional judge. I would recommend a standing committee, to be appointed by the National Medical Association and the medical department of the Army, to take cognizance of the mutual relations of the staff and the profession, to urge memorials upon Congress, and to draft and present resolutions in the association. In this connection, I would urge upon academies of medicine and State societies to take particular pains to find out the merits of the medical officers coming from their respective districts, and adopt suitable measures to express their approbation for those who have done honor to themselves and the profession by extraordinary ability and distinguished service. A very admirable author remarks on the efficacy of praise:

> No one can deny that animals and men in particular are keenly susceptible to praise. Nor is it a less commonplace truism that the desire of approbation is at the root of those actions to which the interest of the societies they are held to benefit or adorn has conceded the character of virtue and sought to stimulate by the promise of renown. We are much more inclined to resort to its contrary, and niggards of praise are prodigals of censure.

These remarks are particularly applicable to the relations of the staff with the Government, and the professional and non-professional public. Rebuke and censure have been unsparingly bestowed; praise, honor, and renown withheld or sparingly doled with an unwilling hand and an ungracious expression. To return to the point to which we have briefly alluded, the most important of all reforms, however, is in the state and condition of the common soldier. It is of absolute importance that line and company officers be taught to take an interest in the physical well-being of their men; that the load that the soldier is required to carry be lightened; that the length and rapidity of marches be diminished; that regularity and quality of food be secured, and sufficient time for rest and recuperation afforded. The average capability and endurance are gauged by the strongest man in the command, and the rapidity with which the horse of the commanding officer can walk, made the standard for the marching of the soldier, overloaded with knapsack, musket, ammunition, and rations, and frequently intrenching tools superadded. A system which will secure to the soldier the highest physical development of which he is capable will render forced marches easy of accomplishment when they become necessary. Troops in a high state of health and strength can endure occasional drafts upon their endurance without detriment.

The advantages in a military point of view are obvious. I offer it as my deliberate opinion, based on three years of the most ample experience, that the rapidity and length of marches, and the load which the soldier carries, have more to do with depleting our armies

than all other causes put together. The field, instead of being the school for the highest form of physical training and muscular development, is a treadmill in which the weak and delicate are infallibly destroyed, and the most robust gradually reduced to their capital stock of health and strength, and finally compelled to succumb. The vast amount of functional and organic disease of the heart and kidneys is ample proof, if proof were wanting. In a marching column, taken anywhere and at any time, under the present system, over 30 per cent. will be found suffering from abnormal circulation of the blood. This method exhausts the organic nervous system, and deprives vital organs of the necessary supply of power. Derangement and organic changes necessarily follow. I desire to add my testimony to the vast amount already written and spoken on the subject of cooking by companies. Company cooking ought to be held to be of the first consideration. The practice of letting the soldier take his raw food and cook it as he best can, is fruitful in waste both of substance and life. The savings of a well-conducted company kitchen will more than pay for the hire of good cooks, and it is only necessary, to make the system effective, that the company officers should devote themselves to the subject with zeal and interest. The result in saving the numerical and physical strength of the company and regiment will tell in military success and the reputation of the officers, in addition to the advantages of a superior state of discipline and improved conditions of the soldiers as men, and especially as citizens of a republic. The want of intelligent care and conservation of the private soldier has had more to do with the prolongation of the war and the mishaps which have occurred than any one or any series of causes combined. If our men had been kept at this normal standard of vigor, they would have gone over every obstacle placed before them, precisely as they went over Missionary Ridge on the ever-memorable 25th day of November, 1863.

The demand which the war has created for educated and skillful surgeons renders the present an exceedingly opportune moment for securing just State legislation on the question of dissection. All students should be thoroughly instructed in operations and required to practice them on the dead body, until they become perfectly familiar with customary operative methods and acquire elegance and dexterity in handling the implements of this trade. Subjects for this purpose should be furnished abundantly and gratuitously. No opportunity was ever offered to the medical profession of a country to vindicate its own honor more favorable than the present. The country sees and recognizes the profession as it never did before. The profession can now assert its supremacy over all the forms of quackery and vindicate its claim to the gratitude of the nation, while it asserts its prerogative as the most enlightened and beneficent of all human institutions; can accomplish this by making its voice heard for the protection of the health and life of the common soldier. Two-thirds of the disability and deaths arise from causes capable of prevention. The church and the Christian religion are the conservators of the soul of man. The medical profession is the conservator of his body, which is the "Temple of the Holy Ghost." The tendency of physical exhaustion, which is physical despair, is to mental and spiritual despair the most fruitful source of crime.

It is through these channels (dimly indicated) the profession can exercise a part of its function, as the promoter of true civilization

and of the life of the state. The subject of reciprocity between the medical department of belligerents and the mutual protection of hospitals and their occupants is one which the profession should urge upon the Government, and never relax its efforts till the principle is fully recognized and inaugurated. The hospital should, under all circumstances, be held sacred. Surgeons and attendants engaged in their legitimate duties should not be subject to capture, and hospital stores and medicines should have free transit and enjoy freedom from capture or confiscation. The question is of the utmost importance in its most obvious view in saving life and mitigating suffering on the field of battle, and taking away the necessity for sudden and most distressing removals of wounded men according to the exigencies of conflict. Its remote influences in mitigating the asperities of war, promoting true civilization, and advancing the interests of science, are still more important and profound. I have called attention to this subject on several occasions, and have always acted upon the principle, as far as possible, in my official intercourse with Confederate surgeons. I believe that a system with proper military restrictions may be devised and adopted that shall fully meet the demands of humanity and science. It can be effected by the combined action of the profession and the medical department of the Army. It would do more than any measure, either military or political, to realize the desire of every patriot—the restoration of an harmonious Union.

The general performance of duty on the part of the members of the medical staff has been excellent.

I take pleasure, in naming certain officers who have exhibited extraordinary qualities of industry, intelligence, and skill: Surgs. Charles W. McMillin, Charles S. Frink, S. K. Crawford, and Thomas H. Kearney, as members of the operating board, performed excellent and faithful service; Surgeon McMillin's services were recapitulated in a special published order. Surgeons Frink and Lawton, U. S. Volunteers, have shown industry, vigilance, and ability as surgeons in chief of divisions, and are rapidly acquiring the knowledge and experience necessary to fill successfully the highest position in the department. Surg. Edward Shippen has rendered valuable service as medical director, first, of the post of Knoxville, and [then] of the Twenty-third Army Corps in the field. He is now the acting medical director of the Army of the Ohio. Surgs. S. K. Crawford and J. S. Sparks, in charge of the Second and Third Division hospitals, have manifested the utmost devotion, courage, patience, and intelligence in the performance of their arduous duties, and a remarkable faculty of adapting means to ends and creating comfort and well-being out of apparently hopeless circumstances, on the plain or in the forest. Surgs. J. H. Rodgers, One hundred and fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; D. L. Heath, Twenty-third Michigan Infantry; C. D. Moore, Thirteenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry; J. T. Woods, Ninety-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and William H. Mullins, Twelfth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, distinguished themselves as operators, surgeons of sound and trustworthy judgment and practice. The executive duties were also ably and promptly performed. Surg. Josiah Curtis conducted the business of the office of the medical director at Knoxville in a correct and methodical manner. The general hospital of the Army of the Ohio was managed with ability by Surgeon Meacham, U. S. Volunteers, and the Asylum general hospital at Knoxville was brought to a very high

state of perfection by the intelligence of Asst. Surg. W. W. Wythes, U. S. Volunteers. Asst. Surg. S. H. Hornor, U. S. Army, has performed the duties of purveyor of the department faithfully and correctly. Surg. H. L. W. Burritt, U. S. Volunteers, performed valuable and arduous services as special purveyor in the field during a portion of the campaign, and as acting medical inspector of the Twenty-third Army Corps. I am particularly indebted to Surg. A. M. Wilder, U. S. Volunteers, acting medical inspector of the department, for his industry, intelligence, zeal, and conscientious performance of duty. The successful conduct of the medical department during the campaign is due more to his labors than any other officer, and the reports and the results of cases are gathered by his industry and devotion to duty. He has also proved himself to be an able operator and a surgeon of excellent judgment, which is constantly improving with experience. I recommend him to the favorable notice of the Surgeon-General and Assistant Surgeon-General.

I beg leave to make honorable mention of Hospital Steward M. C. Wilcox and Private A. J. Goodhue, chief clerk in the office of the medical director, for faithful and intelligent discharge of duty and deep personal interest in the good of the service, and the correct transaction of the business of the office. The hospitals of the District of Kentucky have not been under my personal supervision, and it would not, therefore, be proper to make any mention of them in this report. The character of the principal ones, Jefferson and Joe Holt, are fully established, and reflect honor, especially the former, upon the medical department of the West.

In conclusion, I beg leave to submit the following résumé of the various reports and returns. It cannot be offered as absolutely correct, but it approaches so nearly the exact truth as to furnish a legitimate basis for conclusions and generalizations:

During the campaign from May 1, 1864, to August 7, 1864, inclusive:

Mean strength of the command	12,415
Total number taken sick during the same period	24,068
Total number of wounded	2,666
Ratio of sick per 1,000	1,938.62
Ratio of the wounded per 1,000	24.74
Total number sent to general hospital, including both sick and wounded	6,360
Ratio of 1,000 per mean strength	512.28
Total number of deaths in division hospitals in the field from disease	32
Total number of deaths from wounds	243
Ratio of deaths per 1,000 from disease	2.54
Ratio of deaths per 1,000 from wounds	19.57
Deaths from all causes in the general field hospital, Army of the Ohio	*a* 90
Amputations at—	
Middle third, thigh	10
Lower third, thigh	23
Upper third, leg	10
Middle third, leg	5
Lower third, leg	8
Upper third, arm	3
Middle third, arm	3
Lower third, arm	8
Upper third, fore-arm	2
Middle third, fore-arm	5
Lower third, fore-arm	4
Hip joint	1
Knee joint	1
Shoulder joint	4
Wrist joint	2

a This exceedingly small number is to be explained by the fact that all cases of disease which threatened to prove serious were sent to the rear.

Exsections at—	
Shoulder joint	13
Elbow joint	4
Resections of—	
Continuity of femur	2
Continuity of tibua	1
Continuity of fibula	5
Cases in which portions of the continuity of the shaft of the humerus have been removed	8
Resections of—	
Continuity of radius	8
Continuity of ulna	13

I have the honor to state that the report and details of the military operations which followed from the 1st of October, when the Army of the Ohio left Decatur, Ga., including the retreat from Pulaski and the battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., to the 14th of January, 1865, when it was relieved from the Department of the Ohio and ordered to Annapolis, Md., will be forwarded as soon as the materials can be collected and compiled.

H. S. HEWIT,
Surgeon, U. S. Vols., Medical Director Dept. of the Ohio.

No. 298.

Reports of Capt. William G. McCreary, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Chief Signal Officer, of operations May 1–June 30.

CAMP IN THE WOODS, GA., *June* 9, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I would respectfully make the following report of operations during the month of May:

May 1, I reported to General Schofield at Charleston, where the signal party of the Twenty-third Corps was then lying in camp with the corps. General Schofield informed me that we were to co-operate with the Armies of the Tennessee and Cumberland.

I considered it necessary to have an understanding with the chief signal officers of those armies relative to co-operation, and on 2d instant went to Chattanooga to confer with Captain Babcock; Captain Howard was not accessible at that time. Proper arrangements were made so that no difficulties could arise, and that the signal flag should be recognized whenever displayed, without reference as to what corps or army it belonged. The cipher countersign for the month was agreed upon and sent to Captain Howard the first opportunity. I returned to Cleveland, the corps having moved to that place. On the 4th the Army of the Ohio, occupying the left flank of the grand army, took up its line of march toward the Georgia line. I was unable to accompany it and returned to Knoxville. I ordered Lieutenant Herzog to attempt at all available points to keep our corps in communication with the corps on the right, as the columns moved several miles apart. He did so, but as our movements were rapid, but little opportunity was offered for duty. On 7th instant a demonstration was made by Fourth Corps against Buzzard Roost; the Twenty-third Corps was to support it. The latter succeeded in taking a ridge. A station was immediately opened communicating with Fourth Corps, and also with headquarters Twenty-third Corps. The direct lines were short, but were constantly used, as communi-

cation by orderly was very difficult from the character of the country. This station was continued as one of communication and observation. From this point Dalton and the enemy's movements were visible and reported until 12th instant, when we moved by the flank, leaving Fourth Corps to answer the enemy, while we moved by way of Snake Creek Gap on Resaca. I forgot to mention that I had joined the party on Tuesday, the 10th instant. Captain Babcock, after the passage of the gap, had established a station on mountain five or six miles to the rear, but from which the Fourth, Twentieth, Twenty-third, and, perhaps, the Sixteenth Corps were visible. By the use of this as a central station, radiating lines of communication were opened. We opened with them, but as our corps alone and in mass were hotly engaged during the 14th, there was not any necessity for signaling. On 15th we supported Hooker; since then, until end of month, we have been constantly moving, and our principal duties have been observation and reading and reporting rebel signals.

Lieutenant Galbraith was relieved from duty on 11th instant, his resignation having been accepted by the War Department.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. G. McCREARY,

Captain and Chief Signal Officer, Dept. of the Ohio.

Capt. HENRY S. TAFFT,

Signal Officer, Washington, D. C.

CAMP IN THE FIELD, *June* —, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of operations and movements of signal corps for the month of June, 1864:

At commencement of month had an observation station on Stoneman's Hill, the highest point accessible to us from where we could watch rebel signal station on Lost Mountain, messages from which, deciphered and referred to the commanding general. About the 5th, our cavalry having occupied Allatoona Pass, an attempt was made by Captain Case and myself to open communication, but our army moved and we abandoned it. Until 14th instant short lines of local importance were opened, when, Pine Mountain being in our possession, a radiating station was opened, and our corps was immediately put in signal communication with General Sherman, some eight miles distant. On 17th instant, our cavalry having driven the enemy from Lost Mountain, Lieutenant Reynolds opened station and Captain Daniels, who was with General Schofield, answered the Lost Mountain station. From this point also communication was opened with Pine Mountain, when my other station communicating with Pine Mountain was broken up. Lost Mountain was occupied until end of month, communicating with four stations—No. 1, to Pine Mountain and thence to General Sherman's headquarters, about fourteen miles; No. 2, to General Thomas' headquarters, eleven miles; No. 3, to General Hooker's headquarters, eight miles; No. 4, to General Schofield's headquarters, seven miles. The value of Lost Mountain as a signal station was that it was in direct communication with the various headquarters and all communication from one to another must be sent by that line, as no direct communication could be opened from one to another. Thus, for instance, communications were sent from General Schofield to Lost Mountain, thence to Pine Mountain, thence to General Sherman, a distance of nineteen or twenty miles by the

line and about nine or ten miles by air line. Communications of forty words in cipher code have been sent over the line and answer returned in thirty or forty minutes. Besides these, we have temporary and observation stations on the field and during engagements.

The officers of the corps and the enlisted men have been faithful and attentive to their duties.

Our casualties, &c., are 5 men sick in hospital, Sergeant Blood wounded, Private Marshall, died.

I am unable to make report of messages sent and received during the month, as I have not yet received the report of the officers. They will number over 200. The labors and fatigues have fallen heavily on myself, as the number of officers in my detachment was too small to permit any of them to be detached to take charge of quartermaster, ordnance, or signal departments, and consequently I had to perform all the labor as well as to open and attend to signal stations. I have more assistance now, as three of the officers, instructed by Lieutenant Barrett, have been ordered into the field and are reported as excellent officers.

The commanding general of Department of the Ohio appreciates the services of the corps and makes all proper allowances for the natural difficulties with which we have been surrounded.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. G. McCREARY,

Captain and Chief Signal Officer, Dept. of the Ohio.

Capt. HENRY S. TAFFT,

Signal Officer, Washington, D. C.

No. 299.

Report of Brig. Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations May 3–June 9.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,

In the Field, June 9, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to herewith transmit a brief report of the operations of the First Division of the Twenty-third Army Corps from the 5th day of April, 1864, to the present date:

The division is composed of the following regiments and batteries, to wit: One hundred and twentieth, One hundred and twenty-fourth, and One hundred and twenty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, constituting the First Brigade, under the command of Col. Richard F. Barter, and the One hundred and twenty-third, One hundred and twenty-ninth, and One hundred and thirtieth Indiana Volunteers, constituting the Second Brigade, commanded by Col. John C. McQuiston. The Twenty-third Indiana Battery, commanded by First Lieutenant Houghton, and the Twenty-fourth Indiana Battery, commanded by Captain Hardy, were added to the division.

The division marched from Nashville, Tenn., on the 5th day of April, 1864, under orders to report to Major-General Schofield at Knoxville, Tenn. After nineteen days' consecutive marching we reached Charleston, Tenn., by a route exceeding 280 miles. Here we remained nine days, and on the 3d day of May, 1864, marched under orders for Cleveland, Tenn. From Cleveland, on the succeeding day, we marched for Red Clay, where we arrived, after re-

pairing the railroad, on the 5th of the same month. From Red Clay we marched in the direction of Dalton and reached Rocky Face Ridge on the 8th. On the 9th, in pursuance of orders, I sent Colonel Burgess with the One hundred and twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteers to guard the roads, near Smith's farm, to the left and rear of our forces. About the same time Colonel Barter, with the One hundred and twentieth and One hundred and twenty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, was sent to support General McCook's cavalry on the left, who were threatened by heavy rebel forces. The Second Brigade, under Col. John C. McQuiston was sent to support the Third Division, commanded by Brigadier-General Cox, and were for the first time brought under fire. Their conduct was highly commendable. On the 10th my division was ordered to move at daylight and join General Cox's division on the left. The Twenty-third Corps was then withdrawn, my division moving on the extreme right by the left flank, with flankers thrown out toward the lines of the enemy, so as to fully guard the movement of the whole corps then marching toward the rear and on my left. This movement was successfully made in the presence of the enemy under a sharp and well-directed fire from their batteries. On the 11th sharp skirmishing took place in my front, and I advanced my division and formed them in line of battle, soon after which the enemy retired. On the 12th the corps moved for Snake [Creek] Gap, and arrived there the same day. On the 13th I left the Second Brigade, with the Twenty-fourth Indiana Battery, under command of Colonel McQuiston, to guard the west end of the gap, proceeded with the First Brigade to the east end and took position on the extreme left of the corps. On the 14th, the Second Brigade having come up, I was ordered with my division to the front, where our lines were already engaged in heavy skirmishing, almost amounting to battle. On the 15th day of May at sunrise commenced the battle of Resaca. At 6 a. m. I was ordered to relieve General Judah's division, which had been hotly engaged for several hours. At this position my division remained, doing good service, my batteries being admirably handled and disabling three guns of the enemy within their embrasures. At 11 a. m. I was ordered to take position with the corps on the extreme left of the line of battle. We arrived at the designated point about 3 p. m., where the battle was raging in front of the lines of General Hooker's corps. His left was severely pressed, and at 4.30 p. m. my division was ordered to the support of General Williams' division, of Hooker's corps, who had been assailed by superior numbers. At the time of receiving this command my division was closed in mass in the gorge of the mountain, and out of range of the enemy's guns. In my front lay an open field, at the farther side of which and at the distance from my position of over 700 yards, Williams was gallantly contending with the foe. On an eminence to my right, and commanding the open field, the rebel batteries were sweeping the ground before us. To aid General Williams my forces were compelled to breast a heavy fire in the front and the raking enfilading discharges of the enemy's artillery. Nothing daunted, my new raw regiments, as they were called, by battalions in echelon charged with loud huzzas across the open field at double-quick, and soon by their well-directed fire rolled back the rebel forces like smoke before the wind. The enemy fled, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. I have never seen veterans placed under more trying circumstances, and never saw a movement on the field more brilliantly done. In this single

dash the officers and men of the First Division won for themselves the proud names which soldiers love to bear—of victors and veterans. When the enemy fled my division occupied the extreme left in our line of battle, where they camped for the night. On the 16th we pursued the enemy, fording the Connesauga and crossing the Coosawattee on bridges built by Major-General Schofield. On the 19th we camped near Cassville, Ga., where skirmishing in our front continued until the 23d. On the 24th we crossed the Etowah River and camped at Widow Thompson's, beyond Burnt Hickory, where we remained until the 28th, our skirmishers pressing the enemy in front. On the 29th we marched across Big Pumpkin Vine and took position not far from Dallas. The skirmishing in our front here was very severe, several of my command being killed and wounded. On the 2d day of June, 1864, my division moved from hill fort by the flank in two lines before the enemy's works toward the extreme left of our army, during which movement our lines were warmly engaged by the enemy, but the firmness of my men held the rebels at bay. On the 3d I received orders to move my division still farther east and beyond the extreme left of our army to search for the road leading from Acworth to Dallas, which position, if obtained, would bring the railroad communications from the north into our lines. This undertaking was regarded as extremely hazardous, as it would place my command nearer the enemy and somewhat remote from the support of our army. There was danger of being cut off from the main army. The first part of this movement was made under a heavy rain and the latter under the shot and shell of the enemy's batteries, but my column moved firmly on and reached the desired position at Allatoona Church before sundown. I immediately informed Major-Generals Sherman and Schofield of my success and was gratified to hear that they were highly pleased with the result. As soon as in position I caused rude barricades and breast-works to be erected, and was shortly after re-enforced by the arrival of other troops in my rear. The effect of this movement was soon perceptible, for the enemy the same night abandoned their works on our right and front and made a corresponding movement on their right. On the 4th my division moved down the Dallas road and connected with the left of the Second Division of the Twenty-third Corps, our lines keeping up a continued skirmish until the 6th, when it was supposed from appearances that the enemy had fled, leaving a strong cavalry force on Lost Mountain.

It would be difficult if not impossible at this time to give a detailed and accurate description of the movements of my division from Rocky Face Ridge to Lost Mountain. It would scarcely be inaccurate to say that all the movements, extending through many days, was one continuous battle. Day after day and night after night my gallant command faced the foe without faltering, and their record thus far, though short, is one of which each officer and soldier may well be proud. As to the general conduct of officers and men, I will only say that I will not attempt to particularize, for all did their duty nobly. Col. R. F. Barter, commanding the First Brigade, has made another page to his already bright history, and Colonel McQuiston, commanding the Second Brigade, with his hard common sense, coolness, and bravery, has rivaled the oldest veterans in the army. Colonel Burgess, One hundred and twenty-fourth Indiana; Colonel Case, One hundred and twenty-ninth Indiana;

Colonel Parrish, One hundred and thirtieth Indiana; the gallant Colonel De Hart, One hundred and twenty-eighth Indiana, who was severely wounded, and Captain Hardy, Twenty-fourth, and First Lieutenant Houghton, Twenty-third Indiana Batteries, all command my warmest commendations. My staff proved themselves noble gentlemen and true soldiers. Capt. Thomas J. Dela Hunt, acting assistant adjutant-general; First Lieut. John T. McQuiddy, aide-de-camp; First Lieut. Jesse W. Walker, aide-de-camp, were always ready, willing, and in the right place. I take great pleasure in making the highest honorable mention of Maj. Reuben C. Kise, inspector of my division; Capt. B. R. Perkins, Twelfth [U. S.] Infantry; Capt. George C. Winslow, assistant quartermaster, and Capt. Joseph P. Pope, commissary of subsistence, who, although not required by their positions to face the enemy, were ever on the field and in the front performing the full duties of true and gallant soldiers.

I refer to the brigade reports herewith transmitted for greater details and the casualties in my command.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

ALVIN P. HOVEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding First Division.

Maj. J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 300.

Report of Col. Richard F. Barter, One hundred and twentieth Indiana Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations May 9–16.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Near Marietta, Ga., June 18, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the First Brigade in the recent movements against the rebel forces from the 9th of May to the 16th of May, inclusive:

In obedience to orders from division headquarters, the First Brigade, composed of the One hundred and twentieth Indiana Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Prather commanding, One hundred and twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry, Colonel Burgess commanding, and One hundred and twenty-eighth Indiana Infantry, Colonel De Hart commanding, marched from camp near Harris' Gap toward Rocky Face at 12 m. on the 9th of May. Having proceeded about half a mile, I received orders to send one regiment back to Smith's house, for the purpose of protecting our left, which was menaced by the enemy's cavalry. The One hundred and twenty-fourth Indiana being in rear of the column, I directed Colonel Burgess to move to the rear and occupy the position, and moved forward with my two remaining regiments a short distance, when I received orders to move to the right in column of division to the support of the Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, which was engaging the enemy near Rocky Face. Having arrived at the point designated, I found the Second Division driving the enemy. My brigade remained in this position but a few moments, when I, in compliance with orders from General Hovey,

moved by the left flank over a rugged hill covered with thick underbrush, for the purpose of filling a gap between the Second Division and Second Brigade of the First Division. This position was maintained for the space of one hour, when I moved to the left in support of the Second Brigade. Remained in this position until 3.30 p. m., when, by direction of General Hovey, I marched my brigade to the left and rear to relief of General McCook's cavalry, which was hard pressed by the enemy's cavalry, and formed line in rear of the Georgia and East Tennessee Railroad. At this point I was rejoined by the One hundred and twenty-fourth Indiana. I also received an accession to my command of the One hundred and twenty-ninth Indiana, Colonel Case commanding, and Twenty-third Indiana Battery, Lieutenant Houghton commanding. Remained in this position until 12 o'clock at night, when I received orders from the division commander to move to the rear and occupy a ridge about one mile in rear of the railroad. Here I formed line of battle and remained until 5 a. m. on the 10th, at which hour I moved to the right and took position on the left of the Second Brigade and confronting the enemy, who were strongly posted behind their works on Potato Hill. Remained in this position for a short time, when, by direction of the commanding officer of the division, I moved my brigade to the left about one mile and went into camp. Remained in camp until 7 a. m. on 11th, when I received orders to move my brigade toward Snake Creek Gap. Arrived at Snake Creek Gap at 2 p. m. 13th, and took position behind a line of works upon a hill east of Snake Creek Gap, and in support of the Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps. At 2 p. m. on the 14th, by direction of the commanding officer of the division, I left one regiment (One hundred and twenty-fourth Indiana) as train guard and moved forward with the remainder of my command to the support of the Second Division, engaged with the enemy near Resaca; arrived and took position in rear of Second Division at 3 p. m. At midnight the One hundred and twenty-eighth Indiana was, by order of General Hovey, moved to the left about half a mile to hold a gorge in the hills, through which the enemy could pass, and which up to that time had been left unguarded. This position was held by the One hundred and twenty-eighth Indiana, under a heavy fire from the enemy's battery and sharpshooters, until 1 p. m. 15th, when it was relieved and rejoined the One hundred and twentieth Indiana. At 1.30 p. m. moved to the left of the Twentieth Army Corps, which we found hotly engaged with the enemy. Formed line in an open field. Just as my line was being formed, a vigorous charge was made upon the left of the Twentieth Army Corps. I ordered the One hundred and twentieth and One hundred and twenty-eighth to charge across the open field to the rescue of the One hundred and forty-third New York, which was gallantly holding the ground against two Alabama regiments commanded by the rebel Colonel Baker. The enemy hearing the cheers of our advancing line, and being hard pressed by the Second Brigade, gave way in confusion beyond the railroad. Thus was the enemy foiled in his attempt to turn our left. We immediately constructed works of logs and rails as a protection to the men and remained in line until morning, the mud and water rendering it impossible to lie down. On the 16th, it having been ascertained that the enemy was in full retreat, we took up our line of march in pursuit; forded the Connesauga River and went into camp until dark. For seven days and nights the men of my command were expecting battle, and

I deem it but justice to them to say that both men and officers met all the dangers and endured all the hardships and privations without a murmur.

To Colonel De Hart, Lieutenant-Colonel Prather, and Major Healey I am especially indebted for the coolness and courage displayed by each, and by which I was enabled to manage my command without detracting, I trust, from the proud and unsullied record won by veteran "Hoosiers" for our noble and patriotic State.

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, your most obedient servant,

R. F. BARTER,
Colonel, Commanding First Brigade.

Lieut. J. W. WALKER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division.

No. 301.

Reports of Col. John C. McQuiston, One hundred and twenty-third Indiana Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations May 9–17 and June 9–24.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS.
Near Resaca, Ga., May 17, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the recent series of engagements commencing on May 9 and ending May 17, 1864:

On the morning of the 9th instant at 11 a. m., in pursuance to orders, two regiments of my command, viz, One hundred and twenty-third Indiana Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Cullen commanding, One hundred and thirtieth Indiana Volunteers, Col. Charles S. Parrish commanding, advanced from camp near Harris' house, in column by division, down a valley in front of Stony [Rocky] Face about one mile, to the support of General Judah's command, who engaged the enemy, driving them in direction of their works near Potato Hill. At 1 p. m., by your order, I moved my command by left flank to the extreme left of Second Division to the support of General Manson's command. Arrived near the foot of Potato Hill at 4 p. m., when, in pursuance to orders from General Manson, I formed my command in line of battle on the left of his brigade and advanced in direction of Potato Hill, having thrown out Companies I of the One hundred and thirtieth Indiana Volunteers, Captain Barnes commanding, and B of One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteers, the whole under command of Captain Robbins, of One hundred and twenty-third Regiment, as skirmishers, who immediately engaged the enemy, they opening a heavy fire of artillery and musketry upon our lines. I strengthened my skirmish line by details from the main line, when the enemy was driven to their intrenchments. At 5 p. m. the One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, Colonel Case commanding, arrived, and was posted in support of the brigade. The fire of the enemy's artillery and musketry was continued until about 6 p. m., when they made a charge, driving in the left of General Manson's line, our right gallantly holding their ground until the lost position was retaken. Firing continued until dark, our men resting on their arms

until daylight May 10, when the enemy opened fire, which continued until 7 a. m., when, by your order, I moved my command under fire of the enemy's artillery by left flank, in rear of First Brigade, to camp near Harris' house, supporting First Brigade until 6 a. m. May 12, when command moved through Tunnel Hill in direction of Snake Creek Gap, leaving One hundred and twenty-third Regiment three miles from Tunnel Hill, near the right of General Howard's corps, to protect the corps train; camped near a large brick house eight miles from Snake Creek Gap. Moved at 3 a. m. May 13; arrived at the mouth of Snake Creek Gap, where, by your order, I remained with my command (including Twenty-third Indiana Battery, and was joined by the One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteers) until 10.30 a. m. May 14, when I moved my command through the gap, taking position in front of the enemy's works near Resaca, in support of General Hascall's command. Remained under arms until 5.30 a. m. May 15, when I was ordered to relieve General Hascall. Remained under fire of enemy's batteries and musketry, supporting Twenty-fourth Indiana Battery, until 11.30 a. m., when my command was relieved by General Carlin and moved to the extreme left of General Hooker's corps, passing through a narrow gorge on to an open field in front of enemy's batteries, where I caused One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteers to form line of battle. The enemy opened heavy fire from masked batteries and musketry, when, by your order, the One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers and One hundred and thirtieth Indiana Volunteers were closed in column by division and retired into the gorge, sustaining but little injury. The One hundred and twenty-third Regiment was then ordered to return to the gorge under cover of the woods. Soon after the return of One hundred and twenty-third Regiment the left of General Hooker's corps began to fall back, when the One hundred and twenty-third Regiment was ordered to take their former position and the One hundred and twenty-ninth and One hundred and thirtieth Regiments to charge in line of battle across the open field, the One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment, Colonel Case commanding, in advance. On reaching the woods the right of the One hundred and twenty-ninth joined the left of General Hooker's corps and immediately engaged the enemy. The One hundred and twenty-third Indiana Volunteers formed on the left of One hundred and twenty-ninth, the One hundred and thirtieth formed in rear of left of General Hooker's corps, while Companies A of One hundred and twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, Captain Cole commanding, and A of the One hundred and twenty-third Regiment, the whole under command of Major Walters, of One hundred and twenty-third Regiment, were deployed as skirmishers on our extreme left and engaged the enemy with considerable effect. The firing continued about one hour, chiefly by the One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment, when the enemy hoisted a white flag, and several prisoners were taken. The fire of the One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment was well directed and repulsed the enemy with great slaughter. Twenty-seven of the enemy's dead were left on about one acre of ground in the immediate front of the One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment. Skirmishing continued on our left, when I ordered four additional companies of the One hundred and twenty-third Regiment, viz, B, E, G, and K, to their support, when they drove the enemy from the Atlanta railroad, taking sev-

eral prisoners, the enemy leaving their dead in our hands. The skirmishers were then posted along the railroad line, and during the night I caused barricades to be built in front of One hundred and twenty-ninth and One hundred and twenty-third Regiments, the One hundred and thirtieth Regiment posted in support of One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment, where the command remained under arms during the night. At dawn of 16th May I caused two companies of the skirmish line to advance beyond the railroad near half a mile, finding no enemy. I then, in obedience to your order, moved the command by the right flank to the rear of First Brigade, forming column by division in echelon, and remained until 9 a. m., when I moved in rear of First Brigade, parallel with the line of the Atlanta railroad, fording the Coosawattee River, and encamped for the night about two miles south of the river. May 17, command moved to cross-roads; halted, drew three days' rations, and moved to Big Spring, camping on Mrs. Phillips' farm.

I cannot close my report without calling your attention to the gallant and soldierly conduct of the officers and men of my command in the hour of danger. They all without exception discharged their duties and promptly obeyed every order with veteran coolness and rendered me every assistance desired. I heartily indorse the commendations of the commanders of regiments of Second Brigade as to the gallantry of officers and men of their respective commands as mentioned in their reports herewith inclosed. As the operations of my command were under your immediate supervision I hope you can bear testimony to the Hoosier gallantry displayed.

I herewith inclose detailed list of casualties of my command.*

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. McQUISTON,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALVIN P. HOVEY,
Commanding First Divison.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Georgia, June 24, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the late campaign in Georgia, commencing June 9 and ending June 24, 1864:

On the evening of June 9, 1864, my command was posted in column by battalion on Allatoona Creek, about one mile from Allatoona Church, where I reported to you, and was ordered to remain in position, covering wagon trains. I posted pickets in front and on all roads leading to my position, where we remained until 5 a. m. of June 12, when, by your orders, I moved two regiments, viz, One hundred and twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Zollinger commanding, and One hundred and thirtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, Col. Charles S. Parrish commanding, southward in direction of Lost Mountain to rear of Colonel Cooper's brigade, where we remained in camp until 1 p. m. June 15, when we moved to breastworks in front, relieving Colonel Hobson's command. At 5 p. m. advanced across a valley, occupying enemy's works. June 16, 10

* Aggregating 1 officer and 29 men wounded; total, 30.

a. m. my command advanced in column by company, the One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment in rear of the right, the One hundred and thirtieth Regiment in rear of left of Colonel Cooper's brigade, who drove the enemy half a mile, establishing our line near strong works of enemy, capturing several prisoners; built barricades on the right of Colonel Cooper's command; posted One hundred and twenty-ninth and One hundred and thirtieth Regiments in front; the One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteers arrived and was posted in reserve; deployed three companies in front, who continued skirmishing with the enemy until morning of June 17, when they occupied the works of the enemy near the base of Lost Mountain. At 8 a. m. my command moved forward to enemy's works, where we remained until 10 a. m., having deployed three companies in front under command of Captain Robbins, when, in pursuance to orders, at sound of the bugle, the whole command charged the enemy, driving him about one mile and a half, when a halt was ordered. My command being in dense woods and under orders to conform to the movements of Colonel Bond's brigade, the One hundred and twenty-third Regiment, Major Walters commanding, continued to move forward half a mile, and were about to charge a rebel battery when I halted them and rejoined the brigade, the whole command behaving most gallantly. At 5 p. m. the command moved one mile and a half to the right, encamping near the enemy's works in support of Colonel Bond's brigade, where we remained until 10 o'clock June 19, heavy skirmishing continuing, when we moved through the enemy's works, across Muddy Creek, and took position near a creek on the right of General Hooker's command, leaving the One hundred and thirtieth Regiment near Muddy Creek to guard ammunition train, and was rejoined by that regiment at 10 a. m. June 20. The command remained in position, our pickets connecting with the pickets of Twentieth Corps, until 10 a. m. June 22, when the whole command moved to the right, my command taking position on the right of a road near the residence of Charles W. Manning, where we hastily constructed barricade of rails and earth. The Fourteenth Kentucky Regiment, being sent forward, engaged the enemy in force about 300 yards from our works, and, in pursuance to orders, retired within the works, when the One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteers, by well-directed fire, aided in checking the advance of the enemy. The firing continued until 10 p. m., when we advanced our skirmish line. We continued strengthening our works until evening of June 23, when Colonel Swaine arrived with Ninety-ninth Ohio Regiment and assumed command of the brigade.

In closing this report, it is with feelings of deepest pleasure that I can bear testimony to the coolness and gallantry of the officers and men of the brigade I have had the honor to command, they having cheerfully obeyed every order and discharged every duty promptly and rendered me every assistance desired.

I herewith inclose a list of casualties of my command from June 9 to June 24, 1864.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. McQUISTON,
Commanding Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MILO S. HASCALL.

*Aggregating 1 man killed and 13 men wounded; total, 14.

No. 302.

Report of Col. Peter T. Swaine, Ninety-ninth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations June 23–August 12.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG.,* FIRST DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS.
Before Atlanta, Ga., August 12, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor herewith to furnish a report of the operations of my brigade in the present campaign from the time I was assigned to the command to the present date.

I assumed command June 23, 1864, the brigade, consisting of the Ninety-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and the One hundred and twenty-third, One hundred and twenty-ninth, and One hundred and thirtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, being in reserve for the division on the right of the army, then attacking the foe at Kenesaw Mountain.

On the 26th and 27th the division advanced close to the enemy's lines, my brigade erecting and occupying part of the front line of works, and on the last day mentioned it participated in the demonstration then being made along the whole line, and lost heavily. On the 30th of June we were relieved by other troops during the night, and the division encamped in reserve at daylight next morning for breakfast only, and at 6 a. m. we were on the march to gain a position in the rear of the enemy's left flank south and west of Marietta, at the crossing of the Ruff's Station and Sandtown roads. After one of the most arduous day's work in the campaign, we gained the position we started for, gaining ground only by repeated charges upon the enemy, who stubbornly resisted our advance, and suffering extremely from the broiling sun, many of the men falling from sunstroke as well as bullets. The One hundred and twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, Colonel Zollinger commanding, made a gallant charge during the day on a position where the enemy was supposed to be posted in force, the result of the charge proving the supposition to be erroneous. The daring charge, nevertheless, deserves mention for the bold and able manner in which it was conducted. The grand charge of the day, however, was made by Colonel McQuiston's regiment, the One hundred and twenty-third Indiana Volunteers. This regiment, with the skirmish line, charged the last and most formidable position of the enemy, moving across the open fields in face of the enemy's fire in as perfect order as on drill, colors flying and the voices of the men loudly cheering as they poured showers of bullets into the rapidly retreating ranks of the foe. This charge enabled us to occupy the desired position without further annoyance, and substantial works were immediately erected. The Ninety-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and One hundred and thirtieth Indiana Volunteers participated in all these operations, and were as much under fire of the enemy as the regiments who made the two special charges mentioned. Lieut. J. S. Purviance, One hundred and thirtieth Indiana Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp, was captured early in the day while boldly and fearlessly galloping to the front in the execution of his orders. On July the 4th my brigade was ordered to the support of General Dodge's command (Sixteenth Corps) and took position on his left; our skirmishers charged their lines that evening and they evacuated, and we occupied their works. The next day I rejoined my division. On the 6th of July

*Temporarily attached to Second Division.

the Twenty-third Army Corps was marched on the Ruff's Station road to the railroad and there encamped. On the 8th we marched northeastwardly to the Chattahoochee River. On the 11th of July we crossed the river and fortified our position. On the 17th we marched in the direction of Decatur; slight skirmishing. July 18, continued the march; slight skirmishing this day also. On the 19th my brigade moved in advance of the division, the Ninety-ninth Ohio in advance, followed by the One hundred and twenty-third, the One hundred and twenty-ninth, and One hundred and thirtieth Indiana Volunteers.

After crossing Peach Tree Creek the enemy offered an obstinate resistance to our advance, the Ninety-ninth Ohio being all deployed as skirmishers, and the other regiments following in line of battle. The resistance to our advance being very stubborn, I found it necessary to re-enforce the skirmish line by detachments from the One hundred and twenty-third Indiana. Lieutenant-Colonel Cummins, Ninety-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, by repeated charges and heavy firing, kept our command advancing slowly until within sight of Decatur, when he and his men being quite worn out and out of ammunition, I relieved the whole line with the One hundred and twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, Colonel Zollinger. Everything being ready, and the rebels evidently in readiness for us, Captain Shields opened with two pieces of artillery, and I then ordered Colonel Zollinger to charge at once on the town, the other regiments following in supporting distance. The rebels were completely routed, though they attempted to hold their rail works, and afterward occupied the houses for defense. They could not, however, check the swift and steady advance of our troops and fled from the town, burning the railroad depot, and some trains of wagons. With the town well protected by skirmishers, I posted my other troops, under the direction of the brigadier-general commanding, and then ordered the One hundred and twenty-third Indiana Volunteers to destroy the railroad, which was effectually done, and ably supervised by Colonel McQuiston and Lieutenant-Colonel Walters, of that regiment, about a mile of the road being destroyed and the rails twisted. On the 20th we advanced upon Atlanta, gained a position in front of the enemy, and fortified; made a fruitless effort to find the enemy's flank and turn it. I am inclined to believe the result would have been more satisfactory had the movement been ordered and executed in daylight. July 31, we remained in position behind our works. Capt. J. A. Bope, Ninety-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, acting inspector of the brigade, and always actively employed on the skirmish line, was this day wounded in two places, and had his clothes riddled with bullets. He is a great loss to the command. On the 22d of July, the enemy having evacuated their advanced line, we moved forward and established ourselves in a position about a mile and a half from the city. We remained in this position until the 1st instant, making several demonstrations to attract the enemy's attention to us, and, as in all demonstrations of this kind, our men having to expose themselves while the enemy kept covered, we lost many more of our brave men.

On the 1st of August we gave place in the evening to troops of the Fourth Corps, who relieved us, and marched next day to the right of the army, encamping in an open field in reserve. August 3, my brigade followed Colonel Hobson, and, in conjunction with the

rest of the division, drove the enemy's advance and established a position in front of and to the right of General Cox's division. Colonel Walters, in command of the skirmishers, by a skillful maneuver captured here 1 officer and 14 men. August 6, we were relieved by General Carlin's brigade, of the Fourteenth Corps, and we were marched to operate still farther to the right. In the afternoon I was ordered, with my brigade, to report to General Cooper. He formed his brigade in two lines, mine in one line on the left of his, and charged an intrenched position of the enemy, manned by dismounted cavalry and infantry and some artillery. We gained the position with heavy loss to ourselves, but failed to get the guns. The movement, however, compelled the enemy to evacuate their whole advanced line on the right. We fell back, by orders, in the night. The next day we held a position in reserve on the right flank, while the other troops of the division occupied the enemy's evacuated works. That same evening we were moved still farther forward, protecting the flank. August 10, being relieved by other troops, we were advanced to the position gained by the other troops of the division, and on the 12th of August I was relieved from the command of the brigade, the regiments composing it having been assigned to the other brigades of the division on orders from department headquarters, breaking up the old First Division.

Accompanying this, captain, please find a consolidated list* of casualties, the aggregate loss being 213. In all of the operations under my command the troops of the brigade have exhibited all the high qualities of brave and good soldiers, and their hardships and sufferings can only be appreciated by those who have been with and fought with them. To my regimental commanders and the field officers generally the credit belongs for all the successes we have met with for fighting behind works. As the campaign is conducted, a brigade commander has little opportunity to practice any tactical skill.

My staff officers, I am sorry to say, are required to rejoin their regiments in consequence of the order breaking up the brigade. They are all faithful, energetic, and prompt in the discharge of their duties, and have always given me valuable assistance in the hour of need. I have refrained from mentioning names because distinction could not but be invidious where so many have done their whole and more than their whole duty, but I cannot close my report without mentioning one name—he is nothing but a private and an orderly—Samuel A. Talley, Company F, One hundred and twenty-third Indiana Volunteers, knows no danger where duty calls; no fatigue when anything more is to be done; is most reliable in every particular, and is brave to a fault. Should this official notice of him bring him any advancement, it will be a just reward for good and faithful services.

I respectfully refer to the inclosed reports of regimental commanders for an explanation of the particular movements of their respective commands and for their recommendation in their respective regiments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. T. SWAINE,
Colonel Ninety-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Comdg.

Capt. EDMUND R. KERSTETTER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Twenty-third Corps.

* Not found.

No. 303.

Report of Lieut. Col. William A. Cullen, One hundred and twenty-third Indiana Infantry, of operations May 9–17.

HDQRS. 123D REGT. INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Near Resaca, May 17, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteers, under my command, during the recent series of engagements near Dalton, Ga., from May 9 to the 17th, inclusive:

On the morning of the 9th, in pursuance to orders, the regiment moved from camp near Harris' house down the valley in front of Rocky Face, in supporting distance of General Judah's division, thence across the hill to the left of General Manson's brigade, forming line of battle under fire in front of Potato Hill. Here we threw out skirmishers, who engaged the enemy, driving them back to their fortifications, we sustaining a loss of 3 men wounded, whose names are hereto appended. We remained here under arms during the night. On the morning of the 10th we skirmished with enemy from daylight until 10 o'clock, at which time we were ordered to return to Harris' house, where we encamped for the night. Early on the morning of the 12th we passed from the extreme left of the army through Tunnel Hill to the cross-roads near the right of General Howard's corps, at which point, by your direction, I took position to protect the corps train, throwing out my flanking companies as skirmishers. On the morning of the 13th, the train having passed the point of danger, I moved by a forced march, joining your brigade at the mouth of Snake Creek Gap, where I remained during the night. On the morning of the 14th I moved through the gap, taking position immediately in front of the enemy's works near Resaca. At dawn of the 15th I relieved the line in front and moved to the support of the Twenty-fourth Indiana Battery, where I remained under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry until near noon; being then relieved I removed rapidly to the extreme left of the army, passed through a narrow gorge and debouched on an open plain in front of the enemy's batteries. Crossing the open field the regiment formed a line of battle and advanced in support of two companies of skirmishers from your brigade, sustaining in our advance a heavy enfilading fire from the enemy concealed in an almost impenetrable thicket. By 5 p. m. my left rested on the Atlanta railroad, my right closed on the One hundred and twenty-ninth Indiana Regiment. During the night Companies A, B, E, G, and K were deployed in front of your brigade, under command of Major Walters, who during the night took several prisoners and inflicted a severe loss on the enemy. On the morning of the 16th my command advanced across the railroad en route for Atlanta, fording the Coosawattee and encamped three miles beyond. I can heartily say in behalf of my command that both officers and men behaved under all circumstances with veteran coolness and Hoosier gallantry. I am indebted to Major Walters and Captain Robbins (acting on staff) for valuable assistance during the engagements.

List of casualties One hundred and twenty-third Regiment.*

W. A. CULLEN,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. 123d Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

Col. JOHN C. MCQUISTON, *Comdg. 2d Brig., 1st Div., 23d A. C.*

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 4 wounded.

No. 304.

Reports of Col. John C. McQuiston, One hundred and twenty-third Indiana Infantry, of operations June 24–August 12.

HEADQUARTERS 123D REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Ruff's Station, Ga., July 6, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteers in the late campaign in Georgia, commencing June 24 and ending July 6, 1864:

On the morning of June 24 I assumed command of One hundred and twenty-third Regiment, posted behind works erected on the right of a road in front of the residence of Charles W. Manning, where I remained with my command until 5 p. m. of June 25, when, in pursuance to orders, we moved forward and occupied works half a mile southeast of former position, relieving One hundred and eleventh Ohio Regiment, where we remained until 6 p. m. of June 26; moved forward and were posted in support of Colonel Hobson's brigade until 6 a. m. June 27, when ordered to the left of Colonel Hobson's command and occupied works under fire of the enemy, relieving Sixth Tennessee Regiment, and was ordered to advance a strong skirmish line and engage the enemy. I detailed sixty men, under command of First Lieut. James Jeffries, who engaged the enemy, driving him to his works, the enemy making stubborn resistance. I strengthened the line by details from main line, and kept up a vigorous fire during the day, under heavy fire from the works of the enemy upon my front and flanks. The officers and men, acting with the most daring bravery, held the position until dark, when I ordered intrenchments thrown up to protect them. Our loss was heavy, being 1 officer, 1 sergeant, and 5 privates killed, and 35 wounded during the day. The forces on our left and right failing to secure advanced positions, rendered it impossible to construct works in daylight, as the fire from the enemy's works, 300 yards distant on the next range of hills, commanded my front and both flanks. I reported to you the situation on the forenoon of 27th, when you ordered that the position be held. My command remained in position under continual fire until 11 o'clock June 28, when the enemy charged our line and were repulsed. Firing continued until 6 p. m., when, by your order, we were relieved by One hundred and thirtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteers and moved to works 100 yards in the rear. June 29, built barricades to protect my command against enfilading fire of enemy, which was continued during the day. At 6 p. m. I was ordered to relieve One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment and took position within the works. During the night constructed slight works to protect skirmishers; occasional firing during the night. June 30, remained in position; firing continued until evening, when I received orders to hold my command in readiness to be relieved, and was relieved by One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment at 3 a. m. of July 1, and moved one mile to rear. At 6 a. m. advanced on the road leading toward a point on the railroad south of Marietta, passing to extreme right of Twenty-third Corps; deployed Company C, Captain Utter commanding, as skirmishers, and advanced in line of battle on the right of Colonel Cooper's brigade; charged across several fields and woods under fire of enemy's artillery and musketry, driving them, and arriving at 5 p. m. at cross-roads five miles from

Ruff's Station, taking position on road to the left of Colonel Cooper's brigade. By your order deployed two companies as skirmishers; advanced them across a field under heavy fire of the enemy, who was posted behind barricades. Our skirmishers continued advancing slowly, keeping up a vigorous fire about one hour, when they charged the enemy on our right, when I ordered the regiment forward, driving the enemy from his position and establishing our picket-line three-fourths of a mile in front of the road, when, by your order I moved my command to rear of the brigade to rest, they having been five days and nights under fire and one day without food. We remained in camp until 1 p. m. of July 4, when the command moved about two miles in direction of Ruff's Station; built barricades; remained until dark and moved forward through dense woods to a field in support of One hundred and twenty-ninth Indiana Regiment, who occupied enemy's works; remained in position until 9 a. m. July 5, when we moved back to camp near cross-roads. July 6, the command moved to Ruff's Station, encamping near Atlanta railroad at 3 p. m.

In closing this report I take great pleasure in bearing testimony to the soldierly conduct and cool bravery of the officers and men of my command in the hour of danger, and to their earnest efforts to discharge their whole duty to the Government.

Herewith inclosed I send complete list of casualties of my command, commencing June 24 and ending July 6, 1864.*

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. McQUISTON,
Colonel, Commanding 123d Regiment.

Col. P. T. SWAINE,
Commanding Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS 123D REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., July 30, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteers in the late campaign in Georgia, commencing July 6 and ending July 30, 1864:

On July 6 my command was encamped near Ruff's Station, where we remained until 6 o'clock July 8, when we moved in northeasterly direction about eight miles to the Chattahoochee River, and were ordered to the support of the Sixth Michigan and Twenty-second Indiana Batteries, where we took position until July 11, at 3 p. m., the enemy throwing a few shells, doing no damage, when we moved across the river to a hill, taking position on the left of Second Division, where we encamped until July 14. Moved to the left one mile and a half, occupying a position on a high ridge until July 17, when the command moved at 8 a. m. in direction of Decatur, Ga., in support of Colonel Cooper's brigade, skirmishing with the enemy a distance of about four miles. July 18, resumed the movement in direction of Decatur, skirmishing six miles, encamping in support of One hundred and twenty-ninth and One hundred and thirtieth Indiana Regiments until July 19, when the command moved forward, my command taking position on a hill supporting Ninety-ninth Ohio Regiment. Detailed Company H, Captain Martin commanding, Company I, Captain Hollis commanding, as skirmishers, when the regiment ad-

* Aggregating 1 officer and 9 men killed and 37 men wounded; total, 47.

vanced in line of battle to Decatur, driving the enemy through the town, where by your order I moved the left wing of my regiment to the railroad and destroyed about three-quarters of a mile of the road, when I relieved the left wing with the right wing of the regiment, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Walters, who continued the work of destroying the road about one hour, when the enemy opened heavy fire from a battery about 400 yards distant. In pursuance to orders I moved my command half a mile to the right; built barricades; remained until 6 p. m., when ordered to move to the right about two miles, encamping in dense woods until 6 a. m. July 20, when we advanced westward in direction of Atlanta in support of Colonel Cooper's brigade. Arrived on a hill three miles from Atlanta, where we took position until 6 p. m., when we charged forward about half a mile, driving the enemy, establishing our picket-line in advance. We returned to the left of Colonel Cooper's brigade and built breastworks, where we remained until 3 a. m. of July 22, when the command moved forward in line of battle through the enemy's works, taking position on a hill one mile and a half from Atlanta, built works supporting Twenty-second Indiana Battery, where we continued strengthening our works under fire of enemy's artillery until 10 a. m. July 23, when ordered to move to the right and occupy works built during the night. Completed the works, cut trees and bushes in front, where we remained in position until July 28, the enemy keeping up continual fire of musketry, with occasional artillery firing. I strengthened skirmish line, who charged the enemy in pursuance to orders, gaining a position in advance, where they remained until night, when they returned to former position, having lost 8 men wounded. My command remained in the works making the necessary details for skirmish line until July 30, 1864.

As most of the movements and operations of my command were under the fire of the enemy and under your immediate supervision, it is with feelings of pleasure that I bear testimony to the coolness and gallantry of the officers and men in the discharge of their duties under trying circumstances, and hope their conduct will be fully appreciated.

I herewith inclose complete list of casualties from July 6 to July 30, 1864.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. McQUISTON,
Colonel, Commanding 123d Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Col. P. T. SWAINE,
Comdg. Second Brig., First Div., 23d Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS 123D REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
In the Field, near Atlanta, Ga., August 13, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations and movements of the One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteers in the late campaign in Georgia, commencing July 31 and ending August 12, 1864:

On 31st of July my command was in works previously built on east side of Atlanta, and one mile and a half from that city, where we remained until 8 p. m. of August 1, when the command moved to the right in direction of Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad; encamped at midnight and resumed the march at 6 a. m. August 2,

*Aggregating 14 men wounded.

moving across the railroad to a field near cross-roads, a distance of about eight miles, taking position on extreme right of Twenty-third Army Corps, in support of Twenty-second Indiana Battery, where I detailed seventy-two men to build works and one company for pickets. Remained in this position until 1 p. m. of August 3, when the command moved to the front of General Cox's division, passing through his works, crossing a creek, where, by your order, I detailed three companies of my regiment as skirmishers, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Walters, who deployed them in front of the brigade and advanced, driving the enemy to temporary works, charged the works, driving the enemy to second line. The One hundred and twenty-third Regiment, supporting, took position on a hill near skirmish line and commenced building works, when Colonel Strickland's brigade arrived on the right, his skirmishers connecting with ours; the line charged the rifle-pits, Lieutenant-Colonel Walters' command taking 1 rebel officer and 14 men prisoners. My command continued fortifying and strengthening our position under very heavy fire of enemy's artillery and musketry until August 6 at 5 a. m., when the command moved out of works, being relieved by Fourteenth Army Corps, to a position on the right of Third Division until 2 p. m., when ordered to the left of General Cooper's brigade on the Sandtown road, where line of battle was formed of two brigades, and charged through dense woods, across a creek and open fields, meeting stubborn resistance, but our men pressed forward driving the enemy from his works and establishing our line on a hill about a mile from where the charge commenced. Our loss was 5 killed and 22 wounded, among whom were Captains Owens and Swain, First Sergeants Dunn (killed) and Allen (wounded), both color-sergeants, viz, William M. Hollingsworth (killed) and Benjamin Sutton, who were gallantly leading the advance. My command barricaded their front, keeping out strong skirmish line, who kept up continual fire upon the enemy until 8 p. m., when, in pursuance to orders, the command returned to rear of General Cox's division, arriving at 12 o'clock, where we remained until 6 a. m. of August 7, when the command moved through the works and took position on the right of Second Division until 2 p. m., when we moved to works on extreme right and remained until 6 p. m.; moved forward one mile and occupied enemy's works. Built breast-works, bridges, &c., the whole regiment being detailed. Remained in position until 6 p. m. of August 10, when the command moved to the right of Colonel Strickland's brigade, where we built works and remained until the evening of August 12, 1864.

On all of the above-mentioned occasions the officers and men of my command acted with their usual coolness and bravery, and without exception merit the commendations of their superior officers. In closing this report, I will mention the gallant conduct of Corpl. Bruce R. Hicks, of Company G, a youth of eighteen years, who, upon the fall of Color Sergt. William M. Hollingsworth, rushed forward, seized the colors, and bore them to the front under a heavy fire of musketry.

I herewith inclose complete list of casualties of my command commencing July 31 and ending August 12, 1864.*

JOHN C. McQUISTON,
Colonel, Comdg. 123d Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

Col. P. T. SWAINE, *Comdg. 2d Brig., 1st Div., 23d A. C.*

* Aggregating 8 men killed and 3 officers and 28 men wounded; total, 39.

No. 305.

Report of Col. Charles Case, One hundred and twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry, of operations May 9–17.

HEADQUARTERS 129TH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
In the Field, Big Spring, Ga., May 18, 1864.

SIR: Pursuant to your order I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements and operations of the One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers from the 9th instant to the 17th, inclusive:

The regiment rejoined your command on the 9th about 5 p. m., it having been detailed prior to that time, by order of General Hovey, to guard and hold two important mountain passes in the rear of the corps. When my command reached your lines it was at once formed to the left of Colonel Barter's, in support of your line which was then skirmishing with the enemy. The firing gradually decreased in your front and ceased about 8 p. m. At 10 p. m. we moved with the residue of the command across the open ground into the forest and near the crest of a hill, where we bivouacked for the night under orders to be ready to move at 4 a. m. We were in readiness at the hour appointed, but did not march until nearly 7 o'clock. On that day my regiment again formed the support of your brigade, moving (after reaching the front) in column by division about 100 yards in rear of the One hundred and twenty-third. . We were more or less under fire of the enemy's artillery until about 4 p. m., when we were ordered back to the Harris house, where the command rested for the night. At this point I was compelled to leave the regiment for the hospital on account of illness, and did not rejoin it until the division marched for Snake Creek Gap on the 12th. On reaching that point, your command being ordered to hold the gap, the One hundred and twenty-ninth was moved about one-fourth of a mile into the gorge and formed in line of battle, the two wings being thrown up the mountain slope on each side of the narrow pass. According to your order, my position was selected with a view to concealment so that we might be able to take any attacking party by surprise. Thus formed, we remained on duty until 10 a. m. of the 14th, when we again moved with the division to the front, arriving about 4 p. m., and taking our proper position in line of your brigade, in support of General Hascall's brigade, then hotly engaged with the enemy, before a strong rebel fortification. In this position we remained during the night of the 14th, the men resting on their arms, and being exposed during the entire night to the irregular fire of the rebel batteries.

At 9 a. m. of Sunday, the 15th, the command was directed to advance and relieve General Hascall's brigade, but before my regiment came under fire of the rebel musketry the division was ordered to retire and march immediately to the left of General Hooker's corps. We reached General Hooker's left about 3 p. m. and found his troops hotly engaged, the enemy evidently endeavoring to turn his flank. Passing through a gorge the One hundred and twenty-ninth was marched into an open field of about seventy rods in width and there ordered to deploy in close column by division, our center division right in front. While this command [was] being executed a masked battery of the enemy opened on the regiment; the first shell passed directly over the point where I was resting on

my horse, the second passed over the column, but observing the flash of the gun I ordered my men to lie down instantly, which was done, and the men escaped unharmed. General Hovey promptly ordered the column to retire to the protection of the hill in the rear. While thus moving a third shell struck between the third and fourth divisions, wounding the color bearer severely and 2 privates slightly. Under the cool direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Zollinger and Major De Long the column retired by the rear of divisions in good order, and being faced to the front were ordered to deploy and charge double-quick across the open field; this command was executed with alacrity and, I believe I may say, in gallant style; with the exception of one company on the left, which was hindered by brush and the caissons of a battery, the line was kept steady and well dressed, although the men were exposed to the rebel artillery and a galling fire of musketry during the entire charge. Passing through a narrow skirt of timber we found the enemy formed and in force along the line of the railroad directly in our front, and we opened fire upon them at once; our fire was sharply returned, but fortunately the enemy, as a general thing, overshot our line. At one time they evidently attempted to mass a force on our left, but were too much exposed to the range of our guns, and, after an engagement of about one hour, they gave way, moving rapidly around the hill to our right. A white flag was observed in our front and I ordered the firing to cease. Six of the enemy came over and surrendered and were sent to your headquarters; four others came in at a later hour. During the engagement a rebel flag fell in the immediate range of our fire, but when the firing ceased an officer from a regiment posted on the hill on our right rode out and bore it away. We held the line we had taken until 10 a. m. of Monday, the 16th, the men mean time barricading their front and remaining under arms during the night.

I am happy to know that from personal observation you can bear testimony to the coolness of my men while engaged, and that your survey of the ground at an early hour on Monday enables you also to certify to the deadly effect of their fire. The field between us and the enemy had a front on the railroad of some 300 yards. On Monday morning twenty-five dead rebels were counted on less than an acre of ground immediately in front of this field. My casualties amounted to 18—2 wounded mortally, 2 severely, 14 slightly. I append a list prepared in detail by my adjutant.*

I should add that prior to the engagement Company A was detailed as skirmishers and did not rejoin the regiment until we marched on Monday. Major Walters, who commanded the skirmish line, will report their operations. From him and from Captain Cole I learn verbally that the company did good service on our left, killing several rebels, including one mounted man supposed to be an officer, and taking some prisoners.

I cannot conclude this portion of my report without special mention of Lieutenant-Colonel Zollinger and Major De Long. Owing to my own illness the regiment had virtually been under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Zollinger, assisted by Major De Long, for some ten days, and so it was during the action; I was able to be with my command, but scarcely in condition to assume the entire control. To say that both Lieutenant-Colonel Zollinger and Major De Long did their whole duty is less than they deserve. I was sev-

* Nominal list omitted.

eral times along the line during the fight and found them at all times at their posts, watching and encouraging the men, directing their fire, and carefully observing whenever they could the movements of the enemy. It is a pleasure to me to know, colonel, that both you and General Hovey were eye-witnesses of their timely coolness and firmness in bringing off the regiment from the range of the masked battery. Of the demeanor of all my officers and men who were under fire I can only speak in terms of praise.

On Monday, 16th, we marched with your brigade, crossing the railroad and passing many rebel works. The roads were strewn with guns and camp equipage, and large numbers of their dead were left unburied. At 4 p. m. we forded the ——— River, the men wading to their waists, marched three miles and camped. Tuesday, the 17th, we crossed the ——— River, marched to Big Spring, and camped at 10 p. m.

I am, colonel, with high regard, your obedient servant,

CHARLES CASE,
Colonel 129th Indiana Volunteers.

Col. JOHN C. MCQUISTON,
Comdg. Second Brig., First Div., 23d Army Corps.

No. 306.

Reports of Col. Charles A. Zollinger, One hundred and twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry, of operations June 24–August 12.

HEADQUARTERS 129TH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Camp in the Field near Marietta, Ga., July 7, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report, commencing June 24 and ending July 8, 1864:

I moved my command from its old position to the front, and took possession of the second line of works and remained there until the 27th, when I was ordered forward to take position in the rear of the One hundred and twenty-third Indiana Infantry, relieving the Sixth Tennessee. Five companies of my command were ordered forward to fill a gap between the Ninety-ninth Ohio Infantry, of your brigade, and the Fourteenth Kentucky, of the Second Brigade, and remained there till the 28th, when I relieved the Ninety-ninth Ohio with the right wing of my command. The enemy made a dash on our lines about 9 p. m., but were repulsed.

Heavy skirmishing took place on the morning of the 29th. My command was relieved on the evening of the 29th by the One hundred and twenty-third Indiana Infantry. At 7 p. m. we took possession of the second line of works; remained there till the 1st of July, 4 a. m., when I was relieved by a part of General Geary's division, and moved to the left on the Atlanta road about one mile and a half, and stopped two hours and took breakfast and remained there till 8 a. m. We then advanced several miles on the road leading to the Chattahoochee River, passing to the extreme right of the Twenty-third Army Corps; sent out Company A, Captain Cole commanding; took position on the left of the One hundred and thirtieth Indiana Infantry, Colonel Parrish commanding, being in the rear of the One hundred and twenty-third Indiana Infantry and Ninety-ninth Ohio Infantry. We then advanced about half a mile. Then was ordered

to take position on the right of Colonel Cooper's brigade, in the immediate rear of the skirmish line. We then charged across a field and some dense woods about half a mile, where we halted. I then sent out skirmishers in our front. We were then under the fire of the enemy's artillery and musketry. We then moved toward the left, arriving at the cross-roads leading to Ruff's Station. There we built breast-works and remained until July 4, when we moved, at 2 p. m., to the front, about two miles. Lost 3 men while taking position on the left of the One hundred and thirtieth Indiana Infantry, Colonel Parrish commanding. Built breast-works and remained there until dark, when we moved forward through a dense woods, occupying the enemy's works. We remained there until the 5th, and moved back and joined the Second Division. There we remained until July 6, and then moved to Ruff's Station, on the Atlanta railroad, and remained there until July 8, when we moved in a southeasterly direction to the Chattahoochee River.

In closing this report I have the honor to state that the officers and men of my command discharged every duty assigned them cheerfully and promptly, and well deserve the title of true soldiers and devoted friends of our country.

The casualties in my command, commencing June 24 and ending July 7, 1864, were 1 man killed and 1 officer and 4 men wounded.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

C. A. ZOLLINGER.
Col., Comdg. 129th Regt. Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Col. P. T. SWAINE,
Commanding Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS 129TH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Camp near Atlanta, Ga., August 12, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers in the present campaign in Georgia, commencing July 6 and ending August 12, 1864:

Remained at Ruff's Station until July 8; moved to Chattahoochee River, and were posted in support of Colonel Cooper's brigade until Monday, the 11th, and moved across the river, taking position on the left of the One hundred and thirtieth Regiment. Remained there until the 14th, then moved to the left and took position on a high ridge, and remained there until July 17. Moved at 8 a. m. about five miles in direction of Decatur, in support of Colonel Cooper's brigade, skirmishing all the way. Continued to move on the 18th in direction of Decatur, encamped on a high ridge, took position on the right of One hundred and thirtieth Indiana, built works, and remained there until the 19th, when my command advanced in direction of Decatur, driving the enemy. My command advancing on the right of the road leading to Decatur, was ordered to relieve the Ninety-ninth Ohio about 1 p. m., and deployed my command as skirmishers, Captain Martin's company, of the One hundred and twenty-third Indiana Volunteers, supporting the line. I advanced the skirmish line, charged the enemy, drove them through the town and across the railroad; halted and took position on a high ridge and built barricades; remained there until relieved

by General Dodge's command, Sixteenth Army Corps, at 6 p. m., then moved back and rejoined the brigade; moved to the right about two miles, and encamped in an open field.

Moved on the 20th at 6 a. m.; advanced in a west direction in support of Colonel Cooper's brigade until within three miles of Atlanta, where we remained until 6 p. m., when we again charged the enemy, the One hundred and twenty-third on the right, Ninety-ninth Ohio and One hundred and thirtieth Indiana supporting us; drove the enemy, took position, and built works, where we remained until July 22. Advanced at 3 a. m. in line of battle over the enemy's works, and took position on a ridge one and a half miles from Atlanta; built works supporting Fifteenth Ohio Battery, where we remained strengthening our works under fire of the enemy's artillery until 10 a. m. July 23; were ordered to move to the right and occupy works built during the night. Completed the works, cut trees and bushes in front, where we remained until July 28, the enemy keeping up a continual fire of musketry with an occasional shot from their batteries. Here I strengthened the skirmish line and charged the enemy in pursuance to orders, gaining a position in advance; then returned to former position, where I remained until 8 p. m. of August 1, when we marched in direction of the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, encamped at midnight, resumed the march at 6 a. m., August 2, crossing said railroad, and taking position on the extreme right of the Twenty-third Army Corps in an open field in support of the Twenty-second Indiana Battery, having marched a distance of about eight miles. Was ordered to make a detail of seventy-two men to work on fortifications; also sent thirty-four men on picket duty under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Walters, One hundred and twenty-third Indiana. Remained in this position until 1 p. m. August 3, when we were ordered to advance; marched by the right flank through the works of the Third Division, crossed a creek, moved to the summit of a hill in front of the Third Division, and deployed in line of battle on the left of Colonel Hobson's brigade. Remained here but a short time, when I was ordered to the left in support of your brigade. Soon after taking my position the enemy opened a heavy fire upon us from a battery, severely wounding Second Lieut. Charles Tyler. We threw up breast-works to protect us from an enfilading fire of the enemy's battery; remained in our position until 4 a. m. August 6, when we were ordered to the right of Third Division behind works; remained about two hours; ordered to move out of the works and take position on the left of General Cooper's brigade, with the One hundred and twenty-third and One hundred and thirtieth Indiana Volunteers on my left. Advanced in line of battle through a dense wood and over deep gullies until we emerged into an open field, where we charged the enemy behind works under their fire of musketry and artillery; drove them from their position, and held it until dark, when we withdrew. Our loss in the regiment was 2 killed and 19 wounded. Among the killed was Sergeant Mason, carrying the colors. When he fell the colors were picked up by Private Peter Fox, of Company E, and boldly he carried them forward.

After withdrawing we returned to the works we left on the right of the Third Division; remained here until 6 o'clock August 7, when we were ordered to the support of General Cooper's brigade; remained about two hours, when we advanced and took possession

of the works recently occupied by General Cooper. Remained here until 6 p. m., when we were again moved forward and took position on a hill; threw up works. Remained here strengthening the works until 4 p. m. of August 10, when we were ordered to the right; took position, fortified it, where we yet remain.

As most of the movements and operations of my command were under the fire of the enemy, and under your immediate supervision, it is with feelings of pleasure that I bear testimony of the coolness and gallantry of the officers and men in the discharge of their duties under trying circumstances, and hope their conduct will be fully appreciated.

I herewith inclose a complete list of the casualties from July 6 to July 30, 1864.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. ZOLLINGER,
Colonel, Comdg. 129th Regiment Indiana Infantry.

Col. P. T. SWAINE,
Comdg. Second Brig., First Div., 23d Army Corps.

No. 307.

Reports of Col. Charles S. Parrish, One hundred and thirtieth Indiana Infantry, of operations May 9–17 and June 24–August 11.

HDQRS. 130TH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY VOLS.,
In the Field, May 21, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with request, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the recent campaign commencing on the 9th and ending on the 17th instant:

On the morning of the 9th, in pursuance of orders, left camp at Harris' house and proceeded to Potato Hill, where we found the enemy in force. After many tactical and highly interesting battalion maneuvers, was finally ordered to send forward one company, to be deployed as skirmishers, to act in conjunction with a company detailed from the One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Indiana Infantry for like purpose. I immediately ordered Captain Barnes, commanding Company I, for this duty, who proceeded to the front indicated. The captain while discharging this duty was disabled by a shot from the enemy passing through his body immediately above the hips and was carried from the field. In this connection it is proper to state that the captain discharged the duty assigned him in an intelligent, brave, and skillful manner, and while his comrades were bearing him from the field he reprimanded them for leaving their posts to administer to his wants.

In this affair the following additional casualties occurred: Benjamin Bowler, George Butcher, James H. Williamson, William Irwin, Company I, wounded.

In the morning, by order, I fell back to Harris' house. Inasmuch as my command was not assigned a front from the morning of the 10th until the close of the conflict at Resaca on the 17th instant, I am unable to report any facts shedding light upon the occurrences of that conflict, or conducing to the benefit of the public service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. PARRISH,
Colonel, Comdg. 130th Regiment Indiana Infty. Vols.

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*Aggregating 2 men killed and 23 men wounded.

HEADQUARTERS 130TH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY,
Before Atlanta, Ga., August 13, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following brief summary of the part taken by my command during the present campaign in Georgia, commencing June 24 and ending August 11, 1864:

June 25, by your order, moved in front of works occupied by our forces, near the residence of Charles W. Manning, and by the assistance of a working party from the Ninety-ninth Regiment Ohio Infantry, constructed a new line of works, covering a regimental front, an open field in front; threw out skirmishers or pickets to relieve men on that duty from Second Brigade; occupied the works until June 27, when I was relieved by the Ninety-ninth Regiment Ohio Infantry Volunteers, and by your order moved to the left and front in support of the balance of the brigade, whom I found warmly engaged skirmishing with the enemy; remained in reserve June 28, when I relieved the One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Indiana Infantry on front line; remained there until June 30, when, by your order, left the position and advanced to cross-roads; skirmished with the enemy; threw up works, and remained until the evening of July 4, when, in conjunction with the One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment Indiana Infantry Volunteers, moved up and filled a gap between the Sixteenth and Twentieth Corps; put up works; threw out skirmishers under fire of musketry and shell from the enemy, and at 9 p. m. moved up and occupied abandoned works of the enemy. July 6, moved to Ruff's Station on railroad; remained there until July 8, when we moved to position on Chattahoochee River; remained until July 11, on which day we crossed the river, took up position, and remained until July 14. Moved to the left one and a half miles; remained in camp and in reserve until July 17, 8 a. m., when the command moved in direction of Decatur. July 18, entered Decatur in rear of brigade. July 20, after moving to the right, and within three miles of Atlanta, by your order, detailed seven companies from my command, under charge of Lieut. Col. James R. Bruner, One hundred and thirtieth Indiana Infantry, as skirmishers, who engaged the enemy sharply. Lieut. William H. Cone, Company B, a brave and gallant officer, received a mortal wound while in the discharge of this duty, and expired the next morning. July 22, took up position in rear line on a ridge beyond a line of outer works evacuated by the enemy. July 23, took up position on front line, supporting Nineteenth Ohio and Twenty-second Indiana Batteries; remained in this position under sharp fire from the enemy until August 1, moved to the rear and right one mile. On the 2d of August moved to the right about eight miles, and, by your order, took up a position on a road running in a southwesterly direction. On the evening of the 3d supported the One hundred and twenty-third Regiment, who were driving in the skirmishers of the enemy near ——— Mill; threw up breast-works under a heavy fire from the enemy, and remained in that position until the morning of August 6, when I moved to the right, and at 4 p. m., having discovered the enemy in front of us occupying a commanding position, with two pieces of artillery, and two large open fields intervening, by your order, I immediately formed in line of battle, and with the balance of your brigade charged the position. Owing to the nature of the ground, which was quite rough, and the impetuosity of the troops, and the distance to be made over open ground under a galling

fire from front and left flank, no little confusion ensued in the ranks, yet the men pushed on right gallantly and drove the enemy before us. By your order, I immediately took up position and threw up breast-works, covering the left flank of the brigade. Remained in this position until night-fall, when we retired and moved four miles to the left near our original position left that morning. Since that time my command has remained comparatively inactive, nothing occurring of unusual interest to the service.

I transmit herewith a list of casualties occurring in the command during the period covered by this report.*

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. PARRISH,
Colonel, Comdg. 130th Regiment Indiana Infantry Vols.

[Col. P. T. SWAINE,
Commanding Second Brigade, First Division.]

No. 308.

Reports of Lieut. Col. John E. Cummins, Ninety-ninth Ohio Infantry, of operations June 24–August 12.

HDQRS. NINETY-NINTH REGT. OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,
In the Field, July 10, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the present campaign since the 24th day of June:

Since that date the regiment has not been engaged with the enemy. The regiment in the rear line until the 27th, when it occupied works in very close proximity to the skirmishers of the enemy. Our skirmishers were ordered upon that day to make a demonstration upon the pickets of the rebels, which they did, keeping up a brisk fire during the greater part of the day. Our loss on that day was 2 killed and 4 wounded. We remained in the same position on the 28th, with a loss of 1 killed and 1 wounded. The evening of the 28th the regiment was relieved by the One hundred and thirtieth Indiana, and took position in the rear line.

On the 1st day of July the regiment moved with the entire brigade to the extreme right of the army, where our lines were advanced several miles. Company A, under the command of Captain Exline, occupied the extreme right of our skirmish line, but without loss. The men worked during that night and the following day building breast-works. On the 4th day of July the regiment again moved forward several miles; being in the rear line, was not under fire, since which time nothing of interest has occurred.

Casualties since June 24.†

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN E. CUMMINS,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Ninety-ninth Regt. Ohio Vol. Infty.

Col. P. T. SWAINE,
Comdg. Second Brig., First Div., 23d Army Corps.

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*Aggregating 7 men killed and 4 officers and 44 men wounded: total, 55.

†Nominal list (omitted) shows 3 men killed and 5 men wounded.

HDQRS. NINETY-NINTH REGT. OHIO VOL. INFANTRY.
Before Atlanta, Ga., July 30, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Ninety-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the present campaign since the 7th instant:

On that day the regiment was camped at Ruff's Station on the railroad. Marched on the 8th to the Chattahoochee River, near Isham's Ferry, where it camped with the rest of the brigade until the 11th, when we crossed the river, camping on this side until the 19th, when the brigade marched to Decatur. The Ninety-ninth Regiment was in advance on that day, and after crossing Peach Tree Creek soon encountered a strong cavalry force of the enemy. Four companies were soon deployed as skirmishers, and shortly afterward the whole regiment was deployed, and moved forward (supported by several companies of the One hundred and twenty-third Indiana) and skirmished constantly with the enemy until we came within a few hundred yards of Decatur, when the regiment being out of ammunition, was relieved by the One hundred and twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

The casualties of the regiment on that day were as follows. *

On the 20th the regiment moved with the rest of the brigade to within three miles of Atlanta, where the enemy was found in force in our immediate front. On the 22d instant, the enemy having evacuated their works in our immediate front, the regiment moved to its present position, where it has furnished its regular details for the picket-line, where they are constantly skirmishing with the enemy, but so far without any loss to the regiment.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN E. CUMMINS,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Ninety-ninth Regt. Ohio Vol. Infty.

Col. P. T. SWAINE,
Comdg. Second Brig., First Div., 23d Army Corps.

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HDQRS. NINETY-NINTH REGT. OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,
Near Atlanta, Ga., August 12, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Ninety-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry in this campaign since the 31st day of July, 1864:

On the evening of August 1 the regiment moved from near the extreme left of the army toward the right. Nothing of interest transpired until the 3d, when, together with the rest of the brigade, the regiment moved across ——— Creek in the face of the enemy, driving the enemy's skirmishers from a prominent hill, which was immediately fortified, where the regiment lay until the 6th instant under a very heavy fire, frequently from the enemy's batteries, the regiment losing 2 enlisted men killed; also 1 officer, Lieutenant Zay, of Company D, was wounded on the skirmish line. On the 6th the regiment again moved with the brigade to the extreme right of the army, where we became engaged with the enemy, driving them half a mile, and holding the position until ordered to retire. The loss of the regiment on that day was 1 killed and 4 wounded. From that date the regiment has not been engaged with the enemy, but has

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 8 men wounded.

been almost constantly engaged in building fortifications. The extreme exposure and constant working is telling badly on the health and vigor of the men of the regiment.

The following is a list of the casualties:*

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN E. CUMMINS.
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Ninety-ninth Regt. Ohio Vol. Infty.

Col. P. T. SWAINE,
Comdg. Second Brig., First Div., 23d Army Corps.

No. 309.

Report of Brig. Gen. Milo S. Hascall, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS.
Decatur, Ga., September 10, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this division from the time it left Mossy Creek, East Tennessee, to the time of its arrival here, on the 7th instant. This will be no easy task for me, as you are aware that Brigadier-General Judah commanded the division till after the battle of Resaca, but on account of his absence I have to make the report.

Since the 18th of May, the time I was assigned the command, the division has been so frequently reorganized, added to, and subtracted from; the brigade and regimental commanders have been so frequently changed on account of sickness, casualties, and changes made necessary by the inefficiency of officers, that it renders it particularly difficult at this late day to make a strictly accurate report, on account of the trouble in procuring the necessary subordinate reports from the officers who had the command at the time. The report, however, will be found to be substantially correct, and knowing the circumstances as you do, you will be prepared to make all necessary allowances.

For the operations of the division during the time General Judah had commanded (up to the 18th of May), I respectfully refer you to my own brigade report for the Second Brigade, with accompanying regimental reports, and to the regimental reports of the First Brigade, commanded by General McLean, during the same time. I have been unable to obtain reports from General McLean, during any portion of the time he was with the division, on account of his absence, and have had to rely solely on the regimental reports. These reports, however, will be found to give a very complete account of the operations of the division up to May 18, and I will commence my division report from that time, making it as brief as possible. On the 18th of May, in accordance with orders from the major-general commanding the corps, I took command of the Second Division. On the morning of the 19th, agreeable to orders, my command moved from Cedar Springs to Cassville, near which place we encamped for the night. The following day, the 20th, the march was resumed, and during the day moved into position supporting General Cox, who was then moving on toward the Etowah River.

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 3 men killed and 1 officer and 6 men wounded.

Moving forward we reached Cartersville, and afterward, the same evening, moved back near by into camp for the night. Here we remained during the 21st and 22d, recruiting the command, and, according to instructions, refitting and supplying it for a twenty days' campaign. At daylight of the 23d we moved off toward Etowah Cliffs, camping for the night near the river.

Early on the morning of the 24th crossed near Milam's Bridge, on the pontoon bridge laid by Colonel Buell, and, as directed, pressed forward over Richland Creek, encountering slight resistance from cavalry, and took position beyond Mr. Rowland's house to cover the road to Burnt Hickory and protect the moving trains. Remained in this position until the following day, 25th, when we moved through Burnt Hickory. Nearing Pumpkin Vine Creek, was ordered to press forward to the support of General Hooker, who was briskly engaged. The Fourth Army Corps, however, was moving on the road, and for the night remained in camp on the north or west side.

At 2 a. m. on the morning of the 26th, in accordance with orders received an hour previous, my command was moved over the creek and on to the support of General Howard. The division was formed in order of battle, and through interminable forests we moved, endeavoring to reach the left of General Howard's corps, which object was finally attained, and I was placed in position on the left of the Third Division. The First Brigade, General McLean, was sent forward to develop the strength and position of the enemy, which, being accomplished, he was ordered back to the command.

On the 27th General McLean was ordered from my command to report to General Howard, who, with General Wood's division, of his own, and General Johnson's division, of General Palmer's corps, was moving to the left. General McLean was ordered back the same evening. At 1 o'clock on the morning of the 28th an attack was made on the lines of the Second Brigade (Colonel Bond commanding) by a heavy skirmish line. Their advance was promptly checked, and they were quickly driven back with considerable loss.

On the 29th General McLean's brigade was relieved by the Second Brigade, of the First Division, and ordered to Burnt Hickory to guard trains. On the same day Col. S. A. Strickland (Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry), commanding a brigade, consisting of the Fiftieth Ohio, Fourteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-seventh Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, was temporarily assigned to my division. During the 30th we remained in position. On the 31st a spirited attack was made on my lines, but repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy. Twenty dead were found in our front after they were driven back, and others could be seen that we could not reach.

On the 1st of June the division was relieved by General Davis' division of the Fourteenth Army Corps. The command withdrew, and encamped during the night immediately in rear of the former position; rations were issued. On the 2d moved in rear of the left of the army to the extreme left flank; pressed forward through a heavy storm, crossed a valley, and, in conjunction with the Third Division, drove the enemy from a line of works near what is known as the Foster house, near the junction of the Burnt Hickory and Marietta road with the Dallas and Acworth road. The resistance made by the enemy at this point was stubborn, considering the numbers engaged, and, as was afterward proven, was cavalry of Armstrong's division, holding the extreme right of the rebel army.

General Butterfield, of General Hooker's corps, came to our support. On the 3d the enemy were found to have evacuated the works in our front, and gone off in the direction of Lost Mountain. The First Brigade during the day came up from Burnt Hickory and rejoined the command.

June 4, the brigade commanded by Colonel Strickland was permanently assigned to the division, per general orders, and the command otherwise reorganized. General McLean was transferred to the Third Division. On the 5th of June I was ordered to make a reconnaissance on the Burnt Hickory and Marietta road; Colonel Hobson, with the Thirteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-seventh Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, pressed forward, driving back a force of cavalry, until the object of the move was accomplished, when his force was brought back. The command in camp on the 6th. On the 7th, agreeable to orders, moved to Allatoona Church, where position was assigned me to cover movement of wagon and hospital trains. In camp on the 8th. On the 9th, with the Second and Third Brigades, Colonel Bond and Colonel Strickland, commanding, and Colonel Adams' cavalry, I was ordered to make a reconnaissance in the direction of Davis' house; to reach that point if possible. The enemy's cavalry were driven back to the main works of the infantry, where they were found in force. This being ascertained, I withdrew and returned to camp. On the 10th the Second Brigade, of the First Division, Col. J. C. McQuiston, One hundred and twenty-third Indiana, commanding, was temporarily assigned to my command. Leaving this brigade at Allatoona Church to guard the trains, the same day with the rest of the command I moved forward and took position near Davis' house; the position was strongly fortified, and from its natural strength easily made secure. The very heavy rains which fell at this time prevented any active operations being undertaken, and during the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th nothing was done.

On the 15th, as a part of the general demonstration along the line, the Second Brigade, Colonel Bond, made a movement from the extreme right, which, with the strong demonstration made on the front, compelled a retrograde movement of the enemy, and Colonel Cooper, First Brigade, and Colonel McQuiston, Second Brigade, moved forward to take possession of the vacated works. Captain Shields with his battery (Nineteenth Ohio) and Sixth Michigan, Captain Paddock, did good service in this operation. Moving on, they were found in still greater force, and in a better chosen position, with their left on the Lost Mountain. General Butterfield's division of the Twentieth Army Corps, becoming heavily engaged with the enemy, apparently near the angle of their line, the refuse part of which was evidently in our front, Colonel Cooper, with his brigade, was ordered to press forward, develop their position, and to make a diversion in his favor. The works were reached, but night came on, and the brigade was withdrawn. During this day's operations, 16 prisoners were captured and 8 deserters came into our lines. On the 16th the command moved into position nearer the main works of the enemy, and in so doing, drove back the skirmishers of the brigade commanded by the rebel General Mercer. By dark the whole division, First and Second Brigades in line, Third [Brigade] and First [Second] Brigade (First Division), in reserve, had secured a strong position, very near the enemy's works, so near that our skirmishers were fired on from his main works. During the day 33 men from the

First Georgia gave themselves up, or were captured, on the skirmish line. During the night of the 16th the enemy evacuated his works. On the morning of the 17th, at an early hour, the troops had possession of their works. Passing to the right, I formed my command on Lost Mountain, the brigades of Colonel Bond and Colonel McQuiston in the line, Colonel Cooper and Colonel Strickland in reserve. Moving forward, preceded by a strong skirmish line, the enemy's cavalry were driven back in confusion, and at one time their battery was within a few yards of my skirmish line. They failed to capture it, however. About noon I was halted near the Dallas and Marietta road, but toward night advanced to position on right of General Cox, my right near Mud Creek.

On the 18th, a heavy rain falling, nothing was done. The morning of the 19th disclosed the fact that the enemy had retreated the night before, and, in obedience to instructions, I crossed Mud Creek, which was much swollen. The men waded through the water breast deep, but, as usual, doing it cheerfully. Pushing forward, I was placed in position near the right of General Hooker, my line conforming to Noyes' Creek. At this time the Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was transferred from my division to the Fourth Corps, and the Ninety-ninth Ohio from that corps to my division, and attached to the brigade of Colonel McQuiston, which gave Colonel Swaine command of the brigade. During the 20th and 21st it rained almost incessantly and nothing was done. On the 22d my command was in motion. Crossed Noyes' Creek and, leaving General Cox on the Sandtown road to my right, moved down on a road to the left to the Powder Springs and Marietta road, near Kolb's school-house, where I went into position on the right of General Hooker, covering the two roads. My skirmish line, supported by the Fourteenth Kentucky, Colonel Gallup, was ordered forward to gain and hold a ridge that was desired for a new position. The brigades commanded by Colonels Strickland, McQuiston, and Hobson were put in position, and at once began throwing up works. Colonel Gallup, in the mean time, advancing promptly, captured a number of prisoners, who reported a rebel corps as having just come from the right and as preparing to attack us. Having gained the ridge, he built a light barricade, when the enemy in force (portions of Stevenson's division) advanced and attempted to drive him back. Three times they advanced, and at each advance strengthening their lines, but each time they were repulsed. I had ordered Colonel Gallup to retire to the main line with his regiment if he was hard pressed, but he remained in his position, until finding the attack a determined one, I ordered him peremptorily to fall back to the main line. The works were but partially constructed. Captain Shields and Captain Paddock were placed in position, and every one prepared for a stubborn resistance. The regiment came back slowly and in good order. When they had reached the works the artillery opened their fire, and in a short time the woods and ridge in our front was cleared of the enemy, the shell and case-shot sweeping every one from the front. The infantry, though, became sharply engaged before the enemy retired. The enemy carried off his wounded, and, it may be, some of his dead. In front of the line defended by Colonel Gallup 57 dead rebels were found. The cross-fire from General Hooker's and from my batteries proved very destructive, as was afterward shown.

On the 23d, in conjunction with General Hooker's troops, I moved forward and occupied the ridge fought for the day before. I remained in this position during the 24th and 25th, nothing but the

usual skirmishing occurring. On the afternoon of the 26th moved two pieces of artillery to my right in accordance with instructions to make a diversion in favor of General Cox, who was then attempting to cross Olley's Creek. On the 27th, at 6 a. m., in accordance with orders, and in aid of the assault to be made farther to the left at 10 a. m., I ordered Captain Shields to open a brisk fire with his batteries, in position about 500 yards from the enemy's works, continuing it at intervals during the day. My skirmish line was advanced repeatedly with the same object in view, each time driving the enemy into his works, and at one time were actually on the works. In these demonstrations my losses were heavy, and especially in officers. The total losses in this day's operations were about 100, including several valuable officers.

On the 28th and 29th no change in position was made, and nothing but the usual skirmishing occurred, in which, however, owing to our close proximity to the enemy's works, my losses were quite severe. On the night of the 30th I was relieved by General Geary's division of the Twentieth Army Corps. About 3 a. m. of the 1st of July the last regiment was relieved, and from that hour until 6 o'clock the command rested. At that hour we moved past General Cox's position on the right, on what was known as the Old Tennessee road. Colonel Cooper, with his brigade, was placed in line immediately beyond the works of General Cox's division, and, preceded by a strong line of skirmishers, began the advance, which, from the moment we passed beyond General Cox's skirmish line, was stubbornly contested. The force opposed to me was Jackson's division of cavalry, supported by two brigades of infantry. They were driven back from their different positions by repeated charges of the skirmish line, properly re-enforced. Near Wade's house a stubborn resistance was made, and to assist the skirmish line, Captain Denning, who, with his battery, had reported to me for duty only the day before, was brought forward with a section of his battery (Twenty-second Indiana). The enemy's battery, which had greatly annoyed us in our advance, was discovered in position near by, and with creditable precision and rapidity of firing, was promptly silenced. At this point, and just as the section had done its work, Captain Denning, while moving his guns forward to a new position, was struck in the side by a bullet and fell mortally wounded near where I stood. His battery having been stationed in Kentucky, had never before been under fire, and he had that morning requested of Captain Shields the privilege of taking the advance. Manifesting great interest and pride in the efficiency and condition of his battery, he displayed the qualities of a fine officer. He lingered two days before dying, perfectly conscious of his hopeless condition, manifesting all the while the most magnificent heroism. Near the close of the day, the desired position at Moss' house was gained after very severe fighting, and the division placed in position, the right covering the Old Tennessee road, the left the Marietta road, the center resting on the Ruff's Station road. The position was strongly fortified during the night. Gaining this important position, threatening as it did the line of retreat and communications of the enemy, compelled him to abandon his strong line at Kenesaw and Marietta. Far to the north, at least nine miles distant, Kenesaw Mountain could be seen. The day was unusually warm and sultry, the troops were without rations, and, as a consequence, greatly reduced in strength. In addition to the losses in killed and wounded, many

were sun-struck or entirely prostrated by the heat and dust. It was the hardest day's work we have endured on this campaign, and was productive of the most important results.

On the 2d General Smith's division, of the Fifteenth Army Corps, relieved two of my brigades on the right, Colonels Cooper and Strickland, who in turn were placed on the left to fill up the gap between my own and General Cox's division. The enemy finding us in force here, were compelled either to evacuate their position about Kenesaw, or to attempt to drive us back. To accomplish the latter would require a heavy force, the withdrawal of which from other portions of the line would endanger the whole army. On the night of the 2d they retreated. On the 3d a reconnaissance was made to Nickajack Creek, but the enemy had already been driven across the creek. On the 4th I was ordered to send a brigade to fill the gap between the Sixteenth and Twentieth Army Corps. Colonel Swaine was sent, but as the gap was afterward closed, he was withdrawn. On the 5th was in readiness to move as ordered, but the move did not take place until the 6th, when we moved over Nickajack Creek toward Ruff's Station, through the interminable works built by the enemy after their retreat from Kenesaw Mountain On the 7th remained in camp near the railroad. At an early hour on the morning of the 8th we moved to Isham's Ford, at the mouth of Soap Creek, on the Chattahoochee River. My command was held in support to General Cox; my batteries, under direction of Colonel Schofield, placed in position on river bank to cover the crossing. Two hundred picked men were detailed, by orders, and reported to Colonel Buell, of the pontoon train, to man the boats and ferry over such forces as were needed until the bridge should be finished. On the 9th Colonel Cooper and Colonel Hobson, with their brigades and Nineteenth Ohio Battery, were sent over the river and placed in position on the right of General Cox. On the 11th the remainder of the division crossed over, and took position on the ridge, prolonging General Cox's line. On the 14th I was ordered over the valley into a new position on the left of the Fourth Army Corps, covering the road toward Cross Keys and Buck Head. On the morning of the 17th I moved from this position on the Buck Head road to within two and a half miles of the latter place. The enemy's cavalry offered some resistance. Night found my command in position some distance from the remainder of the army, General Howard on the right, General Cox on the left. The position was made secure, however, by strong works. On the day following (the 18th) moved through Cross Keys to Johnson's Mills, on a branch of Peach Tree Creek; one brigade, Colonel Cooper's, was sent on the road toward Atlanta as a strong picket force.

Early on the 19th the division crossed Peach Tree Creek and advanced in the direction of Decatur. The enemy's cavalry offered stubborn resistance, and my artillery was freely used. They finally took refuge in the town, but were shelled out by Captain Shields with Nineteenth Ohio Battery, and Colonel Swaine with his brigade was moved forward to take the town. A train of wagons and the depot, said to contain a large amount of tobacco, was burned. The railroad was torn up for some distance. Colonel Swaine was afterward relieved by a portion of General Dodge's command, that came up soon after I occupied the town. The troops were put in camp near the main Atlanta road. On the following morning (the 20th) I was ordered to move on the Atlanta road, following General Cox,

When within two and a half miles of the city the Second Brigade, Colonel Hobson, was placed in position on the right of General Cox, and, with General Stanley's division of the Fourth Army Corps, gained possession of an important ridge close upon the enemy's line of works. While in this position, during the night of the 20th, Colonel Hobson was attacked by a strong force of the enemy, but succeeded in repulsing them, it is believed, with heavy loss. Colonel Hobson filling the gap between General Cox and General Stanley, with the remainder of my command I passed by General Cox, and forming on his left, moved forward on the Atlanta road. Colonel Cooper with his brigade moved promptly forward, and although exposed to a fire from the enemy in every direction, drove them in confusion before him, and, by a spirited dash, captured 2 lieutenants and 36 men in their pits. Colonel Strickland was placed in position, connecting his right with General Cox's left. Colonel Swaine moved to the left, and was to have felt for and drove back the enemy's right. Batteries were placed in position, but before the movement was fairly inaugurated night set in. During the day 45 prisoners were captured. On the 21st a junction was effected with the forces from the Army of the Tennessee on my left, and a fire kept up from my skirmishers and artillery. Early on the morning of the 22d (1 a. m.) the skirmishers in my front reported the enemy as having evacuated. The report was forwarded, and I was ordered to move forward on a reconnaissance soon after daylight. My command was moving at the hour, and soon developed the enemy in strong force within their works immediately about the city of Atlanta, and my troops were the first to drive them into their main line about the city. Batteries were ordered to be established as soon as possible, to begin the shelling of the city.

The command was put in position on the ridge confronting the enemy's forts and works. While building the works for the batteries the troops were subjected to a fearful fire from the enemy's artillery. During the attack on General McPherson's army a vigorous firing was kept up, and at intervals was continued through the day. Late in the day, as the attack on the right of the Fifteenth Army Corps was being made, Colonel Hobson's brigade, that had been in reserve, was placed in position, covering the road near the Howard house, and in a short time was so strongly fortified as to hold the road beyond a doubt. On a ridge, running toward the enemy's works, I found a position for a battery that would completely enfilade the enemy's lines as they advanced to attack. General Woods ordering up Captain Cotterill's [?] Fourth Ohio Battery and a support of one regiment (Thirteenth Kentucky), they were placed in position on the extreme point of the ridge, and from personal observation I can attest that they played an important part in beating the enemy back. The attack on the left having ended, a force was moved forward on my immediate front to attack me, but was promptly repulsed, the attack not being persisted in as had been done on the left. The troops remained in the position for the night.

On the 23d from each of my batteries one shot every fifteen minutes was fired into the city. At intervals, the firing from the batteries and skirmish pits was continued during the days following. On the 26th a line running back from the Howard house, protecting the flank, was completed, in anticipation of the withdrawal of the Army of the Tennessee. During the night that part of the grand army withdrew, and my line was changed, conforming to the new line of

works. Colonel Cooper, commanding First Brigade, was, on my recommendation, promoted to be brigadier-general, a richly-earned promotion.

On the evening of the 1st of August I was relieved by a portion of the Fourth Army Corps, General Kimball's brigade and part of Colonel Grose's division. Moving in rear of the army, I encamped for the night near the left. On the morning of the 2d the march was resumed, following in rear of General Cox's division. Reaching the extreme right flank of the army, I was ordered into position on the right of General Cox, protecting his flank. On the 3d I was ordered to move my command over Utoy Creek and gain, if possible, possession of a ridge or hill, near what was thought to be their left flank. Colonel Hobson with his brigade took the advance, and, forming immediately beyond General Cox's works, moved forward with a heavy skirmish line. The creek, after some trouble, was crossed, and, supported by the brigade, the skirmishers charged up the hill, and soon gained the high commanding point of the ridge. Colonel Swaine, following close after, was placed in position on the left, Colonel Strickland filling the gap between the two. General Cooper with his brigade was moved up the main road, and the three commanders advancing rapidly together, captured the entire skirmish line of the enemy—43 officers and men. The line was being thrown up on the ridge held by the enemy's skirmishers, when a terrific fire of shot and shell from the enemy's batteries, completely enfilading the line, was opened on them, inflicting a severe loss. Under cover of the darkness, however, the works were finished. General Baird with his division, from the Fourteenth Army Corps, took position on my right. On the 4th a demonstration was kept up along the lines as a diversion in favor of General Cox and such portions of the Fourteenth Army Corps as were operating on the right. On the 6th my command was relieved by General Johnson's division, of the Fourteenth Army Corps, and I was ordered to the right as a support to General Cox. Soon after reaching the right, on the Lick Skillet road, I was ordered to send a force to attempt the capture of a battery that enfiladed General Cox's lines as they advanced. Colonel Hobson was sent to the extreme right, but found works confronting him. Making a careful reconnaissance in person, I found their cavalry on their extreme left with a battery of artillery, and determined to move a force way to the right and attempt to drive back their flank, and, if possible, capture the battery. General Cooper, with his own and Colonel Swaine's brigades, was ordered to execute the plan. Moving through woods over and beyond the Sandtown road, he was enabled to form his command and begin the movement before he was discovered. He pressed forward vigorously, and succeeded in driving the enemy back into their works behind their flank, and very nearly in getting possession of the battery. In the mean time I had ordered Colonel Strickland forward, and, with Colonel Hobson, held the gap between General Cooper and General Cox's lines. Finding the day too far gone to improve the advantages gained by General Cooper, he was withdrawn, and a line, the right resting near the Sandtown road, the left near General Cox's command, was fortified for the night. During the night the enemy retired, and on the morning of the 7th were pursued and driven into their main line of works. Moving up the Sandtown road, the ground over which General Cox's command fought the day before was gained, and his dead found still unburied. General

Cox and the lines of the Fourteenth Army Corps advancing, reached the Sandtown road, and I was ordered still farther to the right. On the 8th I advanced still farther, gaining a commanding position in view of an extended valley, Colonel Strickland on the ridge near the Campbellton road. On the 9th General Cooper and Colonel Hobson, in conjunction with Colonel Strickland, advanced over the valley into position on the Campbellton road, with the left of the line resting on the open valley, which was commanded by a battery of artillery. On the 16th and 17th a new line of works, in anticipation of a flank movement of the whole army, was built. On the 19th and 20th, in accordance with instructions, with General Cooper's and Colonel Bond's brigades, I supported General Cox in his reconnaissance to the Newnan road. The days following were passed without any operations on my front. On the 28th I was ordered to withdraw from my position on the Campbellton road and move to Mount Gilead Church, where I occupied the works built by the Fourth Army Corps. On the following day, the 29th, I crossed Camp Creek, joined with General Cox on my right, left resting near the creek. On the 30th I was ordered to move in rear of General Cox. Crossed the West Point railroad near Red Oak, going into position on the right of General Cox near the East Point road. On the 31st moved out and went into position covering that road, while General Cox passed on toward the left of the Fourth Army Corps. My division, in accordance with orders, was massed near the East Point road, from which position I moved near Rough and Ready Station, holding the road from East Point while General Cox moved on to the railroad.

On the 1st of September I moved by way of Morrow's Mill to the railroad, thence down the road, completing the destruction to the position in front of Jonesborough. In attempting to move into position on the left of the Fourth Army Corps, to participate in the advance, I encountered an extensive swamp, which, owing to the lateness of the hour, prevented any further movement. That night the enemy retreated, and on the morning of the 2d, by a circuitous march, keeping to the left of the railroad, reached the position on the left of the Fourth Army Corps, in front of the rebel army, about Lovejoy's Station. The Fourth Army Corps was just advancing, and, forming my command, I moved into position on the left of General Kimball's division, but too late to take part in the advance, which had already ended. During this movement on Kimball's left we were subjected to a severe shelling, and Captain Gallup, inspector-general of Second Brigade, one of my best officers, was mortally wounded. The troops fortified the line for the night. On the 3d changed my position, so as to cover the flank of the army, and built a strong line of works. In this position I remained until 8 p. m. on the night of the 5th, when the command was withdrawn, moving back through General Cox's position. The pickets, under charge of proper officers, were left until 12 o'clock, when they were withdrawn without attracting any attention. After a tedious night's march, owing to the delays caused by the trains that had been sent on ahead, we reached the position formerly taken, in front of Jonesborough, at daylight on the morning of the 6th. At 10 o'clock on the morning of the 7th I moved in the direction of Decatur, camping for the night some distance to the right of Rough and Ready. On the 8th the march was renewed, and the command reached this place about 12 m.

The losses and casualties in the division during the entire campaign are as follows:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Brigade	7	71	43	400	.....	4	525
Second Brigade	6	48	14	360	.....	12	440
Third Brigade	5	45	15	292	.....	5	362
Second Brigade, First Division[a]	1	32	10	183	1	.....	227
Artillery	1	1	.....	9	.....	.....	11
Total	20	197	82	1,244	1	21	1,565

[a] Attached.

It will be seen that the losses are quite severe; but when it is remembered that we suffered very severely at Resaca, and have been kept almost constantly operating in the front and on one or the other flank of the army ever since, they are not at all greater than might have been expected. We have to lament the loss of many gallant officers and men, but in return for it we can point to some of the most substantial results achieved by any division of the army. For a more minute account of the operations of the division, I respectfully refer you to the accompanying reports of brigade, regimental, and battery commanders. Accompanying will also be found a complete list, by name and rank, of all the casualties sustained, and also a list, by name and rank, of all prisoners captured and deserters from the enemy that have given themselves up to the division.*

I cannot with justice close this report without acknowledging the very able and efficient support I have at all times received from my brigade commanders. Since I have had command of the division I have had seven different brigade commanders, to-wit: Brigadier-General McLean; Col. Joseph A. Cooper, Sixth Tennessee (now brigadier-general); Col. John R. Bond, One hundred and eleventh Ohio; Col. Silas A. Strickland, Fiftieth Ohio; Col. John C. McQuiston, One hundred and twenty-third Indiana; Col. Peter T. Swaine, Ninety-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; and Col. William E. Hobson, Thirteenth Kentucky. To all of these I acknowledge my great obligations, and to their efforts is due a great share of the success which has attended our operations. Colonel Cooper has already, upon my recommendation, received the promotion he has so richly and signally earned on this campaign, he having been already appointed a brigadier-general by the President. Each of the other colonels mentioned above are richly deserving such promotion and have my most hearty recommendation. It is not probable, however, that the division will be entitled to so great a number of promotions. I deem it particularly my duty to recommend Col. John R. Bond, One hundred and eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Col. Silas A. Strickland, Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who, in connection with Brigadier-General Cooper, are the regular brigade commanders of the division; both of these colonels have fairly earned promotion by assiduous attention to duty and conspicuous gallantry in action. There are other officers in the divis-

* Nominal lists omitted.

ion equally worthy of honorable mention, such as Col. George W. Gallup, Fourteenth Kentucky; Lieut. Col. George R. Elstner, Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who was killed while gallantly leading his regiment; Colonel Zollinger, One hundred and twenty-ninth Indiana; Lieutenant-Colonel Sherwood, One hundred and eleventh Ohio; Lieutenant-Colonel Walters, One hundred and twenty-third Indiana; Maj. J. P. Duncan, Thirteenth Kentucky, and numerous others, but I leave this pleasant duty to their more immediate commanders. The whole division, both officers and men, with very few exceptions, have done their whole duty faithfully and manfully and richly deserve the thanks and lasting gratitude of the great nation they are struggling so hard to maintain.

The batteries of the division, under Captains Shields, Paddock, and the lamented Denning (of the Twenty-second Indiana Battery, killed in action the next day after joining us), are entitled to peculiar credit for the very important part they have taken in the campaign. Two or three of Captain Paddock's guns have been absolutely worn out by constant firing. The officers and men of the batteries have all performed their duty nobly and deserve well of their country. My thanks are especially due to Captain Shields, chief of artillery, who was charged with the general management of the batteries.

To the officers of my staff, Capt. Edmund R. Kerstetter, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. George H. Kennedy, Sixty-fifth Illinois, assistant inspector-general; Capt. James A. Lee, Sixteenth Kentucky, commissary of musters; Capt. Benjamin F. Briscoe, Twenty-third Michigan, topographical engineer; Capt. H. M. Spain, Eightieth Indiana, provost-marshal; Capt. George C. Winslow, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, quartermaster; Capt. Fred. W. Clemons, commissary of subsistence of volunteers, commissary of subsistence; Surg. J. W. Lawton, surgeon U. S. Volunteers, surgeon in chief; Lieut. A. F. Ricks, One hundred and fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, aide-de-camp; Lieut. Norman Waite, One hundredth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, aide-de-camp; Capt. John W. Smith, One hundred and eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Lieut. G. A. Lyon, Twenty-third Michigan, who were for a time acting inspector-general and quartermaster, my thanks are especially due. Without their efficient and timely aid and co-operation I should have been unable to conduct the operations of the division. My escort also, under Sergeant Abbott and Corporal Weiser, of the Forty-fifth Ohio, have been very faithful and efficient. All of my staff and escort have on all proper occasions freely exposed themselves to the enemy's fire, and all except Sergeant Abbott, of the escort, who was severely wounded in the elbow, have been so fortunate as to pass through entirely unscathed. I desire to particularly acknowledge the very valuable services of Dr. Lawton, chief surgeon, and all the medical officers of the division; by their extraordinary exertions and care the sick and wounded of the division have received the very best attention that was possible under the circumstances.

I desire to call particular attention to the merits of Captain Kerstetter, my adjutant-general; he has now served over two years as captain and assistant adjutant-general of volunteers; his great usefulness outside the particular duties of his office richly entitle him to further promotion.

For myself I have reason to be peculiarly thankful, as notwithstanding my health is never robust I have not been off duty a day during the campaign, and although most of the time under the enemy's musketry and artillery fire, have escaped without a scratch. For being thus favored both myself and staff are duly thankful.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MILO S. HASCALL,
Brigadier-General Volunteers, Commanding Division.

Maj. J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Twenty-third Army Corps.

ADDENDA.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HDQRS. 2D DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS, *Decatur, Ga., September* 9, 1864.

The general commanding the division deems this a proper time to return his thanks to his troops for the admirable manner in which they have deported themselves during the arduous campaign which has just resulted in the capture of Atlanta. Your noble dead are strewn all the way from Rocky Face Ridge to Lovejoy's Station (the most southerly point our armies have reached) and yet you have never failed to go forward with alacrity at the word of command. Losing one-third of your entire number in fifteen minutes in the desperate attempt to storm the enemy's strongly fortified position at Resaca in the outset of the campaign, you have borne a most important part in every subsequent movement in our progress. For the great sacrifices you have sustained, you can point with just pride to many substantial results which you have achieved—among them may be mentioned turning the enemy's left at Moss' house near Ruff's Station, thus compelling him to abandon Kenesaw Mountain and Marietta; the passage of Utoy Creek in the face of the enemy, capturing his entire skirmish line in their pits, and holding the position during the most furious shelling imaginable, till other portions of the army had crossed; the taking of Decatur and destruction of the railroad at that point; the driving of the enemy into his main works at Atlanta; establishing the first batteries around the city and throwing the first shells into it, as being operations to the credit of which you are particularly entitled. These are some of the substantial results you have accomplished, and the long lists of prisoners you have taken, probably equal to your entire losses, to say nothing of the great losses you have inflicted upon the enemy in killed and wounded, tells how terrible has been the punishment you have returned for that received. Comrades, you have established for the Second Division a reputation which will make you honored and respected wherever bravery is appreciated or patriotism and loyalty admired. For all these things the general commanding desires in the name of your country, in the name of liberty, to thank you.

By command of Brigadier-General Hascall:

E. R. KERSTETTER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.

No. 310.

Report of Surg. John W. Lawton, U. S. Army, Surgeon in Chief.

HDQRS. SECOND DIV., TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
OFFICE OF SURGEON IN CHIEF,
Decatur, Ga., September 13, 1864.

SIR: The Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, numbering 3,971 present, moved from Mossy Creek, Tenn., April 26, 1864, to join in the active campaign opening in Georgia.

The medical department was deficient in medical and hospital supplies, in number of medical officers, and in strictness of discipline, and, having been recently assigned as surgeon in chief, I had not been able to perfect its organization, and, moving with but one day's notice, time was not had to obtain necessary supplies. Three medical wagons, furnished, were ordered and joined the division at Red Clay, Ga. Other supplies necessary were obtained, and the medical department was as rapidly as possible put in readiness for the exigencies of active service. The first skirmish in which the division was engaged was at Rocky Face Ridge, May 9, losing 1 killed and 28 wounded. Moving to Resaca, we confronted the enemy May 14, and a battle ensued, lasting two days, in which a heavier loss was sustained than in any other engagement of the campaign, amounting to, killed, 93; wounded, 484; total, 577. Here a division field hospital was first established, the practical working of which was new to both the surgeon in chief and all the medical officers of the division. A large number of operations were performed, which, with those performed after succeeding engagements, are borne below in a tabular form appended to this report.

The campaign since has been rather a series of skirmishes than of positive battles, few days passing without some being wounded; almost every advance, even for a few miles, being in the direct face of the enemy and under fire. In consequence, it has been necessary to have a field hospital constantly open and a regular hospital staff detailed for duty. The plan has succeeded admirably, and its organization and the perfection of details have been rendered more and more complete. From careful observation it has appeared that operations were better borne early in the campaign than later, and patients reacted more promptly, and recovery progressed more rapidly. This in a great measure is owing to the hardships of the campaign, constant exposure, and a ration often deficient in quantity and nearly destitute of vegetables. At the same time I am convinced that too much importance is given to the first two in their assumed relations to toleration of injuries and reaction after operations, and that, were a full and ample ration, with a large proportion of vegetables, furnished, the hardships and exposure of active campaigning would be found to have little effect beyond inuring the system to them, and developing a higher vital force. The main obstacle to rapid recovery has been a scorbutic tendency, which has generally pervaded the troops of this division, developed in this campaign, but the predisposing causes of which lay in the privations to which the army was exposed in the winter months during active operations in East Tennessee. On inspection, early in July, of all the regiments composing this division, an average of 20 per cent. of marked cases of scorbutus were found, and a taint was manifest in more than one-half of both officers and men. Aside from this ten-

dency being manifested in the large ratio of sick constantly present, and in its effects in the wounded upon recovery, it has been marked in its evidences in operations, by diminution of the fibrin, an increase of the watery elements of the blood, and in the blood vessels a relaxation of the muscular coats and a patulous condition of the minuter branches, requiring a larger number of ligatures than usual, and with free and sometimes very troublesome venous hemorrhage. Gangrene has scarcely appeared. In only one hospital has it been developed, in a few cases not readily accounted for, occurring, as it did in some of the cases, in the healthiest and most robust subjects and readily yielding to the milder escharotics with tonics.

Primary operations have been the rule, and careful observation justifies the opinion that "shock," to the extent of forbidding surgical interference, even in cases of considerable gravity, is much less common than generally taught. In the field also, when few of the appliances of conservative surgery can be had and fewer employed, and frequent transportation for considerable distances is unavoidable, operations are frequently necessary, where at least an attempt might be made to save the limb in general hospitals. This is especially true of compound fractures of the femur from gunshot wounds. Several cases considered the most promising from general good health, squareness of fracture, with little comminution of bone or laceration of soft parts, have been dressed with Smith's anterior splints and sent at once to the rear; but all cases from which any report has been received have died from apparent destruction of vital force consequent on the gravity of the injury, or from rapidly exhaustive suppuration. Cases of injury of large arteries or nerves uncomplicated with fracture have been exceedingly rare; only two cases have been reported, both of the brachial artery. No cases of secondary hemorrhage have been recorded. Not a single case of punctured wound from sword or bayonet has been observed as received in battle; a singular fact, in view of the large number of injuries under observation, but owing probably to the character of fire-arm being of so destructive a nature as to compel one side or the other to give way before advancing to a close hand conflict.

Resections of joints and in the continuity of bones have received careful attention, and the most experienced and thoughtful surgeons of the staff have found it necessary to exercise a careful discrimination in the selection of cases, and refuse now to operate in many instances which early in the campaign seemed to favor conservation.

The small mortality after operations is gratifying. The tabular form bears but three deaths in field hospital after operations. These statistics apply only to primary mortality, as some cases proved fatal after removal to the rear. The statistical table appended affords some items of interest, and other comment is unnecessary, regarding diseases, wounds, and operations. The table compiled from the hospital report does not embrace the sick in hospital or sent to the rear up to the 1st of June, as these records for the time previous were not entered on the hospital register and are lost.

The medical officers all have rendered efficient service. Surg. S. K. Crawford, Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, deserves especial mention for the faithful performance of duty as surgeon in charge of division hospital. The organization and elaboration of details are due mainly to him. Surg. C. D. Moore, Thirteenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, as an able and skillful operator and for sound

surgical judgment, and Surg. John Wright, One hundred and seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for bravery on the field and faithful attendance on wounded and judicious treatment in hospital, deserve honorable mention. Asst. Surgs. William P. Welborn, Eightieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and E. S. Cooper, Thirteenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, have rendered efficient service to the wounded in hospital.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. LAWTON,
Surgeon U. S. Volunteers and Surgeon in Chief.

Surg. H. S. HEWIT, U. S. Volunteers,
Medical Director, Department of the Ohio.

Tabular report.

Aggregate strength present in division	8,592
Average strength present	5,326
Maximum strength	7,012
Minimum strength	3,971
Total number taken sick	7,139
Total number wounded	1,509
Total killed and wounded	1,726
Total unfit for duty	12,919
Total number sent to the general hospital (rear)	3,453
Average number taken sick	357
Average number unfit for duty	646
Average number sent to general hospital	173
Ratio of average taken sick to average present	1 to 14.91+
Ratio of average unfit for duty to average present	1 to 8.24+
Ratio of killed to total casualties	1 to 7.95+
Ratio killed to average present	1 to 24.45+
Ratio of killed to aggregate present	1 to 39.55+
Ratio of casualties to average present	1 to 3.08+
Ratio of casualties to aggregate present	1 to 4.97+

NOTE.—These totals and averages and aggregates are based upon the weekly reports during the campaign.

(From hospital records.)

Number received in division hospital from disease	2,091
Number received from wounds	1,128
Total received in hospital	3,219
Total number of severe wounds received, as fractures, penetrating wounds, cavities, joints, &c	365
Deaths in field hospital from wounds without surgical interference	72
Number of amputations	161
Primary mortality from	3
Total mortality from wounds and operations in division hospital	75
Died of disease in hospital	26
Total mortality from disease and wounds	101
Killed in battle	217
Total of killed and deaths in division	318

RATIOS.

Ratio of primary mortality to severe injuries in hospital	1 to 5.20
Ratio of primary deaths from operations	1 to 53.7
Ratio of total deaths in hospital to total treated	1 to 31.87
Ratio of deaths from disease to total treated	1 to 80.43
Ratio of total mortality in division to total aggregate present	1 to 27.02

No. 311.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Nathaniel C. McLean, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations May 5–June 4.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Pettit's Creek, Ga., May 22, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor, in obedience to orders, to report that on the 5th instant I assumed command of this brigade, then in camp at Red Clay, Ga. At 5 a. m. on the 7th we marched with the balance of the corps on the road to Tunnel Hill, and went into camp distant some three miles therefrom. On the 8th we marched to the top of Rocky Face, where we bivouacked for the night, in rear of General Harker's brigade, of the Fourth Corps. I caused breast-works of stone to be built on the mountain, which made our situation impregnable. We were not attacked, however, and on the 9th descended the mountain and advanced in line of battle along the valley at its base, our skirmishers driving those of the enemy handsomely before them, until forced into their rifle-pits at a narrow pass which was strongly fortified. When we had approached within very short range with our first line, the enemy opened with artillery, throwing his first shot directly into the Twenty-fifth Michigan, killing 1 man and wounding 3 others. For a few moments the fire was very hot, and I was ordered to halt, which I did, getting my men under cover and out of range as rapidly as possible. Subsequently, under cover of the woods, my line was advanced again to within a very short distance of the rebel works, and my skirmishers were constantly engaged until night terminated the conflict. At about 7 o'clock the next morning I was ordered to withdraw, which order I obeyed, the enemy not daring to follow, except at a very safe distance. We fell back to the gap, where we remained until the next day, when we marched for Snake Creek Gap, which we reached on the 13th, and after marching for a considerable distance in line of battle toward Resaca went into camp for the night. On the 14th we again formed, with a heavy line of skirmishers in front, who were constantly more or less engaged, and advanced toward Resaca. This continued until we reached a point where, by going some distance on our left flank, we could gain a view of some fortifications, but could judge little of their strength or character. Immediately in our front the ground was very broken, with high ridges, and covered with a dense forest, filled with undergrowth to such an extent as to make it impossible to see the whole length of my line. I had formed my brigade in two lines, the Third Tennessee on the right, Eightieth Indiana in the center, and the Twenty-fifth Michigan on the left. The Sixth Tennessee and five companies of the Thirteenth Kentucky (five companies of the latter regiment being on detached service) were formed in the second line, the former in rear of the right and the latter of the left. Part of the Fourteenth Corps was immediately in front of my right wing when we were formed and waiting orders.

About 1 o'clock I received peremptory orders from my division commander, Brigadier-General Judah, to advance and storm the rebel works. I stated that a part of the Fourteenth Corps was in front of me, and was ordered to march over them and advance immediately. No information was given me of the strength of the

rebel works, or the nature and character of the ground over which the charge was to be made. The only other order I received was to recall my skirmishers when my first line came under fire, and to order my men to advance with a yell and take the works. No discretion was given me as to the manner of the attack, and my whole duty was simply obedience to the reiterated command. I accordingly ordered an advance, and as well as I was able kept my men in line in passing over the troops of the Fourteenth Corps and through the dense and tangled undergrowth of the forest. We passed over one or two ridges and valleys, and at length reached a ridge, the top of which was within musket-range of the earth-works which crowned the hill fortified by the enemy. They here opened fire upon us, but my men steadily advanced, passing over a fence at the foot of the hill, when they came upon a plain exposed to the full fire of the enemy from artillery and musketry. As soon as the cleared ground was reached the whole line started forward with a tremendous shout for the rebel works. Never did men more gallantly breast the storm of death which was hurled upon them from every quarter, and their advance continued until they were broken by a bog and creek into which they plunged more than waist deep. To climb the opposite bank under such a murderous fire was more than they could do, especially when we found the works so strong that with the force then attacking there was not the slightest chance of success. Under these circumstances we were forced back, leaving fully one-third of the attacking party killed and wounded on the field. A large number of the men found protection under the banks of the creek, and from there kept up a constant fire upon the men who worked the artillery in the rebel works, and succeeded in compelling them to load their guns lying down. They remained here until after dark, when they returned to their regiments. Both of my lines were engaged in the charge, and every regiment suffered severely.

My connection with the brigade has been but recent, and I therefore must refer to the reports of the regimental commanders for the names of any who may have particularly distinguished themselves, as they are strangers to me; but I desire to say that without one exception, as far as my personal observation went (and I kept with my men through the whole extent of the charge), both men and officers conducted themselves with the most distinguished gallantry.

I desire also to mention in the highest terms the members of my staff, who went with me upon the field. Captain Minor, assistant adjutant-general; Captain Stagg, aide-de-camp; Captain Gallup, assistant inspector-general; Lieutenant Thorp, topographical engineer, and Lieutenant Veluzat, acting assistant quartermaster; all of them, with the exception of Captain Stagg, had their horses shot under them, as was also my own.

The above report was written on the day it bears date, and was not sent in because of the loss of the reports of regimental commanders. They were all captured by Wheeler's cavalry near Cassville, Ga., together with the records of the brigade.

Very respectfully,

N. C. McLEAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. E. R. KERSTETTER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, 23d Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 5, 1864.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the First Brigade, of General Hascall's division, while under my command, which was from May 19 to June 4, inclusive:

During that time the First Brigade was not engaged to the extent of a battle, but participated in several quite severe skirmishes, losing upward of 100 men killed and wounded, on the line of operations near Dallas. The service performed by the brigade during this period was of the most meritorious character, and well calculated, from its nature, to test the courage and endurance of all to the utmost. Having received no reports from the commanders of the different regiments under my command, I can not give the particular portions of service performed by the different regiments, but must for that refer to the reports which I understand, since my departure from the division, have been called for from the regimental commanders.

Very respectfully,

N. C. McLEAN,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. E. R. KERSTETTER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, 23d Army Corps.

No. 312.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Cooper, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations June 6–*September* 8.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Near Atlanta, Ga., August 16, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of my brigade since the 6th day of June, 1864, consisting of the following-named regiments, viz: Twenty-fifth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, Sixth East Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, Third East Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Ninety-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry:

My brigade was in line of battle near Allatoona, Ga., and at 4 p. m. was relieved by Colonel Strickland's brigade, and fell back one-half mile. At night the Third East Tennessee Volunteer Infantry returned, having been sent as wagon guard from Burnt Hickory to Kingston. June 7, 8, and 9, lay in reserve. 10th, broke camp at 6 a. m., advanced three miles to near Lost Mountain, when the enemy in front were found strongly intrenched, forming in two lines, throwing one regiment, Sixth Tennessee Infantry, on the right of Colonel Strickland's, where they remained until dark, and were relieved by Thirteenth Kentucky and returned to brigade. 11th, occupied same position. 12th, near noon moved by left flank 200 yards, putting two regiments in front line of the works previously occupied by the First Tennessee Infantry. 13th and 14th, occupied same position. 15th, occupied same position until 3 p. m. I gave orders to Forty-fifth Ohio and Ninety-first Indiana Regiments to charge across an open field on the enemy's works, which they did, and gained them without much resistance. I

was ordered to make a demonstration in favor of General Butterfield, which I did, charging within 150 or 200 yards of the enemy's batteries, delivering a volley, and fell back, and constructed breastworks for the night. 16th, the brigade, with Sixth Tennessee deployed as skirmishers, commanded by Captain Lea, advanced again over the same ground that they had the previous evening, charging the enemy, and driving him into his rifle-pits. On the 17th, 18th, and 19th advanced some three miles, driving the enemy. 20th and 21st, occupied same position. 22d, advanced some three miles in a southeasterly direction; formed on the right of the Twentieth Army Corps. Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry transferred to the Army of the Cumberland. 23d, took position and threw up works, remaining until June 25. On the night of that day advanced some 200 yards and put up new works. 26th, remained in same position. 27th, were relieved by the Fourth Brigade, fell back, and remained until the evening of the 28th, when we relieved Colonel Hobson on the right of Colonel Swaine in front line. 29th and 30th, remained in same position, occasionally relieving front line, when we were relieved by General Geary's division of the Twentieth Corps.

July 1, advanced brigade to the right three and one-half miles, passing to the right of Third Division, keeping up a heavy skirmish with the enemy during the day, and charging their skirmish line, driving them from their position and taking possession of the cross-road near Nickajack Creek; built new works in a commanding position, remaining until the evening of the 2d, when we were relieved by a brigade of the Fifteenth Corps, commanded by General Lightburn; moved back to the rear and took a position, remaining until the morning of the 6th, when we left camp; moved to Ruff's Station on Western and Atlantic Railroad. 7th, remained in same position; on the morning of the 8th we marched to Isham's Ferry, on the Chattahoochee River. 9th, crossed the river and formed in position to support Third Division; two regiments ordered up to support Second Brigade. 10th, remained in same position until noon, when the two remaining regiments moved up, took position, throwing up works. 11th, 12th and 13th, remained in same position. 14th, moved forward and took position on left of Fourth Corps. 15th and 16th, remained in same position. 17th, moved on the Buck Head road, skirmishing with the enemy and driving them; bivouacked during the night near Buck Head, Ga. On the 18th we again moved forward toward Decatur, marching about eight miles. 19th, our brigade moved forward with the division, driving the enemy beyond Decatur without much resistance. 20th, moved forward on the Atlanta road; sharp skirmishing all day; took position at night in front of the enemy's works. 21st, remained in the same position. 22d, moved forward, taking possession of the enemy's works, which we discovered to be evacuated, moving up and taking position with the rest of the division, throwing up works under heavy fire of the enemy. Here we remained in position until August 1. During the night of that day I quietly withdrew my brigade, with the division, from the left, and next day, the 2d, marched to the extreme right.

On the 3d advanced my lines, and took up a new position under a severe fire of artillery and musketry. 4th and 5th, remained in same position. 6th, my brigade with the division was relieved by a division of the Fourteenth Corps; the brigade moved to the right about 3 p. m. I was ordered with my brigade to charge a rebel bat-

tery, in concert with the Fourth Brigade, which they did under a hot fire from the enemy; they pressed forward with courage and determination. The battery was hastily drawn off by the enemy, who fell back in disorder. I held my position with the brigade until dark, then fell back to connect with the troops on my left. During the four days following I moved forward, driving the enemy, and on the 10th instant took position south side of Utoy Creek, where we have remained in the same position since.

During the time embraced in this report, the officers and men have performed a large amount of labor and suffered from exposure, yet there has been little complaint, and I award to them much credit for their good conduct as officers and soldiers.

The casualties during this time have been light, considering the number of skirmishes and engagements they have passed through.

List of casualties.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
25th Michigan Volunteer Infantry	.....	3	3	33	.....	.....
91st Indiana Volunteer Infantry	.....	4	9	53	.....	.....
6th East Tennessee Volunteer Infantry	.....	5	7	47	.....	.....
3d East Tennessee Volunteer Infantry	.....	5	2	28	.....	.....
45th Ohio Volunteer Infantry	1	3	2	51	.....	3

JOSEPH A. COOPER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. E. R. KERSTETTER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, 23d Army Corps.

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HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Decatur, Ga., September 9, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of this brigade since the 12th day of August, 1864:

At that time we were encamped upon the south side of Utoy Creek, this brigade occupying a position upon the extreme right of the army. 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th, remained in camp. On the 19th accompanied the division upon a reconnaissance to the right about four miles, but discovered no enemy. 20th, again moved to the right to support the Fourteenth Army Corps while making a raid upon the Atlanta and West Point Railroad; remained in our old camp until the morning of the 28th instant, when we marched with other troops to the south and east toward the Macon railroad, our division operating upon the left flank of the army. On the 1st of September crossed the railroad. 2d, took up position in front of the enemy near Jonesborough, Ga., with considerable skirmishing, when they opened upon us with their artillery. Remained in this position until the evening of the 5th instant, when we commenced falling back with the rest of the army upon Atlanta, arriving at this place on the afternoon of the 8th instant.

The following is the list of casualties of my brigade during this time:

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Captured.	Total.
25th Michigan		1	1	2
6th East Tennessee	1			1
3d East Tennessee		2		2
99th Ohio		1		1
130th Indiana		3		3
14th Kentucky		6		6
Total	1	13	1	15

JOSEPH A. COOPER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. E. R. KERSTETTER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, 23d Army Corps.

No. 313.

Report of Lieut. Col. Alfred D. Owen, Eightieth Indiana Infantry, of operations May 6–23.

HDQRS. EIGHTIETH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Decatur, Ga., September 9, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my regiment, Eightieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, on this campaign, from the 6th day of May, 1864, to May 23, 1864, when I was taken sick, and the command was turned over to Maj. John W. Tucker:

On the 7th of May, in pursuance with orders, my regiment moved with brigade to within a few miles of Rocky Face Ridge, where we encamped for the night, the regiment being ordered to support the Thirteenth Kentucky Regiment, which guarded the pass between Rocky Face Valley and the valley in which the Twenty-third Army Corps was encamped. Nothing of interest occurred. On the 8th we joined the division, passing through the gap. After arriving in open ground, we were formed in line of battle; in short time we again took up our line of march, and continued it until arriving in sight of Rocky Face Ridge, where each brigade was formed en masse, and an order announced General Grant's success in the Army of the Potomac. The same evening the skirmishers of our division gained Rocky Face Ridge, when my regiment accompanied the brigade to the top, and marched in rear of a brigade of the Fourth Army Corps. Here we encamped for the night, building works to protect our flank. About 11 a. m. of the 9th instant my regiment marched with the division into the valley southeast of Rocky Face Ridge, where we were formed in two lines of battle, my regiment being on the right of the front line of the First Brigade. Moving forward, the skirmishers were soon engaged; passing over perhaps a mile of ground, my regiment reached the crest of a hill within three-quarters of a mile of the rebel works, when I gave them orders to lie down. Here Sergeant Pancake, Company H, and 3 others were slightly wounded, though none left the field. After remaining on the hill twenty minutes, I moved, in obedience to orders, by the right flank into the

woods, and retook my position on the right and in the front line of the First Brigade, where we lay on our arms during the night. On the morning of the 10th orders were issued to fall back. This was done in perfect order. Reaching a point on a line with the troops, we went into camp remaining until the 12th of May; moving out at 4 o'clock on that morning with the corps, around Buzzard Roost and Tunnel Hill, and encamping within a few miles of Snake Creek Gap. Resuming the march on May 13, we passed through the gap, and marched in a northwest direction toward the town of Resaca, on the railroad. Marching within four miles of that place, we bivouacked for the night, Company G, Captain Gladish, being detached for picket duty; skirmishing was kept up all night, though resulting in nothing. On May 14 we resumed our march in line of battle in the same direction; after passing over three miles of ground, driving the rebel skirmishers all the way, we were halted, and remained until nearly 1 p. m., when orders were issued to fix bayonets and move forward, my regiment being the center regiment of the front line of the First Brigade. Marching a short distance, we came in sight of the rebel works. Here I received orders to charge them. As the regiment started down the slope the enemy opened with both artillery and musketry, enfilading my line both ways 60 yards from the foot of the hill. Passed over the first ravine, causing a separation at several points in the line, but they pushed forward, joining again as they moved on at this point. My men were falling thick and fast, and reaching another ditch within 90 yards of the enemy's works they were compelled to seek shelter, as it was then nearly certain death either to move forward or back. I went into this fight 270 strong and lost 126; Company G being on the skirmish line it was not in the fight. After dusk my regiment was withdrawn and retook its place in the brigade. In this charge 3 of my best officers were killed, Capt. R. J. Showers, Company F; Capt. William S. Emery, Company I; and Lieut. William Archer, Company A; also 6 wounded; this out of 16 officers who went into the fight. We remained in line of battle in sight of the enemy's works until the afternoon of the 15th, when we again took up our line of march with the corps, marching to the left of our lines, where we encamped for the night within one-half mile of the railroad. During the night the enemy evacuated their works, moving south.

On the morning of the 16th of May starting in pursuit crossed the Etowah River and followed them, reaching Cassville, Cass County, Ga., on 19th, where we remained until the 23d of May, 1864, without anything of interest transpiring, when, being sick, I turned the command of my regiment over to Maj. John W. Tucker.

List of casualties of the Eightieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry at the battle of Resaca the 14th of May, 1864: Officers—killed on the field, 1; died of wounds, 2; wounded, 6; total, 9. Enlisted men—killed on the field, 11; died of wounds, 7; wounded, 101; total, 119. Grand total, 128.

There were several others slightly wounded, but the foregoing are all I can find on the surgeon's books. Will forward the list as soon as made out.

Respectfully,

A. D. OWEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

Capt. E. R. KERSTETTER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, 23d Army Corps.

No. 314.

Report of Col. John Mehringer, Ninety-first Indiana Infantry, of operations June 2–July 7.

HEADQUARTERS NINETY-FIRST INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
In the Field, Georgia, July 7, 1864.

CAPTAIN: According to instructions from headquarters, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Ninety-first Indiana Volunteers since June 2, 1864:

On the 2d day of June the regiment left Kingston, Ga., having been assigned to the Provisional Brigade, under command of Colonel Byrd, of the First Tennessee Infantry; marched to Raccoon Creek, a distance of thirteen miles; went into camp for the night. On the morning of the 3d of June resumed our march and arrived at the front at 5 p. m. the same day. On the 4th of June the regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, commanded by Colonel Cooper, Sixth Tennessee Infantry. June 5, one company (B) was sent out on skirmish line; Lieutenant-Colonel Butterfield assigned to the command of Forty-fifth Ohio Infantry.

June 6, changed position; went in front of Third Brigade. June 7, received marching orders; moved about two miles west; went into camp and remained until June 10, at which time received orders to march; moved about three miles south; took position and remained until June 15 under fire from the enemy; received orders to advance, crossed an open field, took possession of the enemy's works; afterward made a charge on the enemy, advancing within 150 to 200 yards of the enemy's battery; delivered one volley and retired and threw up works for the night. Had 2 men killed and 6 wounded. June 16, advanced again over the same ground; 1 man wounded. On the 17th, 18th, and 19th advanced some three miles, driving the enemy.

June 20 and 21 remained in the rear. June 22, advanced about three miles. June 23, took position and threw up works, and remained until June 25. On the night of the 25th advanced some 200 yards; put up new works. June 26, 1 man wounded. June 27, 3 men wounded. June 28, 1 man wounded. Remained in said works until July 1.

Received marching orders July 1, 3 a. m.; moved to extreme right, and, after halting a few minutes, advanced in line of battle, driving the enemy about two miles; went into camp and threw up works for the night. July 2, moved a short distance to the rear; drew new guns and went into camp for the night, where we remained until July 6; received marching orders; moved about four miles to the left.

Total loss, 2 men killed, 3 commissioned officers and 23 enlisted men wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN MEHRINGER,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. T. D. EDINGTON,
A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 23d Army Corps.

No. 315.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles H. Butterfield, Ninety-first Indiana Infantry, of operations June 4–July 31.

HDQRS. NINETY-FIRST INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Before Atlanta, Ga., July 31, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with instructions from division headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the Ninety-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry:

The regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, June 4, 1864, and participated in its various movements until June 10, at which time it was put in position in front of the enemy's works, which were situated on Pine Ridge. The regiment remained in this position until the morning of June 15, up to which time no casualties occurred. The enemy having been driven from his works, orders were received to move, and the Ninety-first, in company with the other regiments of the brigade, advanced in line of battle and took possession of the rebel works at 3 p. m. June 15. At 4 p m. of the same day, in obedience to orders from the brigade commander, the regiment advanced with the brigade a distance of half a mile, driving the enemy and sustaining a loss of 8 men killed and wounded. As this advance was merely a demonstration, the regiment was ordered to fall back to its line of works, where it remained until June 16, when another advance was made over the same ground under a brisk fire from the enemy's skirmishers, a number of whom were killed and taken prisoners in our front. After having advanced half a mile the regiment halted and threw up works, where it remained until the next morning, June 17.

At 8 a. m. June 17 the regiment, in company with the brigade, advanced from three to four miles without any loss, went into position, where it remained until June 19, when it advanced two miles without opposition, went into position, where we remained until June 22, at which time our regiment moved to Powder Springs and Marietta road, where it remained until next day. June 23 engaged in building works in front of the enemy, where we remained until the morning of July 1, during which time the regiment was subject to a heavy fire from the enemy's skirmishers, losing several men, wounded.

July 1, received orders to march the regiment in company with the brigade about four miles to the right, where we encountered the enemy. The brigade having been formed in line of battle—the Ninety-first was in the front line on the right of the Third Tennessee Infantry—and Companies A and F being deployed as skirmishers, we advanced from two to three miles under a brisk fire from the enemy's artillery and musketry. The regiment lost 2 commissioned officers and 8 enlisted men wounded. Went into position and remained until July 2, when it was ordered a short distance to the rear, where we turned over our old guns and drew new ones. Remained in reserve until July 6, when the regiment moved to Ruff's Station on Georgia railroad. From the 6th of July to the 20th the regiment was with the brigade in its various movements from Ruff's Station to the east bank of the Chattahoochee River, during which time no casualties occurred in it. On the 20th, as the brigade was advancing on the Atlanta and Decatur road, Companies A and B

were sent out as skirmishers under command of Captain Clark, of Company B, and assisted in driving the enemy, with a loss of 3 men wounded. The companies captured during the afternoon from 15 to 20 prisoners. On the morning of the 22d the pickets of the Ninety-first in front of the First Brigade took possession of the rebel works in their front without opposition. Immediately after the regiment moved in also.

In the morning, after taking possession of the enemy's works, the regiment with the brigade advanced within sight of Atlanta and threw up works under sharp shelling from the enemy, in or near which position it remained until the 1st day of August, when orders were received to be ready to march at dark; did so and marched about ten miles.

On the 2d marched with brigade from left to the extreme right and camped for the night. Throwing up temporary works on the 3d, the brigade advanced on the enemy about three-quarters of a mile, Ninety-first in front line, with Twenty-fifth Michigan on the left; took position on crest of a ridge and threw up works under heavy fire of enemy's sharpshooters and artillery, where the regiment remained until the 6th, sustaining a loss of 3 men. On the 6th the regiment moved with the brigade to right of Third Division, and in the afternoon was ordered with the brigade to charge the enemy, who was on the crest of a hill with some artillery. Ninety-first Indiana was in front line, with Twenty-fifth Michigan on the left. The brigade charged and drove the rebels from their position, the Ninety-first Indiana losing 19 men killed and wounded. From that date to the 12th the regiment has been engaged in the various operations of the brigade, building breast-works, and in various duties known to you.

I herewith append a list of casualties.*

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. H. BUTTERFIELD,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Ninety-first Indiana Vol. Infty.

Lieut. J. S. A. BLANG,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 316.

Report of Col. Charles S. Parrish, One hundred and thirtieth Indiana Infantry, of operations August 12–September 8.

HDQRS. 130TH REGIMENT INDIANA INFANTRY VOLS.,
Decatur, Ga., September 9, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the late campaign, commencing August 12, 1864:

From August 12 to 21 remained in camp on the right center of the brigade, building breast-works and skirmishing with the enemy, who occupied a strong position about one mile to our front. On the 21st moved to the right about three miles in support of the Second Brigade. Returned to camp same evening; did not encounter the enemy. August 22, again moved to the extreme right four miles to ——— Church in support of cavalry under command of General

* Aggregating 5 men killed, 8 officers and 48 men wounded, and 1 man missing; total, 62.

Kilpatrick. Returned to original camp same evening without encountering the enemy. Remained in camp until August 28, when I moved with the brigade a distance of six miles, and occupied for the night breast-works already constructed by ———. August 29, moved to the left and front three-fourths of a mile with the brigade in support of ——— cavalry. At 11 a. m. again took up the line of march with the brigade and moved to the right and front toward Montgomery railroad a distance of two miles. August 30, moved with the brigade to the right and front a distance of three miles to the right of the Second Brigade; constructed breast-works. August 31, marched with the brigade to the right and front a distance of — miles, crossing the Montgomery railroad.

September 1, moved to the front, striking the Macon railroad three miles south of Rough and Ready Station about 2 p. m. Heavy firing heard to the south, supposed to be in the vicinity of Jonesborough. Moved down the railroad and camped three miles from Jonesborough. September 2, marched with the brigade at 8 a. m. in a southeasterly direction; did not find any enemy except a weak rear guard until about sundown, when we found the enemy in force. Took up position amid darkness and no little confusion within range of the enemy's guns, both musketry and artillery playing upon us. September 3, at 1 p. m. moved to the rear and left one-fourth mile and took up position in an open field and constructed breast-works. Lost 1 man killed and 2 wounded while getting into position. Remained in this position until 8 p. m. September 5, when I marched with the brigade to the rear in direction of Decatur a distance of eight miles, going into camp at daylight on the morning of the 6th; remained in camp that day. September 7, marched slowly to the rear in direction of Decatur, distance twelve miles. September 8, marched seven miles and went into camp in the vicinity of Decatur, where we now remain.

Inclosed you will please find list of casualties occurring in the command during the period covered by this report.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. PARRISH,
Colonel, Comdg. 130th Regiment Indiana Vol. Infantry.

Lieut. J. S. A. BLANG,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 317.

Reports of Capt. Samuel L. Demarest, Twenty-fifth Michigan Infantry, of operations May 6–August 12.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIFTH MICHIGAN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Before Atlanta, Ga., August 13, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to the instructions of the general commanding the division, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment from May 6 to June 5, during which time our brigade (the First) was commanded by Brig. Gen. N. C. McLean:

Early on the morning of May 7 this division, then commanded by Brig. Gen. H. M. Judah, left camp near Red Clay, Ga., and marched in the direction of Tunnel Hill, camping for the night

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 killed and 2 wounded.

three miles east of that place. The next morning the division was deployed into line and skirmishers sent out, who soon engaged those of the enemy, and we commenced slowly pressing him back into his strongholds. After considerable maneuvering our brigade marched up Rocky Face Ridge to the support of a portion of the Fourth Army Corps, where we remained during the remainder of the day and night. About 11 a. m. the following day our brigade was relieved by one of the Fourth Corps, and we descended into the valley upon the east side of the mountain. We were then formed into line of battle, in connection with the other troops of this corps, and at 2.30 o'clock commenced the advance. This regiment was formed in the first line, on the left of the First Brigade. The skirmishers drove the enemy slowly, and by 4 o'clock we had advanced about one mile. At this time the line was advancing steadily, the Twenty-fifth Michigan in an open field and the remainder of the brigade in the woods. We were just rising the summit of a small hill, when suddenly a masked battery of the enemy opened upon this regiment, and for twenty minutes we lay under a most galling fire. In their excitement the rebels fired too soon for their own purpose. Had they waited five minutes longer the regiment would have passed over the hill and received their fire point-blank. As it was, most of the shells passed harmlessly over our heads and we luckily escaped a most murderous fire. The regiment was next moved into the woods on the right, and there we lay all night, not daring to build fires for fear of drawing the fire of the enemy's artillery, as we were now within easy range of their first line of main works. During this engagement the regiment suffered a loss of 1 killed and 3 wounded.

About 8 o'clock the next morning our lines commenced slowly falling back and took up a position at the upper end of the valley, where we remained until the morning of the 12th. The Twenty-third Corps was then ordered around to the rear of Dalton to cooperate with Generals McPherson and Hooker. Passed through Snake Creek Gap, and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th instant took up a position in front of the enemy's fortifications near Resaca. At 1 o'clock the next day the engagement became general, and our division was ordered to charge a rebel fort. The First Brigade was formed in the front line with the Twenty-fifth Michigan on its left. We advanced steadily until unmasked by the woods, when the enemy poured into our ranks a most deadly fire of artillery and musketry. For a moment the men wavered, but were quickly rallied by the officers, and with a shout rushed forward to the charge. Hotter and hotter grew the fire. Our men were falling rapidly; killed, wounded, or stunned by the near explosion of a shell; suddenly a barrier presented itself—a deep creek. The men plunged through; many took shelter under its banks. The lines which were ordered to support us broke and retired to the woods as soon as exposed to the enemy's fire. Twice they were reformed and urged forward to the assault, but neither threats nor entreaties could induce those troops to expose themselves to that terrible fire. We were now in a very peculiar position being between the two lines and within thirty rods of rebel fort. To advance with our weakened force and no support was preposterous, while to retire to our own lines would be equally destructive. There was no alternative but to remain where we were until something favorable occurred, or until darkness veiled our movements. The men commenced a severe fire upon the rebel gunners, and in the course of an hour had the satis-

faction of seeing two of their guns standing idle. We remained in this position until after dark under all the deafening cannonading of that terrible afternoon. The brigade was then quietly withdrawn and sent to the rear for the night. This regiment suffered severely in this charge, losing 9 killed and 36 wounded, and going into the fight with 255 men and officers. Adjutant Prutzman was killed and Captains Lansing and McCreary slightly wounded in the early part of the charge. It is with pleasure and pride that I have to report that the officers and men of this regiment behaved like veterans—each vying with the other in deeds of valor and courage. The next day the Second Division was held in reserve. During the night of the 15th the enemy evacuated their works and commenced a precipitate retreat, and the next morning our army pursued. The Twenty-fifth Michigan was identified in all the movements of the First Brigade in the vicinity of the Connesauga, Coosawattee, and Etowah Rivers, which last river we crossed on the 24th instant.

On the 25th our advance came up with the enemy near Pumpkin Vine Creek and a sharp engagement took place.

On the 26th the Twenty-third Army Corps took a position upon the extreme of our lines near Dallas, and sharp skirmishing commenced along the entire line. During the four days following, our brigade was constantly in line and advancing from one position to another. The most lively skirmishing was kept up night and day, and the Twenty-fifth Michigan suffered a loss of 1 killed and 8 wounded. The men became completely worn out with this constant excitement and loss of sleep, and on the 29th, at the urgent request of General McLean, the First Brigade was relieved and sent to the rear to rest.

On the 3d of June again moved to the front, relieving the Second Brigade. On the 5th instant Brig. Gen. N. C. McLean was relieved from the command of the First Brigade and Col. J. A. Cooper assigned to the command.

My thanks are due the officers and men who composed this command for the brave and energetic manner in which they discharged all duties assigned them, and for the cordial support and uniform respect they have shown me upon all occasions.

Accompanying this report I forward a complete list of the casualties of the regiment during the time included in the report.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. L. DEMAREST,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. E. R. KERSTETTER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, 23d Army Corps.

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HDQRS. TWENTY-FIFTH MICHIGAN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Before Atlanta, Ga., August 13, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with instructions received from the general commanding the brigade, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment from June 6, 1864, to August 12, 1864:

On the morning of June 6 this regiment, in common with the troops of the Second Division, was in line of battle near Dallas, Ga.,

*Aggregating 1 officer and 10 men killed and 2 officers and 45 men wounded; total, 58.

with but little indication of an enemy in our immediate front. Early on the morning of the 8th instant our brigade moved to the left and went into camp near New Hope Church. We remained at this point until the 10th, when we again moved forward and came up with the enemy in front of Pine Mountain. We there had considerable heavy skirmishing, and the division finally took up a position directly under the enemy's guns which remained silent, doubtless expecting a charge and not wishing to expose their position until they could fire [with] terrible effect upon us. During the night we threw up heavy breast-works and the batteries belonging to the division were brought into position.

The heavy rains which prevailed for a few days put an end to further operations until the 15th instant. Our batteries then simultaneously opened a heavy fire upon the rebel lines, and with telling effect. After two hours' unceasing cannonading they were discovered to be falling back in considerable disorder. Our skirmishers immediately charged, supported by the division, and carried the works. A large number of prisoners and deserters were captured and some of the enemy's dead were left upon the field. The loss of this regiment was 2 wounded. During the two days following, this regiment was identified in all the movements of the division, which resulted in the evacuation by the enemy of their main defenses near Lost Mountain and hasty retreat across Mud Creek. There was much sharp skirmishing and heavy cannonading upon both sides, but our losses were comparatively light. On the 20th our corps moved across the creek and made an advance of about three miles. We met with but slight opposition. Again on the 22d moved forward and took a position upon the right of the Twentieth Corps at Kolb's farm. We had scarcely formed our lines before the enemy came charging forward in heavy lines, evidently with the intention of turning General Hooker's flank, and probably surprised to find the Twenty-third Corps so closely guarding that flank. Our lines met them with a steady fire while our batteries shattered their ranks terribly. After an unsuccessful assault, they retreated in great disorder leaving many of their killed and wounded upon the field. The Twenty-fifth Michigan being in the second line did not actively participate in this engagement. During the six days following we built six successive lines of works, slowly driving the enemy back until we approached within 600 yards of the main line of works defending the flank of Kenesaw Mountain. These movements were always accompanied with heavy firing, and the enemy gave way very stubbornly. More than once showers of bullets were poured into our ranks, but the men always advanced with courage and determination and never giving up ground when it was once occupied.

Early on the morning of July 1 our division was relieved by General Geary's, of the Twentieth Army Corps, and we moved to the extreme right. In front of General Cox's division we were formed in line, and commenced advancing toward the Chattahoochee River. Fifty men of this regiment were sent out on the skirmish line and soon became warmly engaged, but gradually drove the enemy back. The rebels brought a battery to bear upon our lines, and after throwing a few shells would draw back to a new position. The day was extremely warm and sultry, and many of the men fell down completely exhausted beneath the fierce rays of the sun. In this way we advanced about three miles, and at 4 p. m. took up a very

important position near the cross-roads in front of Nickajack Creek. So bold had been our movements and so far had we penetrated to the rear of Kenesaw Mountain, that this move undoubtedly had considerable to do with the evacuation of that place a day or two after. As our position was one of great importance to hold, orders were given to immediately throw up strong earth-works. The rebel sharpshooters occupied a ridge in our front, within easy rifle range, and greatly annoyed our men, severely wounding a number. It was decided that they must be driven away and the ridge occupied by our skirmishers. For this purpose this regiment was ordered to charge them. Although the men were greatly fatigued, they fell in rapidly when the order was given, and with a shout rushed forward. Volley after volley greeted us, but not a man wavered. In less than an hour we held the ridge and had driven the enemy into his works across the Nickajack Creek. We were then relieved, and, going back, worked until 3 o'clock that night upon our trenches. In this day's engagement the Twenty-fifth Michigan had 7 men wounded. On the morning of the 2d our division was relieved and sent half a mile to the rear to rest. On the 6th instant the Twenty-third Corps marched to the left, crossing the railroad at Smyrna Station. This regiment took active part in the operations at the crossing of the Chattahoochee River on the 8th and 9th instant, and during the few days following built several lines of works. On the 18th again moved forward, and in the afternoon of the next day occupied Decatur; met but slight opposition. On the 20th we changed direction and moved toward Atlanta; sharp skirmishing all day, and toward evening we came in sight of a line of rebel works two and a half miles from the city. That night advanced within 400 yards and built a line of works. The next day we remained quiet, waiting for the flanks of our army to advance. At daylight on the morning of the 22d the works in our front were discovered to be evacuated, and our lines immediately occupied them. At 8 a. m. moved forward, and after an advance of a mile came in sight of the main line of defenses of the city. The rebels immediately opened upon us with their batteries, but notwithstanding the fire, our lines were firmly established and heavy works thrown up. Seven companies of the Twenty-fifth Michigan were sent out on the skirmish line. We remained in this position several days, during which time there was much heavy cannonading on both sides, and the men were obliged to keep close to their works.

During the night of August 1 our corps was quietly withdrawn from the left and the next day marched to the extreme right. On the 3d instant we advanced our lines and took up a new position under a severe fire of artillery and musketry. In this engagement a large number of prisoners were captured. Early in the morning of the 6th instant the Second Division was relieved by a division of the Fourteenth Corps, and we again moved to the right. About 3 p. m. a rebel battery was discovered in our front, apparently supported by dismounted cavalry behind temporary works. The First and Fourth Brigades were ordered to charge, and were quickly formed for that purpose. As soon as we came in sight of the battery the men charged with a loud defiant shout. A steady fire was showered upon us, but our boys pressed forward with courage and determination. The battery was hastily drawn off, and the enemy fell back in disorder. The loss of this regiment was 2 killed and 12 wounded.

We held our position till dark, and then fell back half a mile to connect with the troops on our left. During the four days following we pushed our lines forward, driving the enemy back, and on the 10th instant took a position upon the south side of Utoy Creek, where we have remained since. During these operations this regiment has built twenty-seven lines of strong earthworks, and driven the enemy whenever we met them. The regiment has suffered severely in proportion to its numbers, and there is only a little band remaining for duty—6 commissioned officers and less than 160 enlisted men. It would be doing injustice to the brave officers and men who compose this little band did I close this report without uttering one word in recognition of their bravery, daring, and endurance, as exhibited during the late campaign. Where so many instances of individual heroism occurred it is impossible to particularize. The desire to discharge all duties in a faithful and patriotic manner seemed universal throughout the command. I can only return my thanks to the company commanders and the men under them, for their promptness and energy in carrying out all of my orders. My thanks are also due to Adjutant Woodruff for his cheerful and ready assistance upon all occasions.

Accompanying this report I forward a complete list of the casualties of the regiment during the time included in the report.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. L. DEMAREST,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. J. S. A. BLANG,
A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 23d Army Corps.

No. 318.

Report of Capt. Edwin Childs, Twenty-fifth Michigan Infantry, of operations August 12–September 8.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIFTH MICHIGAN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Decatur, Ga., September 8, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment since the 12th day of August, 1864. At that time we were encamped upon the south side of Utoy Creek, our brigade occupying a position upon the flank of the army.

On the 19th our division made a reconnaissance to the right, three or four miles, but discovered nothing of an enemy. The following day again marched to the right to support the Fourteenth Army Corps while they made a raid on the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, and in the evening returned to our old camp. On the 28th instant this regiment, in common with the other troops, marched to the south and east intending to destroy the Macon railroad Our division was engaged in operating upon the left flank of the army.

On the 1st of September crossed the railroad, and on 2d took up a position in front of the enemy near Jonesborough, Ga.; considerable skirmishing, and the enemy opened upon us with their batteries.

*Aggregating 3 men killed, and 3 officers and 33 men wounded; total, 39.

Remained in this position until the evening of the 5th instant, when the army commenced falling back upon Atlanta, and this afternoon our corps encamped at Decatur.

The following is a list of casualties :*

EDWIN CHILDS,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. J. S. A. BLANG,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 319.

Report of Lieut. Col. John E. Cummins, Ninety-ninth Ohio Infantry, of operations August 12–September 8.

HDQRS. NINETY-NINTH REGT. OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,
Near Decatur, September 8, 1864.

SIR : I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Ninety-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the late campaign since the 12th day of August, 1864 :

Nothing of interest transpired until the 19th of August, when the brigade made the reconnaissance in the direction of the Montgomery railroad. The Ninety-ninth Ohio on that day was in the advance and upon the skirmish line. It met with very slight resistance from a small number of rebel cavalry, who rapidly withdrew before us, exchanging a few shots without loss to either party. The officers and men on that day were especially diligent and faithful in the discharge of their duties and staid closely at their posts.

Nothing more than the regular routine of camp occurred from that day until the 28th instant, when the brigade moved away from the front of Atlanta. The regiment on that day was left until the rest of the brigade had moved to protect our rear, and four companies of the regiment skirmished with the rebel cavalry, but without loss.

In the campaign beyond Jonesborough the regiment was at no time engaged with the enemy, and although under the enemy's fire, both of artillery and musketry, on the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th of September, the regiment met with no loss except 1 man wounded—John August, Company H, severely wounded, right shoulder.

The officers and men of the regiment uniformly conducted themselves as soldiers should. No opportunity was given for any officer or soldier to especially distinguish himself during the time.

JOHN E. CUMMINS,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. 99th Regiment Ohio Vol. Infantry.

Brig. Gen. J. A. COOPER,
Comdg. First Brig., Second Div., 23d Army Corps.

No. 320.

Reports of Col. William Cross, Third Tennessee Infantry, of operations May 6–August 1.

HDQRS. THIRD EAST TENNESSEE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Before Atlanta, Ga., August 1, 1864.

On the night of the 6th of May I received an order to prepare my command to march at daylight on the following morning—my com-

*One man wounded and 1 man captured.

mand at that time being on picket two miles north of Red Clay, Ga.—and to carry on their persons four days' rations, no baggage wagons being allowed to proceed any farther.

Accordingly, I proceeded to join the First Brigade, which was at Red Clay, at 4.45 a. m., and took up the line of march on the road leading southwest running nearly parallel with the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, and on the west side of said road. After marching some six or seven miles I was ordered to form my regiment of First Brigade in order of battle. I did so, my regiment forming the right center of the line. I remained in this position until 3 p. m., when I resumed the march, going one mile and a half, and camped for the night.

May 8, continued the march in the same direction, reaching Rocky Face Mountain at 4 p. m.; ascended to the top of the mountain, and continued on the top for one and a half miles in the direction of Tunnel Hill, where I was ordered to halt my command, lying all night on the top of the mountain, which was very uneven.

May 9, I was ordered by General McLean to form a wall of breastworks of the loose stones in front of my command, and to advance two companies down the east side of the mountain as skirmishers. I complied with the greatest possible speed. The remaining eight companies were then formed behind the wall of stones. I remained in this position until 10 a. m., when, by General McLean's orders, I moved my regiment back the way I had come the previous evening, passing down from the mountain on the east side into a valley. Here I formed in order of battle, my regiment forming the left of second line, at a distance of fifty paces from first line, running across the valley. In this order I advanced down the valley in the direction of Dalton about one mile, and when in view of the enemy's works he fired with artillery, the shells passing over the right of my line. I ordered my command to "lie down." They did so, and remained some minutes under the fire, behaving well. I was then ordered to move by the right flank into a piece of timbered land near to my right, where I remained until morning, sending four companies, under Lieut. Col. William M. Sawyers, as pickets.

May 10, I relieved those four companies by two others of my command, and they remained on skirmish line all day. At 7 a. m. I was directed to move to the rear. I did so in line back to where I first came from the mountain and formed in order of battle parallel with the mountain. Up to this time I had but 1 man wounded. In the last-named position I remained until the morning of the 12th. At 10 a. m. I moved on the road leading to Tunnel Hill, on the west side of the mountain, passing Tunnel Hill five miles; was ordered on picket for the night.

May 13, ordered to assemble my command at 2 a. m. and move to where the First Brigade was in camp. At daylight took up the line of march in the direction of Snake Creek Gap; passed through the gap at noon and changed direction to the east; moved three miles and halted in order of battle, my command being the right of front line of brigade. I remained here until 3.30 p. m. I moved forward in the same order; advanced two miles, when I was directed to halt and remain for the night, sending one company on picket.

May 14, moved forward at 9 a. m. two miles; came to a road running north and south. I was directed to halt here. I remained about one hour. I was then directed to have my command "fix bayonets" and move forward. I did so, still holding the right of

front line. I had advanced about three-quarters of a mile when I was informed that General McLean directed that when I came in sight of the enemy's works to charge them. I obeyed accordingly. I had first to pass down a very steep hill about 100 paces, at the foot of which stood a fence. After crossing this fence was a level field, about 150 paces wide, to a creek, running near parallel with my line. This creek was hedged on either side by thick bushes and was about waist deep and was very difficult to cross. After crossing this creek there was a hill gradually rising to the enemy's works. When I gave the order to "charge" my command, with one simultaneous shout, moved forward at double-quick under a murderous fire, both from small-arms and artillery. Reaching the thick hedge of bushes, they forced their way through it and the creek, and not until within fifty or sixty paces of the enemy's works were they forced back. Every officer and soldier in my command, so far as my observation reached, did their whole duty nobly and gallantly obeyed my order, and not until many had fallen, and reaching the enemy's works was hopeless, did they begin to retire; some even remained until dark, lying under the bank of the creek, and fired out all their ammunition. The effective number of my command before making the charge was 305 enlisted men and 18 line officers. One company of thirty men and one commissioned officer were on the skirmish line and did not participate in the charge. I lost, killed, 2 commissioned officers and 17 enlisted men; wounded, 4 commissioned officers and 72 enlisted men; aggregate loss, 95.

After my command had come back from the valley I was ordered by General McLean to reform my command at the road where I moved from before making the charge. I remained here until I was directed to move forward in the woods to the left and near to where I had made the charge, and remained all night, sending a detail to carry all the dead and wounded off the field that could be reached. 15th, at 10 a. m. I was directed to move on the road leading to Dalton; marched four miles and halted for the night, where I remained until 4 p. m. the 16th, when I marched four miles, crossing the Connesauga River, and camped for the night at cross-roads. 17th, remained in last night's camp until 3 p. m., when I resumed the march; came nine or ten miles and camped for the night. 18th, marched at 8 a. m., moving southeast six miles; halted at noon at Dyer's Cross-Roads; remained until the 19th; marched at 9 a. m.; came twelve miles and camped for the night on Two-Run Creek. 20th, marched at 9 a. m. five miles and camped on Pettit's Creek near Cartersville, Ga. Here I remained until the 23d; marched at 6 a. m., taking a southwest direction; came six miles and halted at 12 noon and remained until the 24th; marched at 4.30 a. m.; crossed the Etowah River, then changing direction to the east came five miles and formed in order of battle, my regiment occupying the right of second line of brigade, and remained until the morning of the 25th; marched at 7 a. m., moving south twelve miles, and camped for the night. 26th, marched at 3.30 a. m.; came three and a half miles, crossed Pumpkin Vine Creek, and formed in battle order, my regiment occupying the left of front line; moved forward in line two miles, halted, and then threw up some works of logs and rails; at 3.30 p. m. advanced and came on the enemy. Two of my companies being on skirmish line, had a sharp skirmish; lost 1 man wounded. I was halted in sight of the enemy's works, and lay under the fire of their skirmishers until dark, when my command, except the two

companies on skirmish line, withdrew. After there was another line established in rear of the line formed by those two companies of my regiment, I, by direction of General McLean, sent an officer and withdrew my line, and my command remained in rear of front line that night. 27th, moved out at 8 a. m. and deployed my whole command as skirmishers and advanced one-half mile, driving the enemy; was relieved at 11 a. m.; came back to where I had lain the previous night and formed in order of battle, occupying left of front line, and advanced east three-quarters of a mile, then changed direction and moved by the left flank, taking a circuitous route; moved some three miles to the left of our line and again formed in same order of battle; I remained until dark, being in the range of the enemy's artillery and under their fire. Lost this day, killed, 2 enlisted men; wounded, 4 commissioned officers and 13 enlisted men. At dark withdrew and came to same place where I had laid the previous night. 28th, moved to front line at 2 a. m., forming some works of logs and rails; at 10 a. m. advanced one-quarter mile, driving the enemy. Here I remained until dark, then, being relieved, came back to second line. Loss to-day 1 commissioned officer and 2 enlisted men wounded. 29th, was relieved at 3 o'clock, and marched to the rear six miles and halted for the night. 30th, marched at 5 a. m.; came three miles and camped at Burnt Hickory, Ga. 31st, by directions from General McLean marched as escort or guard for supply train to Kingston, Ga.; arrived there on the 1st day of June, at noon. I remained here until the 4th of June, when, the train being ready to return, I proceeded and rejoined my command, finding on my return General McLean relieved of command First Brigade.

On the 7th of June, 1864, at 4 a. m., according to instructions from Colonel Cooper, commanding First Brigade, I then moved one mile east and camped, where I remained until the 10th.*

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM CROSS,
Colonel Third Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRD EAST TENNESSEE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Before Atlanta, Ga., August 1, 1864.

On the 7th of June at 4 a. m., according to instructions received from Colonel Cooper, commanding First Brigade, I then moved my command one mile east and camped, where I remained till 10th of June, 1864. Marched 6.30 a. m. about three miles south, where the enemy was strongly intrenched. My regiment, after forming in order of battle, occupied the right of the second line. In the evening threw shell over where my command lay, wounding 1 enlisted man. 11th of June, occupied same position in the evening, sending out one captain and sixty men on skirmish line to remain all night. 12th June, relieved them by the same number; at noon moved by the left flank some 200 yards and occupied the works on the front line which the First Tennessee previously occupied, keeping up as watch guards all night one-third of the men of my command and three commissioned officers. 13th June, occupied same position and under same orders till 3 p. m. the 15th June, 1864, when I received

* Nominal list of casualties accompanying this report shows 2 officers and 18 men killed and 13 officers and 87 men wounded; total, 120.

directions to advance across an open field to the enemy's works. I accordingly moved on the first line of works and gained them without any fighting, except the part of my regiment which was on skirmish line. I was then ordered to advance and make a demonstration on their next line. I accordingly moved forward, the skirmishers driving the enemy, until I came in sight of his second line of works. Just at night I received orders to fall back to the position I occupied before making the demonstration on the second line. Here I remained for the night and threw up works. Lost this day 1 commissioned officer wounded. 16th June, occupied same position till about 2 p. m., when I was ordered to advance, my regiment being left of front line, over the same ground I had the previous evening. After advancing about half the distance the skirmish line charged and drove the enemy. At about sunset my regiment was ordered on the skirmish line, where I remained all night. 17th June, this morning the enemy had left my front and I advanced and took possession of his works, and was relieved from skirmish line at 8 a. m. I then moved about two miles southeast, where I remained that night. 18th June, occupied same position till evening, when I moved one and a half miles on the Sandtown road and formed in order of battle, occupying right of second line. 19th, 20th, and 21st June, occupied same position. 22d June, marched at 11 a. m. by the right flank, four miles, where I formed in order of battle, occupying right of front line. Here I remained one hour, when I moved by the left flank one-quarter mile; formed again in the same order and remained during the night throwing up works. 23d June, at 2 p. m. I was ordered to advance; I moved forward about 200 yards, where I again threw up works in right of front line; here I remained for the night. 24th June, in same position until sunset, when I moved forward 200 yards and threw up works, and at 10 p. m. was relieved from front line and moved back to second line and remained during the night. 25th June, at daylight moved to the front line of works and relieved Sixth East Tennessee Volunteer Infantry. 26th June, in same position all day. 27th June, was relieved from front line at 8 a. m., and moved to rear 100 yards; lost 1 man wounded. 28th June, at sunset moved to front line, sending one captain and twenty men on skirmish line. 29th June, in same position all day, relieving my skirmishers in the evening by same number. 30th June, in same position all day; lost 1 man killed and 1 man wounded.

1st July, relieved at daylight and moved to the right four miles; formed in order of battle in left of front line; two companies on skirmish line; I then advanced two miles, charging the enemy's line and driving it; loss, 1 man killed, Maj. R. H. Dunn, and 4 men wounded. 2d July, relieved at noon and moved to the rear one-half mile and camped. Here I remained until the 6th July; marched at 8 a. m. and came five miles to Ruff's Station on the railroad; encamped; here I remained till the 8th of July, 1864, marching six miles and halted near the Chattahoochee River. Sent a detail of men to assist in effecting a crossing of the river. At dark formed in order of battle, left of front line of brigade, and remained for the night. 9th July, crossed the river at 6 a. m. and formed in order of battle, right of second line of brigade; remained here till sunset, then moved to the southwest in supporting distance of Second Brigade, and lay all night. 10th July, moved upon front line, left of brigade; sent out twenty-five men on skirmish line; in this position I remained. 14th July, marched at 9 a. m., came one-half mile,

formed in order of battle, right of rear line; sent twenty-four men on picket. I remained in this position till the 17th July; marched at 9 a. m.; came six miles south; halted in order of battle, right of rear line, except three companies, which were on left of front line engaged in making works. 18th July, marched at 8 a. m; came six miles southeast; formed right of front line; threw up works and remained for the night. 19th July, marched at 5 a. m.; came seven miles near Decatur, Ga.; halted till 5 p. m., then moved one mile west; encamped for night, sending on picket one commissioned officer and twenty-nine men. 20th July, marched at 5 a. m. two and a half miles west until 1 p. m., then moved south a half mile, and by direction of Colonel Cooper deployed my whole command as skirmishers, and drove the enemy through a thick woods, charging them several times; lost to-day 2 men killed and 10 wounded; was relieved from skirmish line at 4 p. m. by Sixth East Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and remained in rear on left of second line. 21st July, occupied same position, throwing up works; 1 man wounded. 22d July, moved forward at 6 a. m., crossing the enemy's works a half mile; formed in order of battle, right of front line, and threw up strong works; in this position until the 28th of July, 1864, when I moved to second line on right of brigade, except four companies, which were on left and front line. On the 29th of July, sending out ninety-four men and two commissioned officers on skirmish line, I remained in this position till August 1, 1864, sending each day on skirmish only twenty men. Lost while in this position 1 man killed and 3 wounded.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM CROSS,
Colonel Third East Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH A. COOPER.

No. 321.

Reports of Maj. Rhadamanthus H. Dunn, Third Tennessee Infantry, of operations August 1–September 8.

HDQRS. THIRD EAST TENNESSEE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Before Atlanta, Ga., August 14, 1864.

August 1, received orders to march at 8 p. m. and follow the Ninety-first Indiana Volunteers. Leaving the detail, Capt. John H. Cross and twenty enlisted men, on the skirmish line, marched by the left flank one mile; camped for the night in order of battle. August 2, orders to resume the march at 6 a. m.; marched five miles northwest, crossing the Western and Atlantic Railroad at 1 p. m.; marched four or five miles, halted, formed in order of battle, left of second line; received orders to camp for the night; in a few moments received orders to march; marched after the Ninety-first Indiana Volunteers; marched half a mile, halted, formed in order of battle; in a few moments received orders to march; marched by the right flank a short distance, formed in order of battle, right of first line fronting west; furnished twenty-five enlisted men for picket, and intrenched our position, and encamped for the night. August 3, 10 a. m. received an order to march; marched south

through the lines of Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, crossed a deep ravine and creek near an old mill, halted at the summit of a hill, formed in order of battle, right of second line; advanced, driving the enemy half a mile with sharp skirmishing in front, capturing some prisoners; halted, intrenched in order of battle under heavy artillery firing from the enemy; furnished one commissioned officer and eighteen enlisted men for picket duty. August 4, position unchanged; enemy shelled us considerably, but effected nothing; furnished one commissioned officer and eighteen enlisted men for picket duty. August 5, position unchanged; 1 enlisted man killed by sharpshooters; one commissioned officer and eighteen enlisted men for picket duty; 8 p. m. received orders to march at 6 a. m. next morning; a little later received orders to march at 5 a. m. next morning. August 6, 5 a. m. marched to the right and rear of Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, one mile; was halted at 7 a. m., formed in column of battalion third in line; rested a few moments, marched by the right flank past extreme right of Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, halted, rested; at 2 p. m. marched by the right flank one mile; 3.30 p. m. unslung knapsacks, prepared for a charge; double-quicked half a mile to the right, halted, formed in order of battle, occupying right of second line; rested a moment or so, moved forward 700 yards, until within fair view of the enemy, who were posted across a field, with two pieces of artillery. A charge was ordered, and was executed, driving the enemy; we lost 3 enlisted men wounded; occupied the enemy's position; fortified; furnished one commissioned officer and eighteen enlisted men for picket; 7 p. m. received orders to march; marched to the rear one mile and on the right of Second Brigade; went into camp in order of battle, right of second line, for the night.

August 7, position unchanged; throwing up breast-works, in compliance of orders; 10 a. m. received orders to march at a moment's warning; 10.30 or 11 a. m., marched by left flank, following Sixth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry one-half mile; halted in order of battle, faced about, marched 200 yards, then by right flank one-half mile to summit of hill, formed in single line of battle, right center; threw up works, fronting east; 7 p. m. marched by right flank 200 yards, formed in order of battle, left of front line; threw up works, fronting southeast; furnished one commissioned officer and twenty enlisted men for picket. August 8, position unchanged until 5 p. m., when I received marching orders to march by the left flank, following the Sixth East Tennessee Volunteer Infantry. Passing through the lines of the Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, halted one-half mile in their front; formed in order of battle, left of first line, supporting the Nineteenth Ohio Battery. We lost 1 man killed and 1 man wounded on skirmish line; furnished one commissioned officer and twenty enlisted men for picket duty. In compliance of orders, intrenched our position. August 9, position unchanged until 2 p. m., when we marched 300 yards to the right and front, halted in order of battle, left of first line; marched in order of battle, left in front, governed by the movements of the Second Brigade, and halted; 3.30 p. m., was ordered to the center of second line; furnished one commissioned officer and eighteen enlisted men for picket; remained here for the night, fronting due west. August 10, position unchanged until 6 p. m.; marched by the left flank 300 yards, halted, formed in order of battle on right of first line at 6 p. m.; one commissioned officer and eighteen enlisted men for picket;

threw up works, facing west, and rested for the night. August 11 and 12, position unchanged; one commissioned officer and eighteen enlisted men for picket.*

Respectfully submitted.

R. H. DUNN,

Major, Comdg. Third East Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.

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August 12, the regiment furnished one commissioned officer and eighteen enlisted men for picket duty. August 13, position unchanged; furnished one commissioned officer and eighteen enlisted men for picket duty. August 14, position unchanged; furnished one commissioned officer and eighteen enlisted men for picket duty; Adjutant Roberts sent to hospital sick. August 15, position unchanged; furnished one commissioned officer and eighteen enlisted men for picket duty; Lieutenant Gamble detailed to act as adjutant. August 16, position unchanged; furnished for fatigue duty one commissioned officer, thirty-six enlisted men, and one commissioned officer and eighteen enlisted men for picket duty. August 17, position unchanged; 8 a. m. furnished for fatigue duty one commissioned officer and twenty-five enlisted men; 10 a. m. paymaster, Major Case, paid off regiment; furnished for picket duty one commissioned officer and eighteen enlisted men; at 6 p. m. furnished one commissioned officer and thirty-six enlisted men for fatigue duty. August 18, position unchanged. At 9 a. m. received orders to strike tents and be ready to march at a moment's warning, left in front; 9.30 a. m., marched following the Twenty-fifth Michigan west one-half mile, southeast 400 yards; halted, occupying works of Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, fronting west; 5 p. m. marched northeast 400 [yards], still occupying works of Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps; furnished one commissioned officer and eighteen enlisted men for picket duty; furnished twenty-three enlisted men for fatigue duty; command receiving one-half rations. August 19, at 3 a. m. men under arms, in obedience to orders received night previous; no fighting on our line, but heavy cannonading heard in direction of Mobile railroad; at 7 a. m. orders to be ready to move at a moment's warning; marched by right flank, following Sixth Tennessee 300 yards; halted in order of march at 1 p. m.; continued march, moving through General Cox's works southward one mile; halted in order of battle, right of rear line, at 2 p. m.; furnished one commissioned officer and twenty-five enlisted men for fatigue duty; countermarched one-half mile, followed by Twenty-fifth Michigan by file left one-half mile; halted, taking position covering by-road, right of line; at 6 p. m. orders to retire to the position occupied previous night; furnished one commissioned officer and fourteen enlisted men for picket duty. August 20, orders to be ready to move at a moment's warning, leaving knapsacks and tents; marched by right flank three miles, following Sixth Tennessee Infantry; halted in order of march on the Newnan road, eight and a half miles from Atlanta, Ga.; orders to march down said road one and a half miles and take position covering by-road leading from Rough and Ready Station on the Macon and Atlanta Railroad; remained in this position until 5 p. m.; orders

* Nominal list of casualties accompanying this report for the period from June 6 to August 12, 1864, shows 5 men killed and 2 officers and 28 men wounded; total, 35.

to countermarch, left in front, to join brigade one and a half miles distant up the Newnan road; at 6 p. m. joined the brigade; marched to position occupied night previous. August 21, position unchanged; one commissioned officer and fourteen enlisted men for picket duty. The command cheered for Lincoln and Johnson. August 22, position unchanged; one commissioned officer and fourteen enlisted men for picket duty. August 23, position unchanged; one commissioned officer and fourteen enlisted men for picket duty. August 24, position unchanged; picket as yesterday, one commissioned officer and fourteen enlisted men. August 25, position unchanged; orders to send one wagon from the regiment with all the baggage to report to Colonel Capron, north of the Chattahoochee River; at 7 a. m. one commissioned officer and fourteen enlisted men for picket duty. August 26, 7 a. m. one commissioned officer and fourteen enlisted men for picket duty; orders to be ready to march at 4 p. m.; marched by the right flank three-quarters of a mile; halted, threw up works fronting northwest; 9 p. m. returned to our old position. August 27, at 4 a. m. position unchanged. At 8 a. m. received orders to return with command and complete works; did so and returned to our old camp. August 28, at 7 a. m. one commissioned officer and fourteen enlisted men for picket duty; at 2 p. m. orders to march; countermarched, left in front, three-quarters of a mile to works thrown up day previous; halted in order of battle, left of front line, at 6 p. m.; marched, right in front, west three and a half miles; halted in order of march, occupying works built by Fourth Army Corps, fronting southeast; one commissioned officer and fourteen enlisted men for picket duty; rested for the night. August 29, orders to be ready to march at 5 a. m.; furnished one commissioned officer and fourteen enlisted men for picket duty; at 9 a. m. marched by left flank, following One hundred and thirtieth Indiana one mile; halted in order of march. At 2 p. m. countermarched one mile and a half, halted in order of battle, right of second line, fronting west, extreme left of army; at 9 p. m. orders to march at 6 in the morning. August 30, 6 a. m. marched by right flank three miles, crossing the West Point railroad six miles west of East Point; halted in order of battle; intrenched, fronting northeast; furnished one commissioned officer and fourteen enlisted men for picket duty; rested for the night. August 31, 3 a. m. orders to be ready to move; 4 a. m. marched east three miles; furnished one commissioned officer and thirty-six enlisted men for skirmishers; halted in order of battle, right of front line. Reversed a line of rebel works which they had hastily constructed the night previous; 4 p. m. marched east 200 yards; halted in order of battle, right of front line; reversed another line of rebel works; 4.30 p. m. marched east one mile; halted, supporting Sixth Tennessee Volunteers, which was deployed as skirmishers on the banks of Flint River; 6 p. m. orders to be ready to march at daybreak in the morning; rested for the night; all quiet.

September 1, position five miles west of East Point, Ga.; daybreak marched east half a mile; threw up works fronting east, covering a by-road leading to Rough and Ready Station, on the railroad; 12 m., marched south till striking the Macon railroad, which we found destroyed; thence with it until within four miles of Jonesborough, Ga.; halted in column of battalions, fourth in line; furnished one commissioned officer and fourteen enlisted men for picket

duty; orders to be ready to move at 6 in the morning. September 2, at 2 a. m. cheering in camp, in consequence of "booming" in the direction of Atlanta; supposed to be the destruction of the rebel arsenals and magazines at that city; 6 a. m., marched in pursuit of the enemy, coming up with them at sundown; halted in order of battle; center of second line; furnished five enlisted men for picket duty; orders to be ready to march at 5 o'clock in the morning. September 3, 7 a. m. command drew half rations; heavy skirmishing in our front; 1 man slightly wounded by stray ball, while in his tent; 1 p. m., retired by right and rear 200 yards; halted in order of battle, right of front line fronting east; intrenched under shells from the enemy's battery without sustaining any loss; 5 p. m., furnished one commissioned officer and fourteen enlisted men for picket duty. September 4, position unchanged; 7 a. m., sick are sent to field hospital. Heavy skirmishing during the day; furnished one commissioned officer and twenty-two enlisted men for picket duty. September 5, position unchanged; skirmishing along the lines; 2 p. m., orders to be ready to move at a moment's warning; 6 p. m., Color-bearer Sergeant Bier, wounded by stray ball in his tent; 4 p. m., marched back on the road that we came in on September 2; halted at the railroad on the morning of the 6th. September 6, after marching all night encamped; at 4 p. m. furnished eleven enlisted men for picket; remained here all night. September 7, orders to march at 7 a. m.; at 10 a. m. marched, bringing up the rear of the army; 6 p. m., halted in order of battle, right of rear line fronting northwest and five miles south of Atlanta, Ga.; furnished one commissioned officer and eleven enlisted men for picket duty; remained for the night.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. H. DUNN,
Major, Comdg. Third Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.

No. 322.

Report of Col. Joseph A. Cooper, Sixth Tennessee Infantry, of operations May 7–June 6.

HDQRS. SIXTH REGT. EAST TENNESSEE VOL. INFANTRY,
In the Field, August 15, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from headquarters First Brigade, I beg leave to submit the following as a report of the military operations of the Sixth East Tennessee Infantry from the commencement of the present campaign up to June 6:

On the morning of the 7th of May the command marched from Red Clay, Ga., with half baggage, and on the 9th engaged the enemy near Rocky Face.

Moved back on the morning of the 10th, and on the 12th marched at 8 a. m. for Snake Creek Gap, to the right of Dalton. Passed through said gap on the 13th, and on the 14th made an unsuccessful attack on the enemy's works near Resaca. On the morning of the 16th we learned the enemy had evacuated his position, and were ordered to be ready for the pursuit. We made hard marches until the 26th, resting three days at Pettit's Creek, near Cartersville, Ga.

On the 26th we had a brisk skirmish with the enemy. Were engaged constantly until 29th at 4 p. m., when we were relieved, and marched to Burnt Hickory. Remained there until June 2, when we moved to the front again near Allatoona Creek, and were on the front until the 6th, when Brig. Gen. N. C. McLean relinquished command of the brigade.

Accompanying this is a list of casualties in the command up to the 6th of June.*

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH A. COOPER,
Colonel Sixth East Tennessee Vol. Infantry.

Capt. E. R. KERSTETTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Div., 23d Army Corps.

No. 323.

Reports of Capt. William Ausmus, Sixth Tennessee Infantry, of operations June 6–September 8.

HDQRS. SIXTH REGT. EAST TENNESSEE VOL. INFANTRY,
In the Field, near Atlanta, Ga., August 16, 1864.

SIR: I submit the following as a report of the military operations of the Sixth Tennessee Infantry from June 6, when Brig. Gen. (then Col.) Joseph A. Cooper assumed command of the First Brigade, up to August 12, 1864, the time of the reorganization of the Second Division:

On the 9th of June we marched early in the morning, and skirmished with the enemy near Lost Mountain, Ga. On the day following we put up temporary works, and on the 12th moved to the left and occupied works vacated by a portion of the Third Division. We moved upon the 15th, after the skirmishers of the Second and Third Divisions had driven the enemy, and put up another line of works. About noon on the 16th the First Brigade moved forward, and the entire regiment was deployed as skirmishers, with orders to charge and drive the rebel skirmish line, which was posted behind temporary works. This we did, and drove them into their main line of works, capturing 40 prisoners. They left 13 men dead upon the field. During the night the enemy evacuated his works in our front, and on the following morning we started in pursuit, halting near Kenesaw Mountain. Here we remained until June 19, when we moved forward a short distance and stopped near Noyes' Creek. 22d, we were again ordered to the right. Up to this time Lieut. Col. Edward Maynard had commanded the regiment. His health here failing, Capt. Marcus D. Bearden, Company D, assumed command of the regiment. We moved three miles farther to the right, where we kept up a skirmish fight almost without intermission until the morning of the 1st of July, when we were relieved by a portion of the Twentieth Army Corps, and again moved to the right, where we had a fight, and drove the enemy on the Nickajack road. Here Captain Bearden was severely wounded while in command of the regiment, and since that time I have commanded. We rested near this place until the 6th, when we marched to Ruff's Station, on the

* Aggregating 11 men killed and 2 officers and 33 men wounded; total, 46.

Western and Atlantic Railroad. On the morning of the 8th we marched for Isham's Ford, on the Chattahoochee River, arriving there same day, and on the day following crossed the river on pontoon bridges, laid down for the purpose, and took a position two miles from the ferry or ford on some ridges running parallel with the river. On the 13th we moved two miles toward Atlanta, and on the 17th moved on the Roswell and Atlanta road and skirmished with the enemy, drove them two miles, and bivouacked during the night near Buck Head, Ga. On the 18th we marched in the direction of Decatur, and arrived near there on the 19th. On the morning of the 20th we marched on the main Atlanta road, and when within two and a half miles of the city we came up with the enemy's skirmish line. About 3 p. m. the entire regiment was deployed as skirmishers, with orders to drive the enemy from his advanced position, which we did by a charge, in which we captured 1 lieutenant and 36 men. During the night of the 21st the enemy fell back from his first line of works, and on the following morning we moved up in full view of his works around the city and, under the fire of his artillery, erected good works.

On the 1st of August we received orders to hold ourselves in readiness to march to our right, and the same evening marched out, and on the day following marched around the lines to our extreme right. On the 2d we crossed Utoy Creek and drove back the enemy, taking a position half a mile beyond the creek, where we remained, keeping out a strong skirmish line until the morning of the 6th, when, being relieved by a portion of the Fourteenth Army Corps, we again marched to the right. About 3 p. m. on the 6th we were ordered to charge on a piece of artillery which had been annoying us during the morning, and which was supported by a brigade of rebel cavalry posted behind temporary works. We drove them but failed to take the gun, on account of the great distance we had to go through the open fields, which gave ample time for its removal. In obedience to orders, we fell back same evening, and on the following day put up three lines of works. Since then we have moved twice and put up two other lines of works, which brings us to our present location.

It is due to the officers and men of the command to say they have on every occasion behaved themselves with great gallantry.

It is with profound regret that I announce the death of that sterling officer, Capt. William L. Lea, Company C, who fell mortally wounded by a minie-ball at the head of his company as he was gallantly leading his men in the charge of August 6. He died at 1 p. m. on the 9th. Captain Lea was a brave and efficient officer, and in his death his command has suffered an irreparable loss. Second Lieut. Hardie R. Brown, Company G, was severely wounded the same day, while First Lieut. Volney F. Gossett was slightly wounded in the same charge.*

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM AUSMUS,
Comdg. Sixth Regiment East Tennessee Volunteers.

Lieut. JOSEPH S. A. BLANG,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

* Nominal list of casualties accompanying this report shows 6 men killed and 6 officers and 47 men wounded; total, 59.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH TENNESSEE INFANTRY,
Decatur, Ga., September 8, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to orders this day received from headquarters First Brigade, I beg leave to submit the following report of the military operations of this regiment from August 12, 1864, to the present time:

At that time we were in front of the enemy near East Point, Ga., where we remained until August 28, and while relieving our skirmish line that day Private John M. King, Company A, was killed by a rebel sharpshooter. Same evening we marched in the direction of Jonesborough, Ga., and marched more or less each day until September 2, when we arrived two miles east of the Macon railroad below Jonesborough. September 5, at 8 p. m. we marched, according to orders, for Decatur, Ga., arriving at this place to-day.

The regiment has not been engaged with the enemy during this period, consequently no casualties, except what are named above.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM AUSMUS,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. JOSEPH S. A. BLANG,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 324.

Report of Brig. Gen. Milo S. Hascall, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of operations May 3–16.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Decatur, Ga., September 9, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following as a report of the operations of this brigade during the time it was under my command:

The brigade, composed of the One hundred and eighteenth and One hundred and eleventh Ohio Infantry, the Twenty-third Michigan Infantry, and the One hundred and seventh Illinois Infantry, left Mossy Creek, Tenn., on the 26th of April to take part in the campaign against Atlanta. On the 28th we passed through Knoxville, and the following day crossed the Tennessee at Loudon. The evening of the fifth day of our march, or the evening of the 30th, brought us to Charleston, having made 100 miles in four days. Here the brigade remained in camp for three days, recuperating and refitting. On the morning of the 3d of May the command moved toward Charleston, passing thence south on the Dalton railroad, camping near Charleston on the night of the 3d and at Red Clay, Ga., on the 4th. On the 5th left camp at Red Clay and on the 7th was placed in position on the right of the First Brigade, a portion of my command in reserve near Lee's house. No force of the enemy appearing, was put into camp near by. On the following day crossed Rocky Face Ridge and skirmished up the valley, my command on the right of the First Brigade, with the right resting near the base of the ridge. The enemy were driven into their main works, stretching across the valley. I was ordered with my command to assault the position, which, after a careful reconnaissance,

I considered too strong to be carried without great slaughter, therefore the order was countermanded, but I remained for the night confronting their works, my skirmishers being within a few yards of their main line. On the following morning I retired my command, in accordance with instructions, to the ridge and went into position for the night. The following morning, 10th, began the march to the right, passing through Tunnel Hill and Villanow. On the 12th passed through Snake Creek Gap; in connection with the First Brigade, in line, moved toward the railroad. On the 13th skirmished into position through dense forest and a thick undergrowth of timber. The whole day was consumed in the advance of a few miles, and night found us still some distance from the railroad.

On the following day, while my command was near the left of the Fourteenth Army Corps, in front of Resaca, I was ordered to advance in conjunction with the First Brigade and attempt to carry the enemy's position. My brigade was formed in three lines and advanced in order until I came up with the lines of the Fourteenth Army Corps, intrenched in my front, when the troops of both corps became intermingled in the thicket in their front, and in a short time the lines were in disorder, and nothing could be done in the attempt to restore order while the masses were moving on. The bugles were sounding the forward continually. Between my first and second lines were moving two regiments from General Turchin's brigade, of the Fourteenth Army Corps, and other regiments between my second and third. While endeavoring to get my command together, and perfectly ignorant of the ground over which I was then ordered to move in haste, a cheer from the troops in front, followed by a sharp rattle of musketry and a heavy artillery fire, apprised me that my first line was engaged. Then the advancing line of the Fourteenth Corps suddenly halted, thus permitting my second line to move by them. On reaching the crest of the hill, I found the troops engaged to great disadvantage, some still exposed to fire, others seeking shelter by lying in the creek, and others were bravely advancing nearer the line held by the enemy. So soon as the situation was fully understood, the remaining troops (One hundred and seventh Illinois) not yet engaged were halted, and those who in the confusion and perfect storm of missiles had broken and gone to the rear were brought forward, while those still in the bottom below were reformed. Another attempt to storm the enemy's works was ordered, but at my earnest remonstrance the order was countermanded. Soon after the troops were withdrawn (those who were not too far to the front or too greatly exposed) to the hill, and then placed in position and works erected. Batteries were afterward placed in position, and, under cover of their fire, many of the wounded and dead were brought off; very many, however, were too far to the front to be carried off until darkness covered the stretcher-bearers in their work. The rations were out, and the men, from excitement and exposure, were greatly weakened. The night was passed in quiet, and the next morning, having been relieved by troops of the First Division, I withdrew to my former position. In accordance with orders, on the 15th moved to the left of the Twentieth Army Corps. Late in the day was ordered to move to the support of the First Division. While here, was requested to send a regiment to relieve one of General Williams' that had expended all its ammunition. Colonel Bond, One hundred and eleventh Ohio, was

sent. In the evening he returned, and I went into camp for the night. During the night the enemy evacuated. On the 16th I received an order temporarily assigning me to duty with the Third Division, under General Cox, where for two days I commanded the Second Brigade of that division. During the afternoon of the 18th of May I received an order from the major-general commanding the corps assigning me to the command of the Second Division.

My brigade had no fair chance at all in the attempt upon Resaca. It was rushed pell-mell through about three-quarters of a mile of thicket, and then, after the First Brigade had been defeated and routed, was suffered to go headlong over a precipice down into a creek bottom, where the men in great disorder were immediately confronting the enemy's works and exposed to his musket and artillery fire at short range. The result was what might have been expected, a most disastrous defeat, without inflicting any loss of consequence upon the enemy. The officers and men as a general thing displayed great gallantry, but to no purpose.

Inclosed please find accompanying reports of regimental commanders and list of casualties.

Recapitulation—Second Brigade to May 16, 1864: Commissioned officers—Killed, 4; wounded, 7; total, 11. Enlisted men—Killed, 30; wounded, 195; missing, 2; total, 227. Aggregate, 238.

I remain, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MILO S. HASCALL,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Comdg. Second Brigade.

No. 325.

Reports of Col. John R. Bond, One hundred and eleventh Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations May 16–June 18 and August 15–September 8.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Before Atlanta, Ga., August 26, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report the doings of the Second Brigade from the 16th day of May to the 18th day of June:

On the 16th day of May we left Resaca in pursuit of the enemy, he having evacuated on the night of the 15th; forded the Connesauga River, went into camp, and remained until the evening of the 17th when the line of march was taken up. Crossed the Coosawattee, went into camp nine miles south of that river at 12 midnight; resumed the march at 7 a. m. on the 18th. At this time was on the extreme left of the grand army. Went into camp eight miles northwest of Cassville; remained until the morning of the 20th; passed through Cassville south to Cass Station; formed in line of battle and moved to within two miles of Etowah River; returned and went into camp on Pettit's Creek, and remained until the 23d, when we moved to Etowah Cliffs and camped for the night on the north side of the river. On the morning of the 24th crossed the river on pontoons, and moved up north side of Richland Creek. Five miles from the river came up with the enemy, formed in line of battle, sent out skirmishers and drove the enemy three miles south of Dallas on Burnt

Hickory road. On the 25th moved on Dallas, went into camp at 9 p. m. (raining very hard). At 2 a. m. resumed the line of march, crossed the Pumpkin Vine Creek, formed in line of battle on the left of the grand army, advanced two miles through woods, and found the enemy in force (at this time supporting the First Brigade, General McLean commanding). The First Brigade built breast-works, which the Second Brigade were ordered to occupy while the first advanced on the enemy. On the return of the First Brigade from their reconnaissance of the enemy's works and position, I was ordered to hold the works and relieve the First Brigade's skirmish line with a regiment from my command. The One hundred and seventh Illinois, Major Laurance commanding, was detailed for that duty, with orders to hold the line. The position was held by them until forced to retire by superior numbers. The Twenty-third Michigan, Lieutenant-Colonel Spaulding commanding, was ordered to support the One hundred and seventh Illinois; the two regiments were not able to maintain the ground. Three rebel regiments now confronting the line (at this time Generals Howard and Cox with their staff were riding down the line between my advance and main line and received the fire of the enemy), the One hundred and eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Sherwood commanding, was ordered to make a charge on the enemy, retake and hold the ground lost, which was gallantly done. On the evening of the 27th advanced the brigade close to the enemy's lines and built works; remained in this position until the 2d of June, constantly skirmishing with the enemy.

On the 3d moved to the left of the line three miles, found the enemy's infantry and artillery in force. A charge was made and the enemy driven from his position; remained until the 5th of June. Moved two miles to the left on the 9th, took a position near the enemy's lines. Went on a reconnaissance toward Lost Mountain, found the enemy in front and strongly intrenched. On the 15th day of June had a brisk fight with the enemy on the right of the division and corps, drove the enemy from his works, and, driving him to his second line at Lost Mountain, took position in the first line of the enemy's works; advanced the line to the base of Lost Mountain, skirmishing with the enemy all day and night. On the morning of the 17th the One hundred and eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry was ordered to advance with the skirmish line and feel of the enemy. It was found that they had left their works on Lost Mountain, leaving only a cavalry force. The brigade was ordered by General Hascall to take position on the right of the army and advance in pursuit of the enemy. The enemy was driven five miles, and the chase became so warm and spirited that it was with difficulty the troops were restrained. By order of the commanding general the One hundred and eleventh Ohio, Lieutenant Colonel Sherwood commanding, was detached from the brigade and was directed to make a reconnaissance to Nalam Creek, where the enemy was found in force, and they returned to camp. From the 16th day of May to the 4th day of June I had but five regiments in my brigade—the Twenty-third Michigan Volunteer Infantry, Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, One hundred and seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, One hundred and eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry and One hundred and eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. On the 4th day of June, the Thirteenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Hobson com-

manding, and the Eightieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Major Tucker commanding, were added to the brigade. To the officers and men of the brigade I return my thanks for the promptness with which my every command was executed.

I herewith forward the reports of regimental commanders, with a list of casualties in the brigade. A report of the casualties is all that I deemed necessary to make, as the doings and movements of the brigade was by direction and under the immediate eye of the general commanding the division.

The casualties in the brigade during the time covered by this report were :

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Twenty-third Michigan Volunteer Infantry	1	10	3
One hundred and seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry	1	11	.....
One hundred and eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry	2	28	.....
Eightieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry	2	12	5
Total	6	61	8

JNO. R. BOND,
Colonel 111th Ohio Vol. Infantry, Comdg. Second Brigade.

[Captain KERSTETTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS.
Decatur, Ga., September 9, 1864.

SIR : I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade from the 15th of August to September 8, 1864 :

On the 15th found the brigade, under command of Col. William E. Hobson, in position in front of East Point, Ga. Remained in position until the 18th, receiving the usual compliments from the enemy's shot and shell, with but small loss. On the 18th moved to right of Second Division outside our works. On the 19th went on a reconnaissance three miles below and west of East Point ; returned to camp. On the 20th made the same move, and returned to camp same night. Remained in position until 28th, when we moved at dark, and went into position near the Mount Gilead Church, this brigade bringing up the rear. Our skirmish line was brought up in most gallant style, under the directions of Capt. G. A. Gallup, brigade inspector, the enemy following them into our works. On the 29th moved two miles, and went into position two miles north of West Point railroad. On 30th took up line of march, crossed West Point railroad, and at 3 o'clock went into position, the enemy being in our front. 31st, at 6 o'clock resumed the march for the Macon railroad ; found abandoned rebel works two and a half miles southwest from Rough and Ready Station ; changed their front, and went into position for the night.

September 1, moved east on Macon railroad, struck it about 12 m., destroyed track, switches, &c., moved down railroad to within two miles of Jonesborough. On 2d September marched east, west, north, and south, and took up a position on the left of the Fourth Corps,

who were engaged with the enemy, and when putting my brigade in position, under the direction of General Hascall, my inspector-general, Capt. G. A. Gallup, was mortally wounded by the bursting of a shell, taking off his right hand and crushing his thigh. A more gallant or brave officer was not in the service. Our loss is great in losing him. On the 3d built works under fire of the enemy; remained in position until the night of the 5th, when we left for Decatur, this brigade bringing up the rear. At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 6th went into camp northeast, two and a half miles from Jonesborough. Left camp on the 7th, and encamped 8 miles from Decatur. On the 8th resumed the march, arriving at this place at 10 p. m. same day.

My thanks are due to the officers and men for the faithful manner in which they have discharged their several duties.

I respectfully forward the reports of regimental commanders.

The following is a list of casualties during the time above set forth:*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. R. BOND,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

[Captain KERSTETTER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, 23d Army Corps.]

No. 326.

Report of Col. William E. Hobson, Thirteenth Kentucky Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations June 18–August 15.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Atlanta, Ga., August 15, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit my official report of the operations of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, from the 18th day of June to the 15th day of August, 1864.

The Second Brigade is composed of the One hundred and eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Sherwood; One hundred and seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Lowry; One hundred and eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanded part of the time by Captain Kennedy and part of the time by Captain Sowers; the Eightieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Captain Ragle; the Thirteenth Kentucky, commanded by Lieut. Col. B. P. Estes; and the Twenty-third Michigan Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Captain Raymond. The latter regiment was ordered from the brigade on detached duty on the 13th day of July. No official report was received from the commanding officer of the regiment. On the 18th day of June Col. John R. Bond, formerly commander of the Second Brigade, was taken quite ill and was unable to command the brigade, consequently, I being the senior officer, it devolved upon me to take command of the brigade. The brigade at that time formed a part of the Second Division, situated on the right of

*Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 man killed and 8 men wounded.

the army, near ——— Creek. On the 19th, 20th, and 21st, the brigade lay near Noyes' Creek. On the 22d I received orders to move the brigade forward, and advanced east about two and a half miles, and went into position on the right of the Second Division, and in front of the enemy some skirmishing occurred.

On the 25th I ordered a skirmish line forward, composed of the different regiments, which soon engaged the enemy's skirmishers, driving them back, and taking possession of a ridge in front of my brigade. On the 26th I received orders to advance my brigade about 800 yards, and established a new line taken up on the ridge that had been gained by my skirmish line the day before. Threw up breastworks with my right flank refused, for the purpose of protecting it if the enemy should have advanced through a large gap between my right and the left of General Cox's division. On the 27th, in pursuance to orders received from division headquarters, I ordered forward a heavy skirmish line to make a demonstration in front of the enemy, in favor of attacking party on Kenesaw Mountain. The officers and men did their part well, but were compelled to retire after advancing to within seventy-five yards of the enemy's works. The loss was heavy in both officers and men. Nothing done on the 28th and 29th except skirmishing. On the 30th, in pursuance to orders from the general commanding the division, I was relieved by a brigade of the Twentieth Army Corps, withdrew my command back one mile and a half to the rear, and bivouacked for the night.

On the 1st day of July, 1864, in pursuance to orders, I moved my brigade out on the Sandtown road, following General Cooper's brigade. Marching about five miles, we came in contact with the enemy's cavalry. I was then ordered to form on the left of General Cooper's brigade, and march out and strike the junction of the Marietta and Sandtown road. I formed the brigade in two lines, advanced about a mile, when the enemy began to show himself. The front line charged them from behind their rail-works. The enemy threw a few shells at the advance; several men wounded. On the 2d my brigade took up position where they had driven the enemy from the day before; strong picket-line thrown out. The brigade then constituted the left flank of the Second Division. No move on the 3d and 4th of the month. On the 5th orders were received to follow Colonel Strickland's brigade out on the road leading to Ruff's Station, on the railroad to Atlanta; marching one mile and a half I received orders to halt and await orders; about 5 o'clock I was ordered to go into camp near the road. On the 6th my brigade marched promptly at the hour of 5, following Colonel Swaine's brigade on the road leading to Ruff's Station. Marching about five miles the command reached the station; went into camp in line of battle on the left of Colonel Swaine's brigade. No movements on the 7th of the month. On the 8th the Second Brigade marched from Ruff's Station, about eight miles, to Isham's Ferry, on the Chattahoochee River; took up position on the north side of the river, and to right of General Cooper's brigade, to protect the crossing of the Third Division, commanded by General Cox. On the 9th I received orders to march my brigade across to the south side of the Chattahoochee River, and take up position on the right of General Cox's division, with my right resting on the river and my left to connect with General Reilly's brigade of General Cox's division. I succeeded in getting the position with much trouble, on account of the

thick timber and underbrush. On the 10th I straightened my lines and advanced skirmish line forward; engaged the enemy's skirmishers; some men wounded. On the 11th strong works were erected on the position that the brigade had occupied the day before. A little skirmishing during the day; nothing done on the 12th and 13th of the month. On the 14th the brigade moved out on the Isham's Ferry road, taking the advance; changed direction to the left; marched about two miles, and took up position on the left of General Newton's division, of the Fourth Army Corps; no movements on the 15th and 16th.

On the 17th, in pursuance to orders received, my brigade, with three days' rations, was on the march at the hour of 10, moving on the road leading to Cross Keys. Following said road about two miles, the brigade then changed direction to the right, taking a road leading to Atlanta. Marching about a mile, the brigade was then ordered into position on the left of General Cooper's brigade. At the same time they were placed in such position as to protect the left flank. On the 18th the brigade marched some six miles to Peach Tree Creek, going into position forming the reserve. Just before going into camp I was ordered to send a regiment down the right-hand road leading to the creek, and the regiment was ordered to take up position and form a connection, if possible, with Colonel Swaine's brigade, who was then in the front and on the right of the division. Lieutenant-Colonel Sherwood, commanding One hundred and eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, succeeded in making the connection. On the 19th the brigade crossed Peach Tree Creek, following the Fourth Brigade, commanded by Colonel Swaine, who had the advance, marching on the road leading from Cross Keys to Decatur. Advancing some five miles, the enemy showed himself by firing on the advanced guard of Colonel Swaine, giving him trouble. He formed his brigade in line of battle. My brigade then went into position on Colonel Swaine's right. Colonel Swaine soon drove them from behind their rail works and through Decatur. In pursuance to orders my brigade changed direction to the right, moving on the road leading from Decatur to Atlanta, up to the junction of the Decatur road and the road leading from Pace's Ferry. The brigade was then [ordered] into position. My skirmish line in advancing had but little opposition, meeting a few cavalry, who fled at the sight of the line. Not long after taking up position General Cox relieved me with a brigade of his division. Reporting the fact to General Hascall, commanding Second Division, he ordered me to mass my brigade at the junction of the Cross Keys, Decatur, and Atlanta roads; remained there during the day and night. On the 20th, in pursuance to orders received to march on Atlanta, the brigade was in motion, leading the advance of the Second Division on the road to Atlanta. The brigade was halted, and while on the halt I received orders from General Hascall to take my brigade and report to Major-General Schofield, commanding the corps, when he ordered me to take a road leading to Pace's Ferry, and to move on it about half a mile, until I came to the junction of the roads (one leading direct to Atlanta), and I was to hold it until the Fourth Corps would make a junction with my brigade, who would relieve the brigade. Moving up said road the skirmish line struck the enemy's pickets which were posted near the junction of the road that I was to go to. Reenforcing my skirmish line I ordered them to advance. They drove

back the enemy's pickets, but were unable to compel the enemy to give up the junction of the roads, where he was in heavy force. I advanced my brigade in two lines of battle, engaged the enemy about eight minutes, driving him back in great confusion, taking possession of the junction of the roads. My brigade was ordered to make rail works as speedily as possible, for fear the enemy should reenforce his line that had been driven back and attempt to draw my brigade from that position. Late in the evening the enemy attacked me in position, but they were hurled back with heavy loss. The loss in my command was not as heavy as that of the enemy. The Fourth Corps made a junction with me, but did not relieve me as was ordered; consequently, I was ordered to remain in said position until further orders.

On the 21st I remained in position; heavy skirmishing; several men killed and wounded. On the 22d heavy skirmishing was kept up. Late in the night the enemy was discovered leaving their rifle-pits. My skirmish line advanced upon them, capturing a few prisoners, and occupied the works. I reported the facts to Major-General Schofield. He then ordered me to report to my division commander, General Hascall. I withdrew my brigade from this position, faced about, and moved back to the main road leading to Atlanta, on which the rest of the division was marching. Getting on the road, I soon closed the brigade up with the division, and reported to the division commander, who was then forming the two advanced brigades in front of the outer works around the city of Atlanta. He then ordered me to select a good place in rear, and my brigade would be in reserve. General McPherson having been attacked in the evening by a heavy force of the enemy, compelling him to fall back and swing his right back, disconnecting with the Twenty-third Army Corps, leaving a large gap, I then moved my brigade up and filled the gap. Several killed and wounded. On the 23d I withdrew my brigade, and relieved Colonel Byrd's brigade, of the Third Division, who was on the right of Colonel Swaine's brigade, making connection with him. Upon relieving Byrd's brigade, I received orders to leave the position that I had relieved Byrd's from, and move my brigade back in the reserve and in rear of the Second Division. In reserve 24th to 31st, only furnishing skirmishers during those days, who were continually skirmishing day and night. Men were either killed or wounded almost every day.

About 10 o'clock on the night of August 1 my brigade withdrew from its position; marched back to the rear, following the artillery, going out one mile and a half from the position that the brigade was withdrawn from. Orders were received to halt and bivouac during the night. On the 2d the brigade moved around to the right of the main army, following the artillery. Marching about eight miles, I was halted and put in position in rear of General Cooper's brigade, and on the left of Colonel Swaine's brigade. On the 3d received orders from the general commanding the division to move my brigade in advance as far as Utoy Creek. Finding the enemy posted on the opposite side, I sent forward a regiment deployed as skirmishers to cross the creek and drive the enemy from the position and make a lodgment and protect the crossing until I could get the brigade over. Lieut. Col. B. P. Estes, commanding Thirteenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, soon crossed his regiment and charged the enemy, and, driving them back, took up position until I could

cross the brigade, which was put into position at double-quick time to protect the crossing of the remaining brigades. General Cooper formed on my left, leaving my brigade on the right flank of the division. Lay in position on the 4th and 5th days of the month, skirmishing both days. On the 6th my brigade withdrew from the position on Utoy Creek, took the advance, and moved around on the right and reserve of General Cox's division. I was then ordered to take my command and make a reconnaissance out on a road leading to the right. In moving out on the road about one mile and a half I ran upon the enemy's skirmishers posted in an open field. They were driven back into their works. Finding works, I ordered one piece of artillery to open on them for the purpose of developing the strength of the enemy. They soon replied with artillery. I reconnoitered the works carefully and sent back a report to General Hascall what I had encountered. He then ordered me to hold my position until he could bring up another brigade. General Cooper was brought up and moved on my right and charged the enemy's flank. I took up position and intrenched during the night. On the 7th I received orders to send a regiment out, deployed as skirmishers, to make a reconnaissance for the purpose of determining what force the enemy had in his pits. The One hundred and eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under command of Captain Sowers, was ordered to make the reconnaissance and advance, if he could, on the enemy's works.

The regiment moved forward, drove the enemy's right skirmish line out of his pits, and occupied them. Seeing that they had left the works, the brigade was ordered forward to the works, changed position to the left, swept down the enemy's works, took up position, and built works. General Cooper formed on my left and Colonel Strickland on my right, my position then being in the center of the division. On the 8th I received orders to follow Colonel Strickland's brigade, and to support him if necessary while he was crossing a branch of Utoy Creek. On the 9th I was ordered on the right of Colonel Strickland's brigade and to advance and guide by him. Advancing about half a mile, driving the enemy before us, we came in sight of the enemy's works. Went into position and remained until the 15th, when I was relieved of the command by Colonel Bond.

In closing the report I must notice the gallantry of the many officers and men composing the Second Brigade. Lieutenant-Colonel Sherwood, commanding One hundred and eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Lowry, commanding the One hundred and seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry; Lieut. Col. B. P. Estes, commanding Thirteenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry; Captain Raymond, commanding the Twenty-third Michigan Volunteer Infantry; Captain Ragle, commanding Eightieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry; Captains Kennedy and Sowers, commanding the One hundred and eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; all deserve much credit for the manner in which they handled their commands during the trying campaign.

My staff officer, Lieutenant Hubbell, acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. G. A. Gallup, acting assistant inspector-general; Lieutenant Smith, aide-de-camp; Lieutenant Clements and Surg. C. D. Moore; all deserve especial mention for their gallant and efficient services in the field.

Recapitulation.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.
	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	
13th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry	2	....	3	3	3	19	....	....	....	30
118th Ohio Volunteer Infantry	....	1	1	1	1	32	....	....	2	38
111th Ohio Volunteer Infantry	....	....	3	2	7	16	....	....	....	28
107th Illinois Volunteer Infantry	....	....	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	12
23d Michigan Volunteer Infantry	....	....	3	....	....	5	....	....	....	8
80th Indiana Volunteer Infantry	....	....	1	....	3	6	....	....	....	10
Total	2	1	11	6	14	80	....	....	2	116

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. E. HOBSON,
Col., Comdg. Second Brig., Second Div., Twenty-third A. C.

Captain KERSTETTER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Div., Twenty-third Army Corps.

No. 327.

Reports of Maj. Uriah M. Laurance, One hundred and seventh Illinois Infantry, of operations April 26–May 28.

HDQRS. 107TH REGT. ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLS.,
Before Atlanta, Ga., August 15, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I respectfully submit the following report of the actions of the One hundred and seventh Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers during the time I had command, from the 26th of April to the 27th of May, 1864, inclusive:

In obedience to orders, we left Mossy Creek, East Tenn., with the rest of our brigade and division, on the morning of the 26th of April, 1864, and took up line of March for Charleston, East Tenn. During the five following days we made rapid marches through Knoxville, Philadelphia, and Sweet Water, and on the evening of the 30th day of April camped within one mile of Calhoun, where we laid until morning. May 1, moved our camp to the northern bank of the Hiwassee River, above Calhoun, where we remained until the 3d day of May. May 3, this morning we crossed the Hiwassee on pontoons, and marched during the day on the road to Tunnel Hill and camped at night in seven miles of that point. May 4, moved early, taking the road to Dalton, and at 3 p. m. camped at Red Clay, Ga., where we remained until the morning of the 7th of May. May 7, this morning we started for Dalton, and during this day and the following we moved steadily down the Dalton road and camped on the evening of May 8 on the northern end of Rocky Face Ridge, on left of Fourth Corps, where we remained over night. May 9, at 10 a. m. this morning the One hundred and seventh was

ordered to assume a position in the rear of our camp, on a hill, and protect the batteries and ambulances near until the First Division of Twenty-third Army Corps should pass us on the left, when we were to follow our brigade, which had moved down the valley on the left of Rocky Face. At 2 p. m. the First Division passed as indicated, and we moved down the valley and formed in double column in rear of One hundred and eleventh Ohio, which was deployed as skirmishers. The corps being formed, we moved down the valley, conforming to the movements of the One hundred and eleventh Ohio, and after an hour's skirmishing with the enemy we halted in front of the enemy's first line of works, extending from the top of Rocky Face on our right down its rough side and along our front and away to the left, confronting the remainder of our corps. We here received orders to charge the enemy's works, and prepared and awaited the signal. The Fourth Corps charged on the top and side of Rocky Face, but were repulsed, and as their success was to be the cue from which we were to act, the necessity for our charging was removed unless our commanders thought they could carry the enemy's works without assistance from the right, which, after a careful examination of the enemy's defenses, they concluded they could not do, and the order to charge was countermanded; we went into bivouac for the night. May 10, this morning the One hundred and seventh moved into the front line and relieved the One hundred and eleventh, and threw out three companies as skirmishers to relieve those of One hundred and eleventh Ohio. Soon after our skirmishers were stationed, Private Christopher Davis, Company F, was mortally wounded and carried to the rear. The plan of flanking the enemy's position at Dalton being adopted, we were ordered to fall back up the valley, which we did, the skirmishers of the One hundred and seventh covering our retreat. By noon we had taken up a position on the crest of the northwestern spur of Rocky Face Ridge, and One hundred and seventh threw out five companies of pickets. We remained here until the morning of the 12th of May, 1864. May 12, was relieved this morning by General Harker's brigade, of Fourth Corps, and moved to the right in rear of Fourth Corps and out on the road through Snake Creek Gap and on to Resaca.

In the evening of May 13 passed through Snake Creek Gap into Sugar Valley and took up a position on the left of Fourteenth Army Corps, where we remained until near night, when we advanced one mile and laid down for the night on the left of Fourteenth Corps. May 14, at an early hour the brigade was formed with One hundred and seventh Illinois in the middle of front line and advanced one mile, when we came to the position we were to occupy in the main line, and, as our front was too large, the One hundred and seventh Illinois was thrown in rear of second line and ordered to keep in 200 yards of second line. About noon we started for the front, and the One hundred and seventh soon ran on the Nineteenth Illinois and an Ohio regiment and was compelled to move round them by the left flank, which threw us considerably in the rear. The brigade had moved forward and developed the enemy's position, and the front lines had attacked them and were in the bottom engaging their forces, when One hundred and seventh Illinois reached the hill in their rear and prepared to move to their assistance, but before we had corrected our alignment the regiments in the valley had been broken by the terrible musketry fire and cannonading under which

they were suffering. Many had been killed or wounded, and the remainder being unable to cross the creek in their front, and unable to injure the enemy in their present position while suffering terribly from the concentrated fire which the enemy could hurl upon them from their advantageous position, General Hascall ordered them to retire to the hill in the rear, and ordered One hundred and seventh Illinois to be in readiness to protect their retreat and hold the hill in case the enemy made a sortie to drive them from the valley and capture the hill; but the enemy was content with the blow he had already dealt our brigade while in the valley, and did not leave his works. During the charge of our brigade the Third Division, General Cox, on our left, had developed the enemy and was engaging him furiously, and General Judah, commanding the Second Division, conceiving that the works in our front had been vacated to send aid to the line pressed by General Cox, concluded that the Second Brigade could capture them by making another attempt, and ordered the One hundred and seventh Illinois to move down the hill and take up a position in the valley and be ready to charge the enemy's works, supported by the remnants of those regiments that had been engaged in the first charge. I stated that I had but 247 muskets and was certain I could not capture their works, and General Hascall urged that the four regiments of his brigade that had been in the first charge were so decimated that they could render but little assistance. Still General Judah thought that even one regiment could take possession of the enemy's works in our front, and ordered the One hundred and seventh Illinois into the valley, and stated he would be down to lead the charge in person. Under these orders we moved down the hill and laid down in the open field under the guns of their works and in close range of their small-arms, where we were soon joined by the remainder of the brigade. I moved to the creek, waded across, and ordered some of the Forty-fifth Ohio, who had chosen rather to remain in the creek under cover than to attempt to scale the hill in their rear under the leaden hail, to open fire on the enemy's works and develop their strength and provoke a reply. This firing showed us beyond a possibility of a cavil that their rifle-pits in our front were occupied and their guns in position and effectually manned, and provoked the batteries to open on us in our very exposed position. We laid in this field for nearly two hours, where we could not use a gun effectually, and yet were under the guns of the enemy, with no chance to advance without being subjected to the fire of many times the men we had, sheltered behind good works. With no artillery to silence their guns, which had a raking fire over the field which laid in our front, and as General Judah did not make his appearance to personally lead us in the charge, I received orders from some one, originally conveyed to me by Colonel Bond, of One hundred and eleventh Ohio, to move off a company at a time by the right flank up a ravine and form on the crest of the hill we had originally occupied. This movement being executed, I found that the casualties of the One hundred and seventh Illinois were very small, indeed, as follows, viz:*

The brigade was formed on the hill and moved to the left to make room for a battery that was now ordered up to support us, after the fight was over, and laid down for the night with One hundred and seventh Illinois on left of front line; built works, and threw out

*Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 man killed and 2 officers and 3 men wounded.

pickets in our front. Company I was on picket the preceding night, and in the general advance in the morning they were thrown in front of Third Division, where they remained engaged until after dark, when they returned much fatigued but with no casualties during the day. May 15, early this morning we were ordered to the rear; drew rations and rested until 12 m., when we followed the Twentieth Corps to the left in rear of Fourteenth and Fourth Corps, and at 4 p. m. were formed in rear of Twentieth Corps, near the railroad, to render any assistance needed by the Twentieth Corps, but as they were adequate to the task of turning the enemy's right, we were not called into action, and at dark laid down and rested for the night, only being aroused once by the enemy trying to retake a fort captured by General Hooker during the afternoon. May 16, during last night the enemy evacuated their position at Resaca and retreated toward Cassville. By 8 a. m. we were on the road in pursuit and marched all day toward Cassville without coming up with the enemy; camped at 11 p. m. in a wood near a fine spring. May 17, moved at 11 a. m. and took the road leading to the left of Cartersville, Ga., and at 3 p. m. camped near the crossing of Cassville and Rome highways. The One hundred and seventh Illinois was thrown out as picket. I placed four companies on the three main roads a few hundred yards in advance and barricaded the reserve at the forks of the road, but was not molested during the night. At 10 p. m. I received an order of General Judah turning over the command of Second Division of Twenty-third Army Corps to Brigadier-General Hascall, and at 3 next morning received an order from General Hascall announcing that he had that day assumed command of Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, and that Col. John R. Bond, of One hundred and eleventh Ohio Infantry Volunteers, would assume command of Second Brigade of Second Division of Twenty-third Army Corps.

During the few days of which the foregoing is a history, the officers and men of the One hundred and seventh Illinois performed the duties required of them satisfactory to me, and I hope to my superior officers, showing a devotion to the cause and a stoical bravery commendable to every one of them, and leading me to believe that by proper management and skillful handling they will maintain the honor of their flag, their State, and their country, and carve a name for themselves equal to that of the many brave regiments from our own as well as all the States beneath the protection of our revered banner.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. M. LAURANCE,

Major 107th Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers.

Capt. ED. R. KERSTETTER,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 23d Army Corps.

HDQRS. 107TH REGIMENT ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLS.,

Before Atlanta, Ga., August 15, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I respectfully submit the following as the report of the actions of the One hundred and seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry for the time I was in command, from the 18th day of May,

when General Hascall assumed command of the division, until the 28th day of May, when I was relieved by Lieut. Col. F. H. Lowry:

May 18, fell back from my position in front as picket near the crossing of Cassville and Rome highways, near Cartersville, Ga., at 5 a. m., in pursuance to orders from Colonel Bond, and breakfasted and moved off on the Cassville road; met no enemy to-day. May 19, moved to-day in support of Third Division toward railroad crossing of the Etowah, which we reached toward evening, with nothing of importance transpiring to One hundred and seventh Illinois; camped at night on Pettit's Creek, where we remained until the morning of 23d of May. May 23, moved to-day, with twenty days' rations, down the Etowah to Etowah Cliffs, where we halted for the night to permit the Army of the Cumberland to cross. May 24, crossed the Etowah on pontoons at daylight, and moved out two miles and halted for breakfast; then moved up the Etowah to the residence of Colonel Ryal, where our skirmishers met a few dismounted cavalry and drove them before them; we halted for the night to protect the left and rear of our army. May 25, moved out early on the road to Burnt Hickory, and marched until after night, when we camped in an old field one mile north of Pumpkin Vine Creek. May 26, moved at 2.30 a. m.; crossed Pumpkin Vine Creek, and moved forward two miles and halted near battle-field of preceding day for breakfast; at 8 a. m. moved on a road to the left, formed our corps, and moved to the left of the Army of the Cumberland, and took position without much opposition; at dark the One hundred and seventh Illinois was thrown out on picket to protect the front of our division; Colonel Bond, commanding brigade, went out with me and posted the regiment, with four right companies on a fence facing a field on a line cutting the right of our barricades at right angles, and the three left companies thrown to the rear of the left of the four companies already posted, their line running nearly perpendicular to the line occupied by the right, with instructions to place the reserve, consisting of three companies, on the road running near the angle formed by the intersection of the line in front and on the right flank; giving me instructions to guard the open field on the right and the road running through our lines, and which turned to the right in our front and bore off to the enemy's works, and giving me to understand that the cavalry would connect with me on the left and patrol the road running by our left flank; with these dispositions we watched quietly during the night, with no signs of an enemy in our front.

May 27, this morning at daylight, as I was inspecting the lines in front, I was informed by the movements on the extreme left that danger was apprehended from the direction in which Colonel Bond had informed me the cavalry were camped. Captain Milholland, in charge of the three left companies, cautioned the line and then advanced several rods in front of the center, and, while listening, the enemy's skirmishers came out of the thick undergrowth a few rods in front of him and immediately fired on him. The boys sprung to their posts, but at this moment received a fire from the left which enfiladed their pits and raked the whole line from left to right. This fire developed the direction of advance of the enemy's skirmishers, and showed me that their lines would strike the left of my line of pickets at an angle of about sixty degrees from the parallel and reach beyond our left at least several rods. I immediately ordered the two left companies, A and C, to retire to the next ridge, some sixty yards in the rear, and present a front to the enemy's

advance and open a brisk fire, and ordered Captain Camp, Company H, of the reserve, to deploy his company on the left of the line and prevent the enemy from turning our left. I also moved Company I, of the reserve, toward the left, with instructions to strengthen the line in front, or, in case the enemy still flanked us on the left, to deploy on the left of the line and extend the left of his line well toward the barricade, and then swing his left out as far as he could and drive them back beyond our flank. I also took the remaining company in the reserve, Company D, and placed them at the forks of the road a few yards in rear of our center, and threw up a small barricade of logs as a defense. I also sent orders to the four companies on the right to keep a strict guard over their front, and the company commander of the company on the left of this line to withdraw the left of his line and face them toward the front occupied by the companies on his left, thereby strengthening his left flank. After making this disposition of my forces, made necessary by receiving an attack from a direction in which Colonel Bond informed me our cavalry were camped, I returned to the front and found that Captain Milholland was sorely pressed by a heavy line of skirmishers, and in their rear I could see another line of skirmishers moving to our left. To check this movement I went to Captain Lowry, Company I, to order him to deploy on the extreme left of my line, but found him briskly engaged with Companies A and H on the left, and to liberate his company I ordered the left companies to charge across a hollow in their front and assume the position occupied at daylight. This order was promptly executed, but before I could get Company I withdrawn from the line and deployed on the left, the enemy charged us again, and, turning our left as before, and wounding several men behind their barricades, I, in order to save my men from being swept out and captured, ordered them to fall back to the second ridge, in executing which I had 1 man killed and 4 wounded, 2 mortally. I then ordered Captain Lowry, Company I, to fight his men in their present position, and deployed a part of Company D, of the reserve on the right, to support Company G. With these re-enforcements the line was able to maintain its present position against the heavy odds hurled against it. I soon discovered the line which had moved to my left advancing, and to meet them I had to withdraw my left companies once more to present a front to the enemy. I here sent word to the rear that my left was turned and that the enemy's skirmishers were supported by a line of battle, which now could be seen several hundred yards to our front and left. Our present position being a good one, I determined to hold it, and not try to gain the one occupied in the morning until I received re-enforcements on the left.

At 11 a. m. the Twenty-third Michigan advanced on our left, with four companies deployed as skirmishers, and four companies in column by division as a reserve. As soon as their skirmishers reached the left of my line, I ordered my line forward and swung out to our old position of the morning, but the skirmishers of the Twenty-third Michigan being flanked on the left, had to retire, and in so doing exposed my left once more, and I was again compelled to order a retrogade movement. The Twenty-third Michigan formed their line on a prolongation of mine and held their position for an hour, when the One hundred and eleventh Ohio was thrown forward on the line occupied by my four right companies, which had not been engaged during the day. But in swinging to their position their

left, Company F, passed in rear of my right center and presented the left flank of their regiment to the enemy, and in a few moments lost 10 men wounded and 1 killed. When the One hundred and eleventh occupied the line on my right they liberated my four right companies, and they reported immediately to me. I deployed two of these on the line already engaged, and with the others built a strong barricade on the road near our center. At this moment we heard the bugles of Wood's division, of Fourth Army Corps, on our left, and as we could see the enemy's main line retiring, we advanced our left, gained and held our old position of the morning with but a slight struggle. In a few minutes Wood's division passed us, sweeping all before it. In a short time we were ordered back to barricades to draw rations and get supper, but before we had rested many minutes fell in again and advanced to the front, and took position close to the enemy's main works, built barricades and prepared for a vigorous defense of our position. During the night our works were charged by the enemy, but a few well-directed volleys soon put them on the retired list.

The casualties during the day were as follows, viz :*

During the engagment to day Captain Milholland, who had charge of the left companies, displayed much ability as a skirmish commander and great courage under trying circumstances, and merited the approbation of all.

Captain Cresap and Lieutenant Hummel, Company C, were both in the hottest part of the line, and by their exertions in covering their men and holding them to the work, prevented the left from becoming demoralized under the heavy cross-fire to which they were subjected.

Captain Lowry, Company I, displayed his usual candid bravery and coolness in action, and indeed the officers engaged, save one, merited the approbation of their superiors in command, while the men of the companies engaged evidenced a degree of coolness and determination that was the admiration of their commanders.

On the morning of the 28th of May Colonel Lowry assumed command of the regiment, having returned from sick leave.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. M. LAURANCE,
Major 107th Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers.

Lieut. S. H. HUBBELL,
A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 23d Army Corps.

No. 328.

Report of Lieut. Col. Francis H. Lowry, One hundred and seventh Illinois Infantry, of operations August 15–September 8.

HDQRS. 107TH REGIMENT ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLS.,
Decatur, Ga., September 8, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the One hundred and seventh Illinois Volunteers from the 15th of August to the 8th day of September, 1864:

On the 15th of August the One hundred and seventh Illinois Volunteers occupied a position southwest of Atlanta, near the enemy's

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 man killed and 11 men wounded.

position ; remained here until 28th of August, then moved with the brigade in the direction of the West Point railroad; arrived there on the 31st.

On the morning of the 3d moved to the Macon railroad and encamped for the night. On the 4th moved to a position near Lovejoy's. At this place the enemy had taken up position ; remained here until the evening of the 6th, when we started for Decatur, Ga., arriving on the 8th instant.

During this time we had 2 men wounded, William Lockwell and E. Sylvester.

Very respectfully,

F. H. LOWRY,
Lieutenant-Colonel 107th Illinois.

Lieut. S. H. HUBBELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 329.

Reports of Maj. John W. Tucker, Eightieth Indiana Infantry, of operations May 23–August 1 and August 28–September 8.

HDQRS. EIGHTIETH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
In the Field, near Atlanta, Ga., August 22, 1864.

SIR : I have the honor to submit the following report from May 17, 1864, to August 22, 1864 :

On the morning of the 23d of May we struck tents at Cassville, Ga., and commenced the pursuit of Johnston's retreating forces. The command marched to Dallas Hills without opposition. On morning of the 26th the enemy was found in position about seven miles east of Dallas. The army was put in position. The First Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, was on the extreme left. We then moved forward about two miles, when our skirmishers met the enemy's skirmishers. A brisk firing commenced and continued for two hours, then a reconnaissance was ordered. The First Brigade then moved forward, driving the rebel skirmishers into their works. My regiment was in the second line, and only had a few men engaged on the skirmish line, but lay under a heavy fire from the rebels for two hours. Captain Mosier and Private James Lavely, Company B, were wounded. On the morning of the 27th the First Brigade was ordered to move to the left to support General Wood. We reached the position of General Wood's about 2 p. m. My regiment was ordered to take position on the right and rear of General Wood's to protect his flank. There I lay until 8 p. m., under a heavy fire from the enemy's guns. At 8 p. m. General Hazen relieved the First Brigade. General McLean, commanding First Brigade, fell back to the rear to replenish haversacks, as we had nothing to eat for twenty-four hours. On the 28th, at 3 a. m., the enemy was found trying to break the lines between Generals Wood and Hascall. General McLean moved forward, attacked and drove the enemy back, closed up the gap, and took position in 500 yards of the enemy's works. Here my regiment skirmished with the enemy until the evening of the 29th, when the command was ordered to Burnt Hickory to protect a supply train that was threatened by rebel cavalry.

On the 4th of June rejoined the division. My regiment was here transferred from the First to the Second Brigade, commanded by Colonel Bond, One hundred and eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. On the 9th of June a reconnaissance was ordered to be made in the direction of Lost Mountain, in which the Eightieth did its full share. On the 10th moved forward and took position to the left of Lost Mountain, within 500 yards of the enemy's works, continually skirmishing with the rebels until the 15th, when an advance was ordered, and as I was in command of the skirmish line, I can tell nothing of the actions of the regiment that day, but know that it was all that could be expected. Nothing of interest occurred from the 16th to the 22d. On the 23d my regiment was ordered forward into position on the right of the Twentieth Corps.

Here permit me to speak of the brave and gallant conduct of Capt. Jacob Ragle (Company K) and D. C. Ashby, first lieutenant Company H, who had charge of my skirmishers, who bravely held the enemy in check until the regiment could get in position and throw up temporary breast-works. Here at this point my regiment skirmished with the enemy up to the morning of the 26th, when I was ordered to guard a supply train to Acworth. At Acworth, Big Shanty, and Marietta, I was retained on guard duty until the 15th of July. Then I rejoined the brigade at the mouth of Soap Creek. On the 17th an advance was ordered to move forward in direction of Decatur, met with no opposition except a few rebel cavalry. On the 19th met a heavy rebel force; attacked and drove them beyond Decatur, losing a few men wounded.

Here I wish to speak of the efficient, brave, and gallant conduct of First Lieut. Isum Gwin, Company D, who had charge of the skirmish line of my regiment. He drove the rebels, having to advance through a field under a galling fire, yet with that courage rare and only belonging to the brave, led forward his men, being present at all times where most needed, steadily driving the enemy, killing and wounding many, proving himself on this occasion, as on every other, worthy of a better position. On the 20th we moved to the right of Decatur, engaged the enemy, drove them about one mile and a half, skirmishing with them nearly all day. Here that brave and gallant officer, Captain Mosier, proved himself, as on all other occasions, an officer worthy of the name of a soldier. He commanded the skirmish line during the day, watched his position with zeal that is seldom found. Being present in front of the line at all times when most needed, exhibiting a courage rare when the rebels advanced in force against his weak line of skirmishers, he held them in check for some time. When compelled to fall back he did so exposing himself to the greatest danger, his line suffering severely in killed and wounded. Re-enforcements soon came up, then he soon regained his position and held it during the day. On the morning of the 22d, at 3 a. m., it was found that the rebels had evacuated their works and retreated in the direction of Atlanta. Early the same morning I received orders to march in the direction of Atlanta; came up with the rebels about 10 a. m.; the army took position; my regiment in the reserve, where we lay, being exposed continually to the enemy's shells. On the 28th I was ordered to make a reconnaissance and ascertain their position and strength. I moved forward about one mile, attacked and drove in the rebel skirmishers, pressed close up to the works; found them strongly intrenched, receiving a heavy

fire in front and from the right and left. I found that I could not live there, and having accomplished all that I was ordered, I gave orders to fall back.

Here I wish to take this occasion to speak of the gallant conduct of Capt. J. C. Gladish, Company G, who had charge of the skirmish line, leading his men up against a heavy fire right to the rebel works. Especially I wish to notice the conduct of First Lieut. Bailey McConnell, Company K, who, on that occasion, as on every other, showed himself worthy of the commendation of his commanding officer. When the firing commenced the enemy poured a heavy cross-fire into my left, which for a moment caused some confusion, which might have proved serious, but that ever watchful, efficient, and brave officer, Lieutenant McConnell, Company K, like lightning sprung and met the shock, and with his assistance I soon restored order. I then sent him to Captain Gladish, where he remained until we reached our works, exposing himself to the greatest danger watching and keeping the men to their place, proving himself not only worthy, but really merits a better position.

Nothing further of interest occurred up to the 1st of August, when the command was ordered to the right, and on the 1st of August I took sick and was unable to remain; I therefore assigned the command to that brave and efficient officer, Capt. Jacob Ragle, who has on many hard-fought battle-fields proved himself a brave and efficient officer. I returned August 12, and from the 1st to the 12th I know nothing, but the report of Captain Ragle is herewith appended, as follows.* This includes the time for which Colonel Hobson was commanding brigade.

In conclusion, I will not forget to speak of Lieut. James E. Walker, Company B, and Lieutenant Epperson, Company F, and Lieutenant Slack, Company I, and Sergeants Lamb, Mayfield, Kirk, and McConnell, who commanded Companies A, C, E, and H. They have commanded their respective companies in a manner that has won the admiration and respect of their commanding officer, and he takes great pleasure in saying that they justly merit a commission.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. TUCKER,
Major, Commanding Eightieth Indiana Volunteers.

Lieut. S. H. HUBBELL,
A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 23d Army Corps.

P. S.—Casualties during the time: Commissioned officers wounded, 2; enlisted men killed, 2; wounded, 10; captured, 5; total enlisted men, 17; commissioned officers, 2.

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HDQRS. EIGHTIETH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Decatur, Ga., September 10, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report of the operations of my regiment from the 28th day of August to the 8th of September, 1864:

On the evening of the 28th we moved out in the direction of Jonesborough and reached the Mount Gilead Church about 12 o'clock at night, where we bivouacked for the night. At 10 a. m. on the 29th

*See p. 629.

we moved forward about two miles and went into camp. At 11 a. m. on the 30th we moved forward until we struck the Montgomery railroad, when we came in contact with rebel cavalry, drove them about a mile, when a line of battle was formed and temporary works thrown up. On the 31st we moved forward to within about one mile of the Macon railroad, where we formed a line of battle and threw up works.

On the 1st of September we moved forward, struck the Macon road destroying some distance of the road, and then moved forward about two miles and camped for the night. On the 2d we took up our line of march in the direction of Lovejoy's Station and continued the march until we reached the rebel line of works three miles east of Lovejoy's Station, where we took up position within 500 yards of the enemy's works, where we lay, continually skirmishing with the enemy, until the evening of the 5th, when we received orders to leave our works and move back in the direction of Decatur. We left our works on the night of the 5th and reached Decatur on the 8th. During the move no casualties occurred.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. TUCKER,
Major Eightieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Lieut. S. H. HUBBELL,
A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 23d Army Corps.

No. 330.

Report of Capt. Jacob Ragle, Eightieth Indiana Infantry, of operations August 1–12.

SIR: I have the honor to report the operations of the command during the time I was in command:

On the morning of the 2d of August we moved to the extreme right and took position on the right of the Fourteenth Corps. On the 3d, about 12 o'clock, we were ordered forward and to take possession of a high ridge, then occupied by the enemy. My regiment being on the extreme left, I was ordered to cross a ravine and hold a point, which I did, driving the rebels from their strong position, capturing 1 prisoner. Being relieved by a regiment of Colonel Swaine's brigade, I resumed my position on the left of the brigade; threw up works under a heavy fire from the rebel artillery, 1 severely wounded. On the 14th of June I received orders to have the muster and pay rolls made out, which I caused to be done, although commandants of companies had to work at them in the ditches, for the enemy was shelling our position with great spirit. On the morning of the 6th we moved one mile to the right, and advanced forward about one mile, took position on a ridge, and spent very nearly the entire night in fortifying. On the 7th, about 1 p. m., we advanced our lines one mile, driving the enemy, forcing him to abandon his works, and taking possession of the same. We advanced about half a mile farther and threw up works. Having just finished and laid aside our tools to take a little sleep and rest, orders came to change the direction of the line. The order was received at dark. Although the men hungry, sleepy, and worn down from excessive work, still with a will and cheerfulness worthy of their profession,

they went to work, and completed the works about 2 p. m. On the 8th we advanced about half a mile; commenced works. Scarcely had we done so when an advance was ordered. We went forward about half a mile, and threw up another line of works. On the morning of the 9th we advanced about one mile, driving the enemy before us into their main works, and came in range of their forts. Here we threw up a line of heavy works. On the 10th we changed direction of the line, changed front forward on tenth company by left half wheel, and threw up another line of heavy works. 11th and 12th, we remained in these works.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

JACOB RAGLE,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. S. H. HUBBELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 331.

Report of Col. Charles A. Zollinger, One hundred and twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry, of operations August 15–September 8.

HDQRS. 129TH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Decatur, Ga., September 9, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command during the time commencing the 15th of August and ending September 8, 1864:

Remained in old position until August 18, 1864; moved at 1 p. m. about half a mile in the rear of Eightieth Indiana, and occupied part of General Cox's works; moved farther to the right about one-fourth of a mile; at 5 p. m. took position in the rear of the Twenty-third Michigan and remained there until morning of the 19th, then marched to the right in rear of the Eightieth Indiana and returned to our old position late in the evening, having marched about three miles; remained in camp until morning of the 20th, marched to the right about 8 a. m. in rear of One hundred and eleventh Ohio, three miles and a half, returned to our old position, and arrived at 8 p. m.; remained there until evening of the 26th, then marched in rear of Thirteenth Kentucky about one mile to build works and returned same night and remained in camp until 5 p. m. of the 28th, then marched to the right about three miles in rear of the Eightieth Indiana and occupied old works; remained there until 2 p. m. of the 30th, then marched to the right about two miles, built works, and remained until 6 a. m. of the 30th of August, then marched half a mile and stacked arms and remained until 12 m., then marched about four miles in a southeasterly direction, crossed the Montgomery railroad, took position in rear of One hundred and eleventh Ohio, and remained until morning of the 31st; marched at daylight in rear of Eightieth Indiana about two miles, halted, stacked arms, and remained about two hours, then marched in a southeasterly direction two miles and took possession of rebel works, which we occupied until the morning of the 1st of September; moved at 6 a. m. about five miles and struck the Macon railroad, took position on the right of the brigade, stacked arms, and destroyed the track,

then moved three miles in direction of Jonesborough and encamped in a large field in rear of Eightieth Indiana; remained until morning of the 2d; marched at 9 a. m. in rear of Eightieth Indiana about seven miles and took position on left of One hundred and seventh Illinois, advanced in line of battle about quarter of a mile, halted, and stacked arms; remained until September 3; received orders at 3 p. m. to change position and build works on the left of the Twenty-third Michigan; remained there until September 5; moved at 8 p. m., in rear of Eightieth Indiana, in the direction of Atlanta; marched all night, and went into camp at 8 a. m. September 6, remained in camp until morning of September 7, then marched in the direction of Atlanta, in rear of Eightieth Indiana, about 12 miles, encamped at 6 p. m.; marched at 7.30 a. m., September 8, in direction of Decatur; arrived at Decatur about 1 p. m. and went into camp.

I have the honor to state that the officers and men of my command discharged every duty assigned them cheerfully and promptly, and well deserve the title of true soldiers and devoted friends of our country.

I herewith inclose a full list of casualties from August 15 to September 8, 1864.*

I remain, your obedient servant,

C. A. ZOLLINGER,
Colonel, Commanding 129th Regiment Indiana Vols.

Colonel BOND,
Comdg. Second Brig., Second Div., 23d Army Corps.

No. 332.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Benjamin P. Estes, Thirteenth Kentucky Infantry, of operations June 18–September 8.

HDQRS. THIRTEENTH KENTUCKY VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Near Atlanta, Ga., July 31, 1864.

SIR: Col. William E. Hobson being ordered to take command of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, on the 18th day of June, 1864, I assumed command of the regiment. For several days after I took command we had continued heavy rains, causing the regiment to suffer very much from the exposure. We were then on the extreme right wing of the army in front of Kenesaw Mountain, Ga. On the morning of the 22d we commenced advancing, skirmishing with the enemy. On the 26th Captain Victor was dangerously wounded, from which he has since died. Several men were wounded the same day. On the morning of the 26th of June my regiment advanced in front of the skirmish line and threw up earth-works in advance of and to the left of the One hundred and seventh Illinois Infantry, our skirmishers being ordered to make a demonstration on the enemy's works on the morning of the 27th of June. Captain Butler was killed and several men were wounded near the enemy's skirmish line. From June the 27th to the 30th the regiment lay on the front line behind works in comparative safety, occasionally getting a man wounded. During the night of June 30 it was relieved by a portion of the Twentieth Army Corps.

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 4 men wounded.

On the 1st day of July the regiment moved south with the division on the Sandtown road about five miles, skirmishing with the enemy during the afternoon. On the 3d day of July, in obedience to orders from brigade headquarters, the regiment made a reconnaissance east to Nickajack Creek, meeting the enemy in force. In obedience to instructions I withdrew. On the 9th day of July the regiment crossed to the south side of Chattahoochee River with the division at Isham's Ferry, Ga. On the 17th of July we commenced moving south on the Decatur road, arriving at Decatur on the 19th day of July, after skirmishing some with the enemy. On the 20th of July moved out on the Atlanta road, meeting the enemy in force. My regiment was ordered to the support of the skirmish line, one company being ordered to the right of the skirmish line of the Twenty-third Army Corps to make connection with the Fourth Army Corps on the west bank of one of the branches of Peach Tree Creek. This company drove the enemy handsomely before them, taking possession of the Johnson mansion, holding it until the skirmishers of the First Division, Fourth Army Corps, came up to its support. At the same [time] two other companies were having a sharp skirmish, in connection with the skirmishers from the other regiments of the brigade, losing some wounded and establishing the skirmish line in a strong position connecting with the Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, and First Division, Fourth Army Corps. At night I was relieved, and my regiment was permitted to lie in reserve until the 22d of July. The enemy having evacuated their first line of works, and our division advancing, we were ordered to the support of a battery on the right of the Fifteenth Army Corps, which was threatened by the enemy, who were having a desperate encounter with the Army of the Tennessee to our left. During this Captain Twyman was severely wounded in the arm. The regiment also sustained some other losses in wounded. The night was spent in throwing up strong earth-works, in order to meet an expected attack on the following morning. On the morning of July 23 the regiment was relieved and has since been lying in reserve.

During the period that I have commanded the regiment I can truly compliment every officer and soldier of the regiment for his faithful performances of duty when required, and can safely rely upon them in any emergency common to war. I regret exceedingly the loss the regiment has sustained in officers and men, but have the consolation of knowing that they were nobly doing their duty.

Appended I annex a list of casualties.*

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. P. ESTES.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Thirteenth Kentucky.

Lieut. S. H. HUBBELL,
A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 23d Army Corps.

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HDQRS. THIRTEENTH KENTUCKY VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
In the Field, near Atlanta, Ga., August 13, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Thirteenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry in the field,

*Not found.

before Atlanta, Ga., during the period from August 1 to August 12, 1864, inclusive :

On the 1st day of August, 1864, my regiment with its corps was lying on the extreme left wing of the army. At dark it had orders to strike tents and be ready to move, which it did, camping that night in the rear of the Fourth Corps. Continuing the march August 2, it halted at night on the extreme right wing of the army, camping for the night in the rear of the Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps. At 1 o'clock August 3 I was ordered to get my regiment in readiness to take the advance of the division deployed as skirmishers. As soon as I could do so I deployed the regiment in the rear of the picket-line of the Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps. Moving forward under fire of the enemy, who were well posted on a ridge immediately in my front, to my surprise I found a deep mill pond in my front that caused me to halt for some time, but I finally effected a crossing by wading at a point where the water for twenty paces was about three feet deep, and then through a muddy swamp for sixty yards. Getting across, I soon got my command deployed again and drove the enemy's skirmishers from their position on the ridge ; then advanced my line half a mile forward. In the mean time the First Brigade of the Second Division took position on my left. My command was relieved at 11 p. m. by a portion of the Fourteenth Army Corps. I was then assigned to a position in the rear and reserve, at which place my command lay until August 6, when the division moved to the right of the Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps. Meeting the enemy, I was ordered to get my regiment in position to support a piece of artillery which had opened on the enemy. When in this position my command was very much exposed to the artillery fire of the enemy and suffered some loss. At night I was ordered into position and dug rifle-pits, my men working nearly all night in the rain. At 1 p. m. August 7 the enemy having evacuated their first line of works, I was ordered to move with the brigade. At 4 p. m. I was placed in position and ordered to dig rifle-pits as speedily as possible. At dark I was ordered to change my position ; doing so, I dug a new line of rifle-pits. August 8, moved off to the right and took position for the night and threw up barricades. August 9, moved still farther to the right and took position on a ridge to the right of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps. Getting into position, I had a good line of works thrown up. I still lie at this point, being exposed to the enemy's sharpshooters, who annoy the men very much, sometimes wounding them. We are also very much exposed to shells, which, however, have not done us any damage yet. Since the 1st day of August my regiment has lost 1 man killed, 2 officers shocked by shells, and 7 men wounded. When in action my officers and men ever display the coolness of veterans, and merit the highest eulogiums that I can bestow on them.

On the next page I append a list of casualties.*

Respectfully,

B. P. ESTES,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. S. H. HUBBELL,
A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 23d Army Corps.

* Omitted.

HDQRS. THIRTEENTH KENTUCKY VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Decatur, Ga., September 9, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration a report of the operations of my command in the field, before Atlanta, Ga., from the 15th day of August, 1864, to the present date:

During this period I have obeyed all orders given me, taking part in the movement to Lovejoy's Station, Ga., and assisted in tearing up the Macon railroad on the 1st day of September, 1864.

I have no casualties to report among the men and officers serving with my command, but will take occasion to mention the loss of Capt. G. A. Gallup, who was serving as assistant inspector-general, Second Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps; he was a faithful and excellent officer and highly esteemed by the men and officers of his regiment. During the night of September 4 I was ordered to escort the remains of Captain Gallup to Atlanta. I obeyed the order and rejoined my command at Decatur, Ga., on the 8th day of September, 1864. The men of my command have done their duty well and obeyed all orders with alacrity.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. P. ESTES,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. S. H. HUBBELL,
A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 23d Army Corps.

No. 333.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Oliver L. Spaulding, Twenty-third Michigan Infantry, of operations May 6–*June* 19.

HDQRS. TWENTY-THIRD MICHIGAN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Cartersville, Ga., May 21, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken in the operations of the army by the regiment under my command from the time of entering Georgia, May 6, to May 18, 1864:

Breaking camp at Georgia State line on the morning of May 7, the regiment moved with the command to which it was attached in the direction of Buzzard Roost, and on the afternoon of the 8th found the enemy strongly intrenched at Rocky Face, some six miles north of Dalton. I immediately went on picket with my entire regiment, from which I was relieved at noon the following day and rejoined the brigade, which was already formed in front of our picket-line and advancing through a belt of woods upon the enemy's works. Arriving within 300 yards, orders were received to prepare to assault them, but soon after they were countermanded and the men slept on their arms, and the next morning the entire command retired to its original position. On the morning of the 14th, having moved from our former position by way of Snake Creek Gap on the 12th, we were in front of the enemy at Resaca, and at 12.30 p. m. we were ordered to advance. Moving over a succession of wooded ridges, made more difficult by a dense growth of underbrush, we first came in sight of the enemy's works on reaching the crest of a hill separated from his position by an open field through which ran a creek skirted by vines and thick bushes. This hill,

nearly perpendicular on the side toward the enemy, was heavily wooded to its base. My regiment, in the formation of the brigade, occupied the left of the second line, but on reaching the open field I found myself in the first line, the regiment in advance, the Forty-fifth Ohio having entirely disappeared. Moving rapidly across the open field exposed to a heavy fire from the enemy's batteries, I ordered the men to take such shelter as the banks of the creek afforded. Having received no orders to assault the enemy's works, which it would have been madness to have attempted unsupported as I was, and finding my regiment being badly cut up to no purpose, I gave the order to retire and form upon the hill we had just left. While reforming orders were received, from General Judah commanding the division, to renew the assault; the order was countermanded a short time after I had returned with Major Wheeler and forty men to the field a little to the right of our former position, and where we were partially covered by the bushes skirting the creek. After returning the regiment was reformed in rear of the hill and remained during the night. On the morning of the 15th we were relieved and did not participate in the action of that day. On the morning of the 16th moved in pursuit of the enemy, which was continued during the remaining time covered by this report. I went into action with less than 300 muskets, one company being on picket and not engaged.

I transmit herewith a list of the killed and wounded.* Among the killed was First Lieut. William C. Stewart, a brave and valuable officer.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. E. R. KERSTETTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

HDQRS. TWENTY-THIRD MICHIGAN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Near Marietta, Ga., June 20, 1864.

SIR: Pursuant to orders of the colonel commanding, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the regiment under my command from the 18th of May last to the 19th of June:

May 19, the regiment moved with the command to which it was attached from near Big Springs to near Cassville, and the next night encamped near Cartersville, where we remained till the morning of the 23d. May 23, moved to our right, and on the morning of the 24th crossed the Etowah River on pontoons laid by the Twentieth Corps, and on which they had previously crossed. Moving up the left bank of the river, we met and skirmished with a small body of the enemy. May 25, moved on Burnt Hickory road and encamped near Pumpkin Vine Creek. At 2 a. m. of 26th crossed the Pumpkin Vine and advanced about three miles in line of battle over a very broken and thickly-wooded country. On the morning of the 27th I received orders from colonel commanding to move with my regiment into a piece of woods in our front and find the enemy. We soon met

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 officer and 11 men killed and 1 officer and 46 men wounded; total, 59.

their skirmishers and were engaged with them at times quite sharply, losing several men, till ordered to rejoin the brigade and take position in front of the main works of the enemy. Here we threw up works and remained constantly skirmishing till the evening of June 1, when we were relieved and ordered to move to our left at daylight the next morning.

June 2, advanced with the brigade in a heavy rain-storm upon what proved to be the rebel right, turning it and occupying a position which forced them to retire, which they did in the night of the 3d. From this time until the 9th we lay in the Marietta and Burnt Hickory road, near Allatoona Church. On the 9th accompanied the brigade in a reconnaissance of the enemy's position in front of Lost Mountain; returned to camp the same night, moving, however, on the 10th and going into position near the scene of operations of the day previous. Remained here till the 15th, when we moved to the left, driving the enemy some two miles, occupying and passing through his first line of works and taking position in front of his main works to the left of Lost Mountain. Remained here skirmishing constantly till the evening of the 16th, when moved a short distance to the left and threw up works. On the morning of the 17th, the enemy having left our immediate front, we advanced through his deserted works, driving his skirmishers before us some two miles, our lines swinging around to the left, so that at night we were southwest of Kenesaw and nearer it than Lost Mountain. Remained in camp on the 18th, advancing on the 19th on the Sandtown road and going into position a short distance to the right of the Marietta road.

The casualties in the regiment during the time covered by this report were: Killed, 1; missing, 3; wounded, 10; a list of which I herewith transmit.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. C. MONTGOMERY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 334.

Report of Maj. William W. Wheeler, Twenty-third Michigan Infantry, of operations August 17–September 8.

HDQRS. TWENTY-THIRD MICHIGAN INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
Decatur, Ga., September 9, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that on the 16th day of August last this regiment was relieved from duty as provost-guard at headquarters Army of the Ohio and joined the Second Brigade. Since then it has participated in the movements of the brigade and army as follows:

On the 17th August the regiment went into position to the west of Utoy Creek before Atlanta on the right and to the front of the brigade and threw up breast-works. On the 18th and 19th of August it took part in reconnaissances beyond the extreme right of our army

*List omitted.

toward the West Point railroad. The regiment remained in the position above mentioned until the 28th of August, at which time it moved toward the west and south, reaching the West Point railroad on Wednesday, the 30th of August. On the 31st August the movement toward the Macon railroad was continued.

On the 1st of September said railroad was reached, and having been partially destroyed, the regiment took position in front of Jonesborough. On the 2d instant the regiment moved toward Lovejoy's Station, on the Macon railroad, and on that evening moved into position on the left of the Fourth Army Corps. On the 3d instant the position was fortified. On the evening of the 4th took up the march toward Decatur, which point was reached on the morning of the 8th instant.

I have the honor to report that during the time specified above no losses of killed or wounded have been suffered in the regiment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. WHEELER,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. S. H. HUBBELL,
A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 23d Army Corps.

No. 335.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Isaac R. Sherwood, One hundred and eleventh Ohio Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 111TH OHIO INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
Front Atlanta, Ga., July 31, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In response to circular under date July 30, from headquarters Second Brigade, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of One hundred and eleventh Ohio in this campaign:

Left Mossy Creek, East Tenn., April 26; rested ten days at Charleston, Tenn., and arrived in front of enemy at Buzzard Roost May 8. May 9, advanced on enemy's position, driving in skirmishers under Rocky Face Mountain, meeting very stubborn resistance. On 12th marched through Tunnel Hill and 13th through Snake Creek Gap. On 14th attacked the enemy's position, at Resaca, making a charge in which we were repulsed with severe loss. On the 15th moved to left of line, supporting the Twentieth Corps, who engaged and defeated the enemy. The enemy having evacuated Resaca on the night of the 15th, on the 16th we moved south in pursuit, fording the Connesauga River and crossing the Coosawattee River on the 17th. On the 20th passed through Cassville, and on the evening of the 20th went into position near Cartersville on Etowah River. On 24th crossed Etowah River at Etowah Cliffs; moved up Richland Creek about five miles; had a skirmish with enemy's cavalry; One hundred and eleventh Ohio went to guard cross-road near Rowland's. On 25th marched south about nine miles toward Dallas, passing Burnt Hickory. On 26th crossed Pumpkin Vine Creek; formed on left of line; skirmished with enemy for two miles through woods, and about 5 p. m. found him in force and received a few shells. On 27th the enemy drove in One hundred and seventh Illinois and Twenty-third Michigan, who

were on outpost duty in front of One hundred and eleventh and One hundred and eighteenth Ohio. One hundred and eleventh Ohio was ordered to make a charge and drive them back. We did so; moved up at night closer to enemy's position and were shelled considerably and considerably exposed to infantry fire.

From May 27 to June 2 we remained in this position constantly skirmishing. On June 2 we moved about three miles to left of line and skirmished into position, meeting with vigorous resistance both from artillery and infantry. On June 5 went into position a little farther in advance; went on reconnaissance with balance of brigade. In the evening had a slight skirmish and received a few of enemy's shell. June 10, moved out to feel the enemy in front of Lost Mountain; had sharp skirmishing; drove in enemy's skirmishers and went into position. On June 15 again advanced; had brisk fight; drove back enemy's line to right of Lost Mountain, and went into position near base of mountain. Skirmished all day on 16th; twice advanced our lines. On 17th One hundred and eleventh went out at daylight on reconnaissance; found the main force of rebels had evacuated line of Lost Mountain; had some skirmishing. At 10 a. m. balance of division got into position, when we advanced with line, driving the enemy back (cavalry) about three miles; One hundred and eleventh went on reconnaissance in evening to Noline's Creek; found cavalry in position; exchanged a few shots and returned. On 19th again advanced about two miles, fording Noline's Creek. Second Brigade, Second Division, both being in reserve. On 22d moved out in front of General Cox, about two miles; formed on right of Twentieth Corps; whole line now in front of Kenesaw Mountain and Marietta; some skirmishing. From this time until the 26th we skirmished constantly with the enemy. On the evening of 26th One hundred and eleventh Ohio moved up to skirmish line at dark, and threw up works, meeting a very heavy fire. From 27th to 30th skirmished constantly; was relieved at midnight on 30th.

July 1, advance to right of Kenesaw and in front of General Cox's division; had severe skirmish; drove enemy back, and went into position in front of Nickajack Creek.

On 5th (the enemy having evacuated Kenesaw on 2d) moved out on Marietta road. On 6th moved to Ruff's Station, on railroad. On 8th moved northeast to Chattahoochee River; crossed river on 9th and went into position. On the 14th moved two and a half miles south and went into position on left of Fourth Corps. On 17th moved out two and a half miles to east and went into position ten miles north of Atlanta. On 18th marched five miles to east; One hundred and eleventh Ohio went on reconnaissance three miles to right of brigade, on Peach Tree Creek; remained during night. On 19th One hundred and eleventh Ohio joined brigade at 6 a. m.; moved seven miles south; went into position at Decatur, Ga., six miles east of Atlanta. On 20th moved out on Atlanta road within three miles of Atlanta; found the enemy in force on ridge. One hundred and eleventh Ohio was ordered to cross a ravine and charge a ridge supposed to be occupied by enemy's cavalry; crossed the ravine; drove the enemy from ridge (assisted by two companies of Thirteenth Kentucky); held it and occupied it during the day; enemy made two attempts to drive regiment back, but were repulsed. On night of 21st enemy evacuated our front, and fell back on Atlanta. On 22d moved upon enemy's line, and in the engagement of that day, supported with balance of brigade the Sixteenth Corps battery

on extreme right of Sixteenth Corps line. Since that time we have been in reserve, receiving what shot and shell the enemy see fit to throw to the rear.

I can speak in the highest terms of the enlisted men of the regiment. The officers present, with but one exception, have also performed every duty to my entire satisfaction.

A complete list of casualties has been furnished the medical director by regimental surgeon. The casualties on surgeons' books are 93; whole number, including those slightly wounded, over 100.

Captured by enemy, Privates Eugene Mitchell and David Warner, of Company G, on July 16. I have no men missing not accounted for.

Yours, very respectfully,

ISAAC R. SHERWOOD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

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HEADQUARTERS 111TH OHIO,
In the Field, near Atlanta, August 25, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of my regiment during the period you were in command of brigade:

On the 20th June we were lying in front of Kenesaw Mountain, near Nolan's Creek, on the extreme right of line. On the 22d we moved forward at 9 a. m., and advanced east about two and a half miles, and went into position in front of enemy on right of division. On 25th we advanced our skirmish line, and on the 26th at dark the One hundred and eleventh Ohio moved quietly forward to our skirmish line, and built works and occupied them. On the 27th advanced our skirmish line and made heavy demonstration in front in favor of attacking party on Kenesaw Mountain. Remained in this position until the evening of 30th, when we moved back one mile and a half and bivouacked for the night.

July 1, advanced in front of Cox's division; had brisk skirmish; went into position, built barricade after night-fall; moved to the right to support General Cooper's brigade. July 2, moved back to first position, where we remained until July 5, when we moved out on road to Marietta; went into position at sunset in front of enemy's works. On the 6th moved out five miles northeast to Ruff's Station on railroad, and went into camp at noon. On the 8th moved seven miles northeast to Chattahoochee River; crossed the Chattahoochee. On the 9th marched about two miles, and went into position, building strong earth-works. On the 14th moved out at 9 a. m. two and a half miles, and went into position on left of Fourth Corps; built strong earth-works. On the 17th moved out at 10 a. m. to south, and camped at night ten miles north of Atlanta. On the 18th moved out five miles to east and south and halted near Peach Tree Creek. One hundred and eleventh went on reconnaissance two and a half miles to right of brigade, and camped for night on bank of creek. On the 19th One hundred and eleventh rejoined the brigade at 9 a. m. and moved out on road to Decatur; had brisk skirmish and took Decatur. On the 20th moved out on road to Atlanta, within three miles of town. One hundred and eleventh Ohio, with two companies of Thirteenth Kentucky Infantry, moved forward and took a ridge immediately in front of enemy's works with some loss. One hundred and eleventh Ohio held position during the day, being twice

attacked by enemy; were relieved at night by One hundred and seventh Illinois, and went half mile to rear in position. On night of 21st enemy evacuated works in our front. On the 22d we moved forward, One hundred and eleventh Ohio in advance of brigade. In fight on that day moved to support battery, and held position on right of Sixteenth Corps. From this time until August 1 Second Brigade was in reserve, receiving a full complement of shot and shell from enemy's batteries in our front, causing more mental anguish than bodily suffering.

August 1, moved out at 9 p. m. one mile toward right and bivouacked for night. On 2d passed around to extreme right of line and went into position. On August 3 Second Brigade moved across Utoy Creek, Thirteenth Kentucky in advance, and took a ridge occupied by enemy's skirmishers. Went into position and built earth-works. Remained in this position until August 6, when we moved out at daylight to extreme right; had skirmishing nearly all day; changed position four or five times, twice on double-quick; built earth-works at night. On 7th Second Brigade advanced and took ridge in front, went into position at night, and built works.

On the 8th again advanced close to enemy's works and again built earth-works. On the 9th again advanced, One hundred and eleventh Ohio deployed as skirmishers; had brisk skirmishing; drove in enemy's pickets; enemy opened artillery on skirmishers; took position designed, which has since been occupied as skirmish line. On 10th regiment went into position on right of brigade, built earth-works. From this time until 16th we remained in position.

On the fourth page will be found a list of the casualties of my regiment.*

In conclusion, allow me to congratulate you in behalf of myself and my regiment on the very successful and satisfactory manner in which you handled your command. We owe you our sincere thanks for vigilance, cautiousness, and watchfulness in our behalf, and will ever hold in grateful remembrance your bravery and gallantry and ever gentlemanly deportment. In this we recognize those highly Christian elements of the true soldier.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ISAAC R. SHERWOOD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding 111th Ohio.

Col. WILLIAM E. HOBSON,
Commanding Second Brigade.

CAMP ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH OHIO,
Decatur, Ga., September 9, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with orders, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command from August 15 to September 8, 1864:

August 15, my command was in position on right of Second Brigade, a point about three miles southwest of East Point, Ga. Remained in this position until the 18th, receiving a few shells from the enemy's batteries in our front, and furnishing details to build a line of works in our rear. On the 18th we advanced our line and

*Nominal list (omitted) shows 2 men killed and 2 officers and 23 men wounded; total, 27.

moved about brigade distance to right, confronting a line of rebel works. On 19th went south and east about two and a half miles with balance of division, returning to camp at night. Repeated the same move on 20th; remained until 23d, when One hundred and eleventh Ohio went out on Campbellton road five miles on foraging expedition, returning in evening. Remained in this position until August 28, when we moved out at sunset on Sandtown road, three miles to Mount Gilead Church, and camped for the night. On evening of 29th moved south-southeast about two miles and went into position one mile and a half from West Point railroad and fourteen miles from Atlanta.

On 30th marched east; struck the West Point railroad; went into position; had some skirmishing in front; position east of railroad and five miles south of East Point. August 31, moved out at 6 a. m. Moved south about two and a half miles; turned and marched north-northeast till reached line of works built by rebels previous evening, where we rested for the night.

On September 1 moved out at daybreak, marching east; struck Macon railroad after marching two and a half miles; destroyed track at Red Oak Station and moved south along railroad to within two and a half miles of Jonesborough, where One hundred and eleventh Ohio went out a mile in advance on reconnaissance; returned to brigade and went into position at dark. On September 2 marched by a circuitous route about ten miles and reached point near Lovejoy's Station and went into position on left of Fourth Corps. At dark were under fire somewhat, as Fourth Corps were engaged with enemy as we went into position. On September 3 we changed position, retiring our left and building a line of works. Remained in this position (being considerably exposed to shell and musketry) until 9 p. m. of September 5, when we moved out, marching all night, and going into camp two and a half miles from Jonesborough on the morning of the 6th. Left this camp 11 a. m. on 7th and marched to within seven miles of Decatur, where we camped for night. On the 8th we reached Decatur at 12 m.

My casualties are: Killed—Josiah M. Kepler, first sergeant Company E, on September 6.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ISAAC R. SHERWOOD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. S. H. HUBBELL.

No. 336.

Reports of Capt. Edgar Sowers, One hundred and eighteenth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. 118TH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Decatur, Ga., September 10, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with the directions of the general commanding the division, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the One hundred and eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, from April 26 to May 18, inclusive. It is proper that I should remark at the beginning that during all that period the regiment was

commanded by Lieut. Col. Thomas L. Young, now absent, but expects soon to join the regiment.

On the 26th of April the regiment left camp on Mossy Creek, Tenn., and took up its march down the Valley of the Tennessee, and after a march of five days, with an average of more than twenty miles a day, halted on April 30 near Calhoun, on the banks of the Hiwassee River. The march was resumed May 3, and on the 4th the regiment halted on the Georgia State line at Red Clay, where the 5th and 6th were given to rest and preparations for an active campaign. On the 7th and 8th the march was resumed toward Ringgold, but the direction was changed subsequently toward Rocky Face Ridge, near which the regiment halted on the evening of the 8th, near the ridge just mentioned, sometimes known as Buzzard Roost. On the morning of the 9th the regiment with the division took position on the east, with its right resting at the foot of the ridge, and advanced, driving the rebel skirmishers before them, and halted at 4 p. m. about 300 yards distant from the enemy's main line of works. After a careful reconnaissance it was deemed not prudent to charge the enemy's works, and the regiment rested in its position till the morning of the 10th, when the regiment and division withdrew, and took position on a ridge one mile in rear of our position on the evening of the 9th, where it remained till May 12. On the 12th of May the regiment marched to the right toward Resaca, via Snake Creek Gap. As I was left in command of two companies on picket near Rocky Face Ridge May 12, and was ordered to report with my command to Major Duncan to guard the corps train, I was not present at the battle of Resaca, and did not join the regiment till May 16. I may add that the regiment lost 98 men killed and wounded at Resaca out of less than 300 actually engaged. May 16, the regiment and division marched past Resaca in a southeasterly direction, crossing one of the chief branches of the Coosawattee during the day and continuing the march during the 17th, halting on the 18th about ten miles from Cassville.

During the twenty-three days included in the above report the regiment lost in battle twenty-five per cent. of the number who left Mossy Creek on the morning of April 26, 1864.*

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

E. SOWERS,
Commanding Regiment.

Captain KERSTETTER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, 23d Army Corps.

HDQRS. 118TH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Decatur, Ga., September 9, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that from May 17 to June 18, 1864, the One hundred and eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was commanded by Lieut. Col. Thomas L. Young, who is now absent on sick leave.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

E. SOWERS,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Colonel BOND,
Commanding Second Brigade.

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*Nominal list of casualties accompanying this report shows 17 men killed and 3 officers and 78 men wounded; total, 98.

HDQRS. 118TH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Before Atlanta, Ga., August 22, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the One hundred and eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry from July 18 (the time I took command) to August 12, 1864:

It may be proper for me to remark that I had command of the regiment a few days in June, and that from July 14 (when Captain Kennedy left) to July 17, Captain Reul commanded. On the morning of July 17 the regiment with the brigade and division broke camp on the banks of the Chattahoochee and marched upon Decatur, Ga., camping on the night of the 18th seven miles from that place, and approaching on the 19th to within one mile of the town, the skirmishers only engaging the enemy. The regiment and brigade were, however, placed in line of battle on the right of the road, and moved up till the advance brigade of the Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, obtained full possession of the town. At 5 a. m. of the 20th the command marched toward Atlanta, meeting with no resistance till near Peach Tree Creek, when the rebel pickets were met and driven after a sharp skirmish into their main lines beyond the creek. In the skirmish Company G lost 2 men wounded, 1 seriously. After dark on the evening of 20th the regiment moved over the creek, and by midnight had built on ground covered by a dense thicket of timber a formidable breast-work, and on the morning of the 21st strengthened the line still more by an abatis. Constant skirmishing was kept up during the night of the 20th and on the 21st. Here Sergeant Herrod, of Company C, was killed. As the rebel picket firing ceased about midnight of the 21st, it was inferred that the position in our front had been abandoned, and an advance of the pickets early on the morning of the 22d proved this to be the case. On the 22d the regiment with the command approached Atlanta, the brigade being in reserve, but was put at 4 p. m. into position on the left of the division and in support of the batteries playing upon the left of the rebel army, which was then fighting the Army of the Tennessee. Here breast-works were constructed during the night, the One hundred and eighteenth laying in reserve. The 23d, 24th, and 25th were passed without anything worthy of special note occurring. As the works on our left were to be vacated, it became necessary to change our own lines, and the 26th and 27th were employed day and night in the labor of constructing works of considerable strength.

Nothing of special interest occurred from the 27th till the evening of August 1, when orders were received to be ready to move at dark, at which time the regiment and brigade withdrew from the works and moved to the left [right], halting till morning about a mile from the position last occupied. On the 2d the march was resumed, and at sunset a position was taken on the extreme left [right]. On the 3d of August the One hundred and eighteenth, with the brigade, took position on a commanding ridge near the Utoy Creek, and constructed works, near which the 4th and 5th were passed without events of special note. On Saturday, August 6, the regiment moved to the right, and from 10 a. m. till 4 p. m. supported portions of Battery D, First Ohio Artillery, and was shelled during the day, losing 1 killed and 8 wounded, including 1 commissioned officer, Captain Reul, Company F. On the 7th August the regiment was deployed as skirmishers in front of the position held by the Second Brigade for the purpose of feeling of the enemy's lines, so as to develop his situation and strength.

The works proved to be abandoned, except by a few skirmishers, who fled as the line advanced, 2, however, giving themselves up and expressing a desire to abandon the Confederate army. During the day the regiment still deployed, advanced with slight opposition some distance to the front and left, and halted on a ridge 500 yards distant from the enemy's works. From the 8th to the 12th we were engaged in reconnoitering positions and intrenching frequently, till late at night, and after having been under arms almost all day. During the time of my command we were at no time secure from attack; at all times we were prepared. The labor, both by day and night, has been severe, and has taxed the endurance and patience of the men to the uttermost, all of which has been borne with a cheerfulness and good nature worthy of the cause.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

E. SOWERS,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Col. W. E. HOBSON.
Commanding Second Brigade.

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HDQRS. 118TH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.
Decatur, Ga., September 9, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following statement respecting the operations of the One hundred and eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry from August 15 to September 8, inclusive:

On the 15th of August the regiment was in a position securely intrenched, on the lines held by the Twenty-third Corps on the right of the army before Atlanta, where we remained till the 18th. As we were within range of fire from the picket-lines, and also of fire from the enemy's artillery, we were fortunate in escaping with the loss of 1 man of Company A, seriously wounded by solid shot at sunset of August 17. On the 18th the regiment and brigade took position to the right, at a distance of 500 yards from its previous position, in such a manner as to connect the Second and Third Divisions of the Twenty-third Army Corps. On this line the regiment remained without the occurrence of anything worthy of special mention until August 28, at which time the regiment left its position about 9 a. m., and went on picket duty to the rear of our lines, which were then threatened by the enemy, who were following up the corps that had been placed on our left but were then moving to our right; after dark the regiment moved to Mount Gilead Church. The 30th, 31st, and September 1, we occupied in marching toward the Atlanta and Macon Railroad, which was reached on the last named date, and the rails for some distance destroyed.

On September 1, we moved toward Lovejoy's Station, moving cautiously, as the enemy were evidently hovering on our flanks for the purpose of observing our movements. On the evening of the 2d the regiment went into position in front of the enemy, and remained until the evening of the 5th, when it withdrew and took up its march for Decatur. While in position near Lovejoy's Station 2 men were wounded. On the 8th of September the regiment halted at Decatur, with a prospect of enjoying some rest after a campaign of unusual labors, privations, and perils.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

E. SOWERS,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Col. J. R. BOND.

No. 337.

Reports of Col. Silas A. Strickland, Fiftieth Ohio Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations May 28–September 8.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS.
In the Field, near Atlanta, Ga., August 14, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of Third Brigade since taking command of the same:

May 28, upon reporting to General Hascall near Pumpkin Vine Creek, by order of Major-General Schofield, was ordered to take position on left of General McLean's brigade, Major-General Howard's command being on our left. Formed in two lines, advanced skirmishers and barricaded, skirmishing all day. At night, rebels made a dash on our lines, but were easily repulsed; loss, Fourteenth Kentucky, 1 wounded; Fiftieth Ohio, 1 wounded. May 29, brigade ordered to relieve General McLean's brigade on our right. General Hovey's command took position on our left; heavy skirmishing all day; loss, Fourteenth Kentucky, 1 wounded; Fiftieth Ohio, 1 wounded; Twenty-seventh Kentucky, 1 wounded. May 30, skirmishing commenced brisk at dawn and continued till dark; loss, Fourteenth Kentucky, 4 wounded; Fiftieth Ohio, 2 wounded; Twenty-seventh Kentucky, 3 wounded. May 31, very early in the morning skirmishing opened brisk; at 8 a. m. enemy advanced in force and drove in our skirmishers. When within fifty yards of our works, the Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and Twenty-seventh Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, opening a heavy and destructive fire, repulsed the enemy and inflicted severe punishment upon them. The engagement lasted about twenty-five minutes, and the enemy retired in great confusion, leaving most of their dead behind. The brigade on our right, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Spaulding, was engaged at the same time. The officers and men of brigade behaved with great coolness and courage during the action. Lieutenant-Colonel Elstner and Major Gillespie, of the Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Lieutenant-Colonel Ward and Major Bailey, Twenty-seventh Kentucky, well deserve to be mentioned in this connection as having fought their commands with skill and energy; loss, Fourteenth Kentucky, 2 killed, 3 wounded; Fiftieth Ohio, 6 killed, 10 wounded; Twenty-seventh Kentucky, 2 killed, 13 wounded.

June 1, still heavy skirmishing; at 6 p. m. brigade relieved by Col. Daniel McCook's brigade, of General Davis' division; moved to the left and rear, and bivouacked in corn-field: loss, Fourteenth Kentucky, 4 wounded. June 2, moved at 8 a. m. to the extreme left of the army, Colonel Spaulding's brigade on our right; took position at 10 a. m.; attacked and drove rebels about two miles, through heavy rain and over creeks, to James Foster's house; met the enemy here in force; vigorous shelling from rebel batteries; barricaded for the night; loss, Fourteenth Kentucky, Captain Patrick, a most brave and gallant officer, killed, 8 wounded; Fiftieth Ohio, 3 wounded; Twentieth Kentucky, 6 wounded; Twenty-seventh Kentucky, 4 wounded. June 3, skirmishing all day until 5 p. m., when it was discovered that the enemy had abandoned his works; advanced Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and Twentieth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry to new line on junction of Acworth and Dallas road; loss, Fiftieth Ohio, 3 wounded; Twenty-seventh Kentucky, 3 wounded. June 4, brought up reserve to advanced line; at 12 m.

moved brigade distance to left to make room for McLean's brigade, which took position on our left [right?]. June 5, in the afternoon brigade relieved by Colonel Cooper's brigade; at 3 p. m. Twenty-seventh Kentucky ordered to support Colonel Hobson, who was making reconnaissances in front with regiment; returned at 6 p. m., reporting but few rebels in front. June 6, moved one brigade distance to the right and relieved Colonel Cooper's brigade. June 7, at 9 a. m. moved to left two miles and camped in rear of Cooper's brigade. June 8, remained in camp. Major Wolcott with four companies of the Twentieth Kentucky accompanied forage train of Sixth Michigan Battery on forage expedition; loss, Fourteenth Kentucky, 1 wounded. June 9, at 12 m. brigade ordered out on reconnaissances with Cooper's brigade, accompanied by cavalry and artillery. The brigade, taking left of line, returned to former position at dark. June 10, at 10 a. m. moved over same ground reconnoitered yesterday, Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in advance; drove the enemy's skirmishers to top of the hill near Davis' house, in which we found a large number of rebel sharpshooters stationed. Company A, Fourteenth Kentucky, Lieutenant Brown commanding, and Company H, Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Captain Cones commanding, were ordered to charge the house, under direction of Major Thomas, Fourteenth Kentucky, field officer of the day, which was done, driving the enemy from the house and the hill; took position on the hill and barricaded, Cooper's brigade on our left; loss, Fiftieth Ohio, 2 wounded. June 11, slight skirmishing; raining all day; at 4 p. m., rebels shelled our position; loss, Fiftieth Ohio, 1 wounded; Twentieth Kentucky, 2 killed, 1 wounded. June 12, remained in same position; heavy skirmishing all night. June 13 and 14, still remained in same position; constant skirmishing in our front. June 15, heavy skirmishing along the line; Bond's brigade advanced on our right. The skirmishers of this brigade advanced one mile and drove the enemy from their works; 4 p. m. moved half a mile to right and took position; loss, Twenty-seventh Kentucky, 1 killed, 1 wounded. June 16, brisk skirmishing early in the day; brigade moved to the left and took position on right of Bond's brigade; at 10 a. m. Major Wolcott, Twentieth Kentucky Regiment, volunteering, took command of five companies, and under the direction of Major Gillespie, Fiftieth Ohio, field officer of the day, drove the enemy from a cluster of houses in our front and on the right of Bond's brigade; loss, Twentieth Kentucky, 1 wounded. June 17, at 8 a. m. moved to left in rear of Bond's brigade, then ordered to right of Bond's brigade till we reached the division on the Marietta road; Twentieth Kentucky ordered on reconnaissance to the right; brigade moved in line of battle in rear and reserve of division about two miles; Twentieth Kentucky joined before a halt; remained in support of Sixth Michigan Battery until next morning. June 18, remained where we were; rains all day; loss, Twentieth Kentucky, 1 wounded. June 19, 1.30 p. m. moved to the right; crossed a creek, men fording it. June 20 and 21, remained in camp, Hobson's brigade on the left. June 22, moved forward on Sandtown road and to Kolb's house; took position at 2 p. m. and fortified on General Hooker's right, Hobson on the left; Fourteenth Kentucky ordered to reconnoiter in front. The Fourteenth Kentucky had advanced but a short distance when they were attacked by the enemy in force, and after a severe fight of about half an hour, in which the enemy were severely punished, as shown by their dead left upon the

field, retired to main work, having repulsed the enemy; captured 38 prisoners. Col. G. W. Gallup, Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, and Major Thomas, of this regiment, deserve especial mention in this place for their coolness, courage, and good management in fighting their commands and bringing [them] back to main line in good order; loss, Fourteenth Kentucky, 7 killed, 40 wounded, 1 missing; Fiftieth Ohio, 2 wounded. June 23, advanced the brigade to the position occupied by the Fourteenth Kentucky the day before; General Butterfield's division took position on the left, Colonel Cooper's brigade on the right; loss, Fiftieth Ohio, 3 wounded; Twentieth Kentucky, 1 wounded. June 24, all quiet; loss, Fourteenth Kentucky, 1 wounded. June 25, advanced front line forty yards; battery took position on the road in the center of Third Brigade; loss, Twentieth Kentucky, 1 killed, 2 wounded; Twenty-seventh Kentucky, 2 wounded. June 26, advanced front line, extending line by moving Fiftieth Ohio to right and placing Twenty-seventh Kentucky in front line on right of road, Fourteenth Kentucky in reserve; loss, Fourteenth Kentucky, 1 wounded; Twentieth Kentucky, 2 wounded; Twenty-seventh Kentucky, 1 wounded. June 27, brigade ordered to keep the enemy in check and gain ground, if possible; heavy firing kept up till dark; loss, Fourteenth Kentucky, 1 wounded; Fiftieth Ohio, 1 wounded; Twentieth Kentucky, 4 wounded; Twenty-seventh Kentucky, 2 killed, 4 wounded. June 28, heavy skirmishing in front; sharpshooters very annoying; loss, Fourteenth Kentucky, 5 wounded; Twentieth Kentucky, 5 wounded. June 29, lines not changed; heavy skirmishing; loss, Fourteenth Kentucky, 2 wounded; Twentieth Kentucky, 1 wounded; Twenty-seventh Kentucky, 1 wounded. June 30, brigade ordered to be ready to move at a moment's notice; skirmishing all day; loss, Fourteenth Kentucky, 1 wounded; Fiftieth Ohio, 1 wounded; Twentieth Kentucky, 2 wounded.

July 1, brigade relieved last night at 12 o'clock by a brigade of General Geary's division, Twentieth Corps; moved a mile to rear and bivouacked till morning; at 6 a. m. movement commenced to the right, Cooper's brigade in front, Third Brigade next, moved two miles, marching in column; brigade was then formed in line of battle and moved half a mile, then placed in front, driving the enemy one mile, went into position on right of division and built barricades; loss, Fiftieth Ohio, 1 wounded. July 2, brigade relieved about 12 m. by General Smith's brigade, of the Fourth Corps; moved two brigades distance to left. While lying still awaiting orders the enemy shelled us; moved a few yards to the rear and barricaded. July 3, the Fiftieth Ohio made reconnaissance to front, to Nickajack Creek (see report of Fiftieth Ohio); loss, Fiftieth Ohio, 1 wounded. July 4, brigade in position as day before; skirmishing in front. July 5, brigade moved at 9 o'clock toward Nickajack Creek; moved one mile, lay in the woods through the day, then returned to position held the night before. July 6, at 6.30 o'clock moved forward, crossed Nickajack Creek; go into camp at Ruff's Station, on railroad. July 7, remained in camp. July 8, moved to left, rested from 2 p. m. to 6 a. m., then commenced to move; camped after dark, making about eight miles in the day. July 9 and 10, brigade lay both days in the woods. July 11, crossed the Chattahoochee River about 1 p. m., moved down bank of river about one-fourth of a mile, thence to top of mountain, taking possession of works occupied by Second Brigade, Second Brigade moving to right. July 12 and 13,

all quiet. July 14, moved to right about three miles; built strong works, Second Brigade on right, General Cox's division on left. July 15 and 16, all quiet; loss, Fiftieth Ohio, 1 captured; Twenty-seventh Kentucky, 3 captured. July 17, moved at 9 a. m. about four miles to the left, Cooper's brigade in front; went into position at 4 p. m. and built one line of works. July 18, at 8 a. m. commenced moving; moved five miles; Third Brigade in front, camped on Little Peach Tree Creek; built one line of works, Twenty-seventh Kentucky crossing the creek and remaining on picket all night. July 19, started at 6 a. m., Second Division in advance; First Brigade, second; moved to within half a mile of Decatur, the town having been taken by Colonel Swaine's brigade of this division; retired two miles and encamped for the night, after being relieved by troops from General McPherson's command. July 20, commenced movement at 7 a. m., Third Division in front; passed Third Division about 4 p. m.; formed in line of battle, and drove the enemy's skirmishers half a mile; in sight of enemy's works; built one line of works after dark; loss, Fiftieth Ohio, 1 killed, 2 wounded; Twenty-seventh Kentucky, 1 killed, 1 wounded. July 21, no movement; loss, Fiftieth Ohio, 1 wounded; Twentieth Kentucky, 6 wounded; Fourteenth Kentucky, 2 killed, 12 wounded; Twenty-seventh Kentucky, 1 killed, 7 wounded. July 22, enemy evacuated first line of works the night before; commenced movement at daylight; came in sight of enemy's works at Atlanta; built works; enemy shell position; loss, Fiftieth Ohio, 1 killed, 1 wounded; Twentieth Kentucky, 2 killed, 3 wounded; Fourteenth Kentucky, 6 wounded; Twenty-seventh Kentucky, 1 killed, 2 wounded. July 23, strengthening works. July 24, no change; loss, Fourteenth Kentucky, 1 wounded. July 25, skirmishing all day; loss, Fiftieth Ohio, 1 wounded; Twentieth Kentucky, 1 wounded; Twenty-seventh Kentucky, 1 wounded. July 26, brigade ordered to build one line of works sixty yards in rear of first line, left retired; men work most of night on new line; loss, Fiftieth Ohio, 2 wounded; Twentieth Kentucky, 2 wounded; Fourteenth Kentucky, 1 wounded. July 27, brigade takes position in new works. July 28, skirmishing all day; loss, Fourteenth Kentucky, 2 wounded. July 29, skirmishing. July 30 and 31, all quiet, except skirmishing; loss, Fiftieth Ohio, 1 wounded; Fourteenth Kentucky, 1 wounded.

August 1, skirmishing lively along the line; ordered to be ready to move after dark; move about two miles to the right of our lines and encamp for the night. August 2, continue movement about eight miles to the extreme right; find rebel skirmishers and build one line of works to right and rear of Cox's division; loss, Fiftieth Ohio, 1 wounded. August 3, at 2 p. m. moved out to the front; charge the enemy and drive them from a hill to the main line of works, capture 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 27 men from the skirmish line of the enemy; commence a line of works, which is severely shelled by the enemy; during the night continue the works; brigade on left of division; loss, Fiftieth Ohio, 1 killed, 8 wounded; Twentieth Kentucky, 2 wounded; Twenty-seventh Kentucky, 3 wounded; Fourteenth Kentucky, 1 killed, 8 wounded. August 4, strengthen and complete two lines of works; the Fourteenth Corps moved around to our right; heavy shelling by the enemy through the day while our batteries are gaining position; loss, Fiftieth Ohio, 1 killed, 2 wounded; Twentieth Kentucky, 1 killed; Twenty-seventh Kentucky, 1 killed, 4 wounded; Fourteenth Kentucky, 6 wounded. August 5, occupy same position; skirmishing

lively; ordered to be ready to move at 5 o'clock in the morning; loss, Fiftieth Ohio, 1 wounded; Twentieth Kentucky, 1 wounded; Fourteenth Kentucky, 1 killed, 3 wounded. August 6, move above three miles to the extreme right to turn the enemy's left; support Cox's division in a charge to gain new position; position not gained; flank movement partially successful; form line in edge of woods in view of enemy's battery across an open field; very rainy; one line of works commenced; loss, Twentieth Kentucky, 1 wounded; Fourteenth Kentucky, 3 wounded. August 7, works completed; the enemy withdraw; brigade advances at noon about one mile and a half, driving a heavy skirmish line; take strong position on hill to guard flank; loss, Fourteenth Kentucky, 3 wounded. August 8, brigade advances about 2 p. m.; the Fiftieth Ohio deployed as skirmishers; knapsacks left behind; remaining regiments of brigade ordered to support charge and drive the enemy from the woods and three lines of barricades; Lieutenant-Colonel Elstner, commanding Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, killed in leading the last charge. Advanced nearly two miles till dark, when new skirmish line was thrown out in front of main line and rear of Fiftieth Regiment, which was ordered to return to brigade; one line of barricades erected; loss, Fiftieth Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Elstner killed, 2 wounded; Twentieth Kentucky, 1 wounded; Fourteenth Kentucky, 1 wounded. August 9, line of works completed; about 1 o'clock move forward in line of battle; gain a strong position under cover of woods within sight of rebel camp and near their batteries; build strong line of works; loss, Fourteenth Kentucky, 2 wounded. August 10 and 11, skirmishing very brisk; line unchanged; loss, Fiftieth Ohio, 1 wounded; Twentieth Kentucky, 2 killed, 6 wounded; Fourteenth Kentucky, 7 wounded. August 12, skirmishing very brisk; Twenty-seventh Kentucky move from right of Twentieth Kentucky to left to complete line between Fiftieth Ohio and Twentieth Kentucky; Fourteenth Kentucky on right of brigade; loss, Fourteenth Kentucky, 2 wounded.

Appended is a list of casualties of the brigade from May 28 to August 12, 1864, inclusive.

A certified copy of the several reports of regimental commanders of the regiments composing the brigade, as furnished these headquarters, also accompanies this report.

List of casualties of Third Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, from May 28, 1864, to August 12, 1864, inclusive.*

Recapitulation of losses.

Regiment.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
20th Kentucky	....	8	8	1	49	50	....	....	....	58
50th Ohio	1	11	12	4	50	54	....	1	1	67
14th Kentucky	3	13	16	5	122	127	....	1	1	144
27th Kentucky	1	10	11	5	47	52	....	3	3	66
Total	5	42	47	15	268	283	....	5	5	335

* Nominal list omitted.

I could not close this report in justice to the noble command it has been my fortune to have, without saying that the officers and men have upon every occasion facing the enemy behaved with heroic courage, never faltering short of the accomplishment of the object they were commanded to attain.

The commanding officers of the four regiments comprising the brigade—Col. G. W. Gallup, commanding the Fourteenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry; Lieut. Col. J. H. Ward, commanding the Twenty-seventh Kentucky Regiment; Lieut. Col. T. B. Waller, commanding the Twentieth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry; and the late lamented Lieut. Col. George R. Elstner, commanding the Fiftieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry—all deserve the highest praise that can be bestowed by language for their prompt, energetic, skillful, and gallant conduct at all times and places through the campaign. Lieut. Col. O. Brown, jr., and Maj. R. M. Thomas, both of the Fourteenth Kentucky Regiment; Maj. A. J. Bailey, Twenty-seventh Kentucky; Maj. F. E. Wolcott, Twentieth Kentucky; and Maj. H. S. Gillespie, Fiftieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, each and every one deserve to be recorded as having been in every respect equal to the highest expectations of their respective commands and their superior officers. Adjt. Jerome F. Crowley, Fiftieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general; Second Lieut. T. D. Marcum, Fourteenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, acting assistant inspector-general; Second Lieut. George B. Patton, Fourteenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, aide-de-camp; First Lieut. John B. McLoe, Fiftieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, acting commissary of subsistance; Second Lieut. J. A. Figgett, Twenty-seventh Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster; First Lieut. W. A. Attersall, Twentieth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, provost-marshal, by their promptness and efficiency upon the field or in the discharge of their various duties at other times, by gallant good conduct have shown themselves worthy of all confidence and commendation.

In conclusion, it gives me pleasure to report that Surg. J. C. Welch, Twentieth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, acting brigade surgeon, has rendered me great assistance in his branch of the service. Prompt, active, brave, and efficient, always close up with the command to look after and administer to the unfortunate in action, he emphatically deserves most honorable mention.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. STRICKLAND,
Colonel, Commanding Third Brigade.

Capt. ED. R. KERSTETTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Decatur, Ga., September 9, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the subjoined report of the operations of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, since August 12, 1864:

August 13, the Fourteenth Kentucky relieved from Third Brigade and assigned to duty with First Brigade; Ninety-first and One hundred and twenty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry assigned to this brigade. The Twenty-third Army Corps holds position on the extreme right of the army, this brigade being on the ex-

treme left of the corps, and connecting its skirmish line with that of the Fourteenth Army Corps. August 14 to 16, remain in same position, with constant skirmishing. August 17 and 18, line of works begun and continued to the right of the position occupied by the brigade, the works being done by details. August 19, brigade ordered to hold entire line occupied by Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, while the entire corps makes a diversion to the right in favor of General Kilpatrick's cavalry, the skirmish line remaining unchanged; at night the brigade and division return to their former positions. August 20, the movement of yesterday repeated, with considerable skirmishing. August 21, sergeant of First Georgia (rebel) came in during night. August 22, no change in position. August 23, three deserters from First Georgia (rebel) came in; quiet along the lines. August 24, some artillery firing on our left; heavy skirmishing in our front. August 25, all surplus baggage and transportation ordered across the Chattahoochee. August 26, work by regiments on new line of intrenchments; skirmishing during the day very brisk. August 27, change lines. The brigade moves to the right and rear at 3 a. m. ——— of a mile to the new works, the old line still remaining intact, the Fourteenth Army Corps on the left and the First Brigade, Twenty-third Army Corps, on the right. During the night Fourteenth Army Corps fell back, which rendered change in the skirmish line necessary, which was made in the night. August 28, at 3 o'clock move one mile to the right and occupy the works previously built by the brigade; at 5 p. m. resumed the movement to the right, in all, about five miles, moving on the Sandtown road to the Patterson house, then south one mile to the Gilead Church, when the brigade takes position, Colonel Bond, Second Brigade, being on the left, and General Cooper, First Brigade, on the right. August 29, march at 11 o'clock in advance of the division and in rear of the supply train in southeast direction for two and a half miles, when the brigade took position on a ridge facing north, and skirmishers thrown out; no enemy discovered following in our rear; ordered to be ready to march at 6 a. m. next day. August 30, marched in rear as train-guard about three miles, crossing the Montgomery road in the direction of Red Oak. August 31, march at 6 o'clock, this brigade being in rear, going southeast four miles, when we halt and erect barricades; move again at 3 p. m. to the right, conforming to the left of the line during the march; halting at 5 p. m., works are built; heavy artillery firing heard on the right all day.

September 1, move at daylight to the front and right, this brigade in advance of the corps, cross the Macon railroad and follow it southward some three miles, when we come up with the Fourth Corps; halt one hour, and, leaving the railroad to the right, mass the brigade in column of regiments on the left of Second Brigade, Colonel Bond, commanding the brigade, having made an ineffectual attempt to cross a swamp during the afternoon. September 2, heard heavy firing at 2 a. m. in the direction of Atlanta, Ga., supposed to be the explosion of magazines at that place. At 10 a. m. advance in a southeast direction, leaving Jonesborough one mile and a half to the right, passing several hospitals of rebel wounded; march in all about twelve miles, and take position on left of Fourth Corps, near Lovejoy's Station. September 3, some skirmishing; heavy rains in afternoon; establish position and build works. September 4, quiet; occasional shelling from the rebels, without damage. September 5, wagon train moves out in the afternoon, traveling

through the night; brigade retires from its position at 8 p. m., and, following the train, arrives at the position occupied by the brigade on the morning of September 2, 1864. September 6, in bivouac all day. September 7, moved to within five miles of Decatur, Ga. September 8, reached Decatur about noon and went into camp.

*Recapitulation.**

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		
	Sergeant.	Privates.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Privates.
123d Indiana	1	2	1	1	8
50th Ohio Volunteers	.....	.....	1	1	2
91st Indiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
27th Kentucky	.....	.....	1	.....	1
20th Kentucky	.....	.....	1	1	2
Total	1	2	4	3	17

Accompanying this will be found an official copy of regimental reports of regiments comprising the brigade; and, in conclusion, it becomes my duty to say that Col. John Mehringer, commanding Ninety-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry; Col. John C. McQuiston, commanding One hundred and twenty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry; Lieut. Col. T. B. Waller, commanding Twentieth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry; Lieut. Col. H. S. Gillespie, commanding Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Maj. A. J. Bailey, commanding Twenty-seventh Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, all deserve to be mentioned in this report as having been most prompt and efficient in the execution of all orders and in the performance of their duties as commanders of their respective regiments. Their conduct has reflected credit upon the service as well as themselves.

Adjt. J. F. Crowley, Fiftieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general of the brigade, for close attention to official duties and true gallantry on the field, is worthy of most special mention in the history of the brigade during the campaign.

S. A. STRICKLAND,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. EDMUND R. KERSTETTER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, 23d Army Corps.

No. 338.

Report of Col. John Mehringer, Ninety-first Indiana Infantry, of operations August 12–September 8.

HDQRS. NINETY-FIRST INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Decatur, Ga., September 9, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In obedience to instructions from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Ninety-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry from August 12 to September 9, 1864:

On the 12th day of August the regiment was transferred from the First to the Third Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army

*Nominal list of casualties omitted.

Corps, and moved into works formerly occupied by the Fourteenth Kentucky Infantry, in front of East Point, in which position it remained until the morning of the 27th. During this time the regiment assisted in constructing two heavy lines of works a short distance in rear, and though the enemy's batteries bore directly upon it the casualties were very light. On the morning of the 27th the regiment abandoned its works and moved half a mile to the right and occupied a new line of works, where it remained until August 28 at 7 p. m.

August 28, the regiment moved about five miles to the south and west of Atlanta and camped for the night in works formerly constructed near Mount Gilead Church. August 29, moved about one mile to the right and threw up works, where it remained until the next day. August 30, the regiment moved to a point near the West Point and La Grange Railroad and camped for night, throwing up temporary works. August 31, marched five miles to the right and in the evening occupied the enemy's works and remained all night.

September 1, marched at 5 a. m. and crossed the Macon railroad; moved down said road some three miles and bivouacked for night three miles from Jonesborough. On the 2d of September the regiment moved at 10 a. m. in the direction of the left of the main army and got into position in front of the enemy at 9 p. m., where it remained until 8 p. m. September 5, when it retired to same position as on the 1st, where it remained over one day. September 6 and 8 the regiment marched to Decatur, Ga., arriving at 2 p. m.

The following is a list of casualties* from August 12 to September 9, 1864.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN MEHRINGER,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. J. F. CROWLEY,
A. A. A. G., 3d Brig., 2d Div., 23d Army Corps.

No. 339.

Report of Col. John C. McQuiston, One hundred and twenty-third Indiana Infantry, of operations August 12–September 8.

HDQRS. 123D REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Decatur, Ga., September 9, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations and movements of the One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry in that part of the late campaign in Georgia, commencing August 12 and ending September 9, 1864:

On August 12 my command was in position on extreme right of Second Division, near Utoy Creek, where, in pursuance to orders assigning One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry to your brigade, I reported to you for orders, and remained in position until August 13, when I moved my command to the left of Ninety-first Indiana Volunteers, where we remained under continual fire of the enemy until August 27, at 2 p. m., when the

*Nominal list (omitted) shows 2 men wounded.

brigade moved to the right half a mile, occupying works previously constructed, where my command was detailed to build works one mile to the right. Completed works, and remained in position until 2 p. m. August 28, when the division moved to the right four miles, taking position near Mount Gilead Church at 10 p. m. August 29, moved to the right one mile to a position on a hill, until 12 o'clock, August 30, when the division moved three miles to Montgomery and Atlanta Railroad. The One hundred and twenty-third Regiment, acting as train guard, arrived at the railroad at 6 p. m. ; built barricades to cover trains ; moved at 7 p. m. one mile eastward, taking position on the left of Second Division. August 31, moved at 5 a. m, two miles ; sent out skirmishers, built barricades ; remained until 1 p. m. Moved five miles to a position on the left of General Cooper's command ; built works, remained until 5 p. m., September 1, when the command moved across Macon railroad, encamping in a ——— on the extreme left of the army. Remained until 8 a. m. of September 2, when the command moved to a hill three miles southeast of Lovejoy's Station, where we built works and remained under fire of the enemy's artillery and musketry until 8 p. m., September 5, when the division moved in direction of Decatur to a position near Jonesborough, where we remained until the morning of September 7. Resumed the march, encamping at 5 p. m. seven miles from Decatur. September 8, moved at 8 a. m. ; arrived at Decatur at 1 p. m., taking position on east side of the railroad, where we are now encamped.

I herewith inclose a complete list of casualties* of my command, commencing August 12, ending September 9, 1864.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. McQUISTON,
Colonel, Commanding 123d Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Col. S. A. STRICKLAND,
Commanding Third Brig., Second Div., 23d Army Corps.

No. 340.

Reports of Col. George W. Gallup, Fourteenth Kentucky Infantry, of operations June 1–September 8.

HDQRS. FOURTEENTH KENTUCKY VOL. INFANTRY,
In front of Atlanta, Ga., August 11, 1864.

SIR : In obedience to orders received from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the casualties in my regiment since the 1st of June, as well as on the 2d of June, and in the reconnaissance made by the regiment on the 22d of June :

On the 2d of June my regiment formed the extreme left of the front line of the brigade, it being formed two lines deep. In the engagement of that day my left rested within 150 yards of the enemy's fortifications, from which they fired grape, canister, solid shot, and shell. Company A formed the skirmish line which covered my immediate front, and advanced to within fifty yards of the battery, which was masked. My loss on that day was Capt. W. C. Patrick, Company I, a noble and gallant officer, who was killed while leading his company up to the enemy's works ; Capt. James C. Whitten, Com-

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 3 men killed and 10 men wounded.

pany A, seriously wounded by a shell; 12 privates wounded (2 since died). Previous to this we had wounded, on the 28th of May, 2, and 1 killed. On the 29th 1 wounded; on the 30th 4 wounded, and on the 31st 1 killed and 6 wounded. Many who were slightly wounded have remained with their companies and have not been reported. About 12 o'clock on the 22d instant, the brigade having taken its position in the front, I was ordered by Col. S. A. Strickland to take my regiment and advance in line of battle to the front, my left resting on the Marietta road, and ascertain if the enemy were in force in our front, and if so, to develop their lines, go as far as I could consistently, and when obliged to stop and assume the defensive, to hold my position as long as possible. Companies A and G were deployed as skirmishers. Advancing across an open field some 300 yards, we received the fire of a strong line of the enemy's skirmishers, who had the woods. Lieut. W. H. C. Brown, with Company A of the skirmish line, charged the woods with fixed bayonets, and captured six groups of five each of the enemy's skirmishers (all who were in his front). Steadily advancing, I passed the first skirt of woods, crossed a field, and to the edge of the next woods, where the skirmishers reported a heavy force of the enemy in line of battle in my immediate front, some 800 yards distant. Reporting this force to General Hascall, commanding division, I received orders to construct a barricade and hold my position, if possible. The One hundred and twenty-third New York held the line on my left, while one-half of my regiment was constructing barricades. The enemy advanced in three lines deep. Hastily forming, we awaited the approach of the enemy. At this point the One hundred and twenty-third New York was forced to give way to the right, and a portion ran over the Fourteenth Kentucky, who were lying on the ground. The enemy approached reluctantly and in much disorder, resembling a mob more than they did soldiery. The first line came within thirty feet before we fired. At the first volley deliberately delivered, the enemy was thrown into confusion and gave way, firing a heavy volley, not a shot of which took effect. We then advanced to the works we had partially constructed, and were in readiness to receive the enemy's second advance. We held our position and the enemy in our front until they had possession of our left flank and were firing an enfilading fire into the regiment. I immediately, on seeing this, ordered the regiment to break from the left by companies, changing front to the left and fight in retreat. We were pressed back to the next skirt of woods, and there reformed, and then gave way, as we were obliged to. When driven from this second position, I ordered the left to retire on the brigade in our rear, and with four companies of the right wing I took position under the crest of a ridge, which I held until ordered to retire by the general commanding the division. My loss was 1 lieutenant and 7 privates killed, 52 wounded (4 mortally), among them 1 captain and 1 lieutenant. The enemy's loss was 69 found dead on the field, 1 wounded (brought off), and 36 prisoners, besides the wounded. The officers and men behaved most gallantly, only retiring as they were ordered to do so.

Since the 22d of June my regiment has participated in all the labor, marches, engagements, and skirmishes of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps.

The inclosed list of casualties herewith filed, marked B, with the dates appended, will show on what days the regiment suffered most severely. Many of the wounded have since died. Total loss, com-

missioned, non-commissioned officers, and privates in my regiment since May 24, 1864, 157. All of which is most respectfully submitted.*

I am, yours, &c.,

GEORGE W. GALLUP,
Colonel, Fourteenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.

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HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS,
In Camp, Decatur, Ga., September 9, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that since the 12th day of August, the date that my regiment was transferred to the First Brigade, I have lost.†

The regiment has participated in all the marches, movements, and skirmishes in which the brigade has been engaged, including the movement on to the Macon and Atlanta Railroad.

I have the honor to be, yours, respectfully,

GEO. W. GALLUP,
Colonel, Commanding Fourteenth Kentucky Vols.

Lieut. J. S. A. BLANG,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 341.

Report of Lieut. Col. Thomas B. Waller, Twentieth Kentucky Infantry, of operations May 30–August 12.

May 30, 1864, the Twentieth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. T. B. Waller commanding, joined the Provisional Brigade, Colonel Strickland commanding, at 8 a. m.; remained in the rear line of battle until 1 o'clock, when we moved to the left about one mile, where we relieved General Stoneman's cavalry of skirmish duty. Skirmished with the enemy until June 2, when we were relieved, and moved to the left about one mile, joined the brigade in line of battle, then advanced on the enemy, driving in their skirmishers; Companies A and B were on the skirmish line; they captured 1 prisoner; took position close to the rebel works; built barricades; remained here until late in the evening, when it was ascertained that the enemy had evacuated their works; regiment occupied them the same night. On the 4th we moved a short distance to the left and built works; remained here until 12 o'clock of the 5th, when we were relieved and went out to support the Thirteenth Kentucky. We went some two miles, but did not participate in the skirmish. Went back to camp, where we remained until the 7th, when we moved at 12 o'clock about one mile to the left; remained until 9 o'clock, when we made a reconnaissance; returned to camp. 10th, followed the Fiftieth Ohio; moved on the enemy, driving them into their works; took a position close to the enemy's works, built breast-works, and remained in them until the 15th, when the enemy evacuated their works and we moved up a short dis-

*Nominal list (omitted) shows 3 officers and 13 men killed and 5 officers and 136 men wounded; total, 157.

†Nominal list of casualties (omitted) shows 6 men wounded.

tance; Company G, on skirmish, was the first to enter their works; captured 6 prisoners; built barricades. 16th, moved to the left a short distance and built barricades again. 17th, moved to the left and occupied the enemy's works. In the morning moved on the enemy in line of battle, then threw up barricade, where we remained until 1 p. m. of the 19th, when we moved about two miles, crossing Hill Creek; camped for the night; near General Schofield until the 22d, when we marched until 9 o'clock; joined General Hooker on the right; had sharp skirmish with the enemy; Fourteenth Kentucky did the fighting of our brigade to-day; built barricades; moved up in the morning. 23d, built works about 200 yards in front of our old line; moved again some 300 [yards] farther and built works this time; dug rifle-pits. Remained here until the 27th, when we moved about thirty yards farther up and about 600 from the enemy's works. Lay here until the 30th, when we were relieved at night by part of the Twentieth Corps. Moved back in the rear short distance and remained for the night.

July 1, moved early and to the right; skirmished with the enemy; my own regiment in the rear line until evening; drove the enemy about four miles; built breast-works. 2d, moved to the left; built another line of works about one-quarter of a mile from our left line. Remained at our works here until 5th; 1 o'clock marched about one mile on the Marietta road, and back in the evening close to our works; remained for the night; 6 o'clock moved; at 8 o'clock cross Nickajack Creek and passed by the enemy's works, until we reached the railroad at Ruff's Station; remained here until the 7th, when we moved early and struck the river about six miles from the station; camped on the bank until the 11th. We crossed over and camped about one mile from the river on a high hill. Remained here until the 14th, when we moved about two miles, a southeast course; built works for the front line. 17th, moved our position on the right of Cox's division. 18th, moved about six miles, southeast course; camped on the bank of Peach Tree Creek. 19th, moved early, supported the Second Brigade; camped close to Decatur. 20th, moved early; supported Cox till late in the evening, when we were ordered up on the flank of Colonel Cooper's brigade (afterward Colonel Swaine's brigade); also Companies B, C, D deployed as skirmishers, handsomely driving the enemy out of their picket-pits in a hell of a whoop as before the advance of our line of battle. 21st, built a new line of works, where we remained until the 22d, when it was found that the enemy had withdrawn from their front line of works; moved out early in the morning on the main road within sight of the city; the enemy shelled from their forts; moved back a short distance at night and built works in the rear line. Built a new line on the 26th; moved back in them 27th, where we remained until the 29th, when we guarded wagon train to river and back; occupied our works the same night.

August 1, moved out of our works at dark; went some two miles and bivouacked for the night. Moved early to the extreme right; took a position close to the range of the enemy's skirmishers; built barricades in front to-day. 3d, was relieved by Fourteenth Corps; marched through Third Division; took a hill occupied by the enemy's skirmishers, Company F on the skirmish line, Twentieth Kentucky and Fiftieth Ohio in the rear line; took up position close to the enemy's works. They shelled our line furiously, but with little damage. At night we dug rifle-pits; remained here until the 6th,

when we were relieved by the Fourteenth Corps; move to the right; lay in reserve till late in the evening; move up on the front line, Fiftieth Ohio and Twentieth Kentucky in the front; advanced in line of battle close upon the enemy's works; built breast-works, and remained for the night. 7th, moved at 12 o'clock; find the works of the enemy evacuated; moved some half a mile and built breast-works. 8th, moved to the right and then advanced in line of battle about one mile, driving the enemy before us; Fiftieth Ohio as skirmishers; Company K of the Twentieth Kentucky took a position and built breast-works. 9th, moved at 12 o'clock about half a mile; took another position close to the rebel works and built breast-works, and barricaded here until the 12th, 1864.*

Very respectfully, yours,

T. B. WALLER,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Twentieth Regt. Kentucky Vol. Infty.

No. 342.

Report of Capt. Cornelius McLeod, Twentieth Kentucky Infantry, of operations August 12–September 8.

On August 12 we occupied a position close to the enemy, near Atlanta, Ga.; no fighting, except picket fighting; 1 color bearer killed in camp, 1 orderly-sergeant, Company F, wounded in ——— while in camp. 13th, remained at the same place; 1 man wounded slightly and 1 severely on picket-line. 14th, remained at the same place; very little picket-firing to-day. 15th, same place; nothing new to-day; all quiet; very little firing. 16th, sent out fatigue parties to build works short distance in rear of our present position. 17th, still continue to build works; the enemy shell us in the evening, but do not do much damage either to works or men. 18th, remained at same place; heavy picket-firing to-day. 19th, we moved to the right and occupy works built by Third Division during the day, and at night moved back to our old position. The enemy threw several shells during the day, blowing up a caisson of the Nineteenth Ohio Battery at the right of the regiment; no one of the regiment injured. 20th, make the same move that we did yesterday; the enemy very quiet to-day; very little firing on the line. 21st, remained in our old position to-day; all quiet. 22d, remain in camp; the pickets converse with each other; very little firing. 23d, remain at same place; all quiet. 24th, all the sick not able to march sent back; the enemy throw over a few shells. 25th, make preparations to move; sent all baggage back that cannot be carried; 1 man wounded in camp by the enemy's pickets. 26th, the regiment goes on fatigue in the evening; they build works some two miles to the right, a short distance to the rear of our main line of works; work three hours and return to camp. 27th, occupy the works of the brigade, the balance of the brigade move back to our second line of works in rear; we move back at dark and join the brigade. 28th, move out at 2 o'clock; march some two miles to the right and halt for supper at works we had built previously to protect the flank; marched again one hour by sun two miles, and occupied works built

* Nominal list of casualties accompanying this report shows 8 men killed and 1 officer and 49 men wounded; total, 58.

by the Fourth Army Corps near Mount Gilead Church. 29th, marched at 2 p. m. one mile in rear of wagon train; bivouacked near General Schofield's headquarters; built barricades. 30th, marched at 10 o'clock, formed rear guard; followed up wagon train; bivouacked at night at the West Point and Montgomery Railroad. 31st, march some four miles and occupy the enemy's works near the Macon railroad.

September 1, marched early across the railroad and followed it up some six miles; did not find the enemy; bivouacked near the railroad. 2d, marched at 8 o'clock, moving till dark, and lay in mass near the enemy; did not get position; marched some twelve miles to-day; are not engaged. 3d, skirmishers are firing all day; 2 o'clock we took position and threw up works on the same ground where we lay in mass; Twentieth and Fiftieth are in the second line, Twentieth on the right, Fiftieth on the left. The enemy threw a few shells. 4th, lay in camp all day; picket-firing, but nothing more; the enemy fire three shots at night, but do no damage. 5th, picket-firing as usual; no battle; moved out at 8 p. m.; marched all night; went some six miles, following up the First Brigade, Twentieth leading; halted near railroad and took breakfast. 6th, remain here all day; enemy reported following up. 7th, marched at 10 o'clock; went some twelve miles in the direction of Atlanta. 8th, marched at 8 o'clock, went some seven miles, and arrived at Decatur, Ga., about 1 p. m., where we still remain.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. McLEOD,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

No. 343.

Report of Lieut. Col. John H. Ward, Twenty-seventh Kentucky Infantry, of operations May 26–August 11.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SEVENTH KENTUCKY VOL. INFANTRY,
Near Marietta, Ga., September 7, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to orders received to-day from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Twenty-seventh Kentucky since May 26, 1864. On that day Col. S. A. Strickland, Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, arrived and took command of the Third Brigade at Burnt Hickory:

On the 27th we marched as train guard and camped near Pumpkin Vine Creek. On May 28 we moved up, and having reported to General Hascall, commanding Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, took position in line on the left of the corps. May 30, took position in front line. May 31, the enemy attacked our lines of trenches and are repulsed.

June 1, still skirmishing. June 2, moved forward in direction of rebel battery and threw up barricades. June 3, skirmishing; the enemy left their works in our front and we took possession of them. June 4, moved to the left. June 5, behind barricades on left of Second Division; moved to the front one mile and a half in support of Colonel Hobson, and finding only a few rebel cavalry returned at dusk. June 7, moved a mile and a half forward. June 9, out with division on reconnaissance. June 11, advanced two and a half miles, threw up barricade, and were shelled by enemy. June 13, Company

I, on skirmish line, capture 4 prisoners of First Georgia Regiment. June 15, forward movement is made on our right and left; skirmishers, under Captain Bailey, Twenty-seventh Kentucky, took rebel works with the prisoners, besides others sent to Colonel Cooper's brigade. June 16, moved forward and made barricades. June 17, drove the enemy three miles, Twenty-seventh Kentucky on second line. June 19, moved up four miles, passing to right of Kenesaw Mountain, and waded a creek waist deep. June 22, moved up three miles and took position on right of Twentieth Corps and made breast-works. June 23, moved up half a mile and built three lines of barricades. June 26, moved up at night close to enemy and dug trenches. June 27, opened on enemy in their works at 300 yards. June 29, still sharpshooting. June 30, relieved at night by Twentieth Army Corps.

July 1, moved toward the right and drove the enemy; threw up strong works during night, which are taken by the Fifteenth Army Corps next morning, and we moved to the left and take new line. July 5, moved to Nickajack Creek and returned. July 6, moved to Smyrna, distance four miles, and stationed on the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, six miles below Marietta. Here my men took 8 prisoners, straggling from the enemy. Since arriving at the front my regiment has been worked very hard, constantly changing position and fortifying. July 8, the regiment marched to Isham's Ferry, where it lay on the roadside till the 11th, when the march was continued one mile and a half beyond the river. On the 13th we moved up two miles, and on the 17th four miles farther. July 18, marched through Cross Keys to Peach Tree Creek and went on picket. July 19, moved within half a mile of Decatur, and then to the right within three miles of Atlanta. Capt. John R. Fisher, an excellent officer, fell while leading his company on the skirmish line. On the next day Capt. George Hammers, Company D, another efficient officer, received a dangerous wound while in the trench. July 31, in works one mile and a quarter from Atlanta, on Decatur road.

August 1, the regiment occupied a position in rear of line of works east of Atlanta, but commenced after dark the movement toward the right, moving one mile and a half and bivouacking. Marched to the extreme right of the army on the 2d and 3d; moved forward the skirmish line, driving the enemy and capturing a number of prisoners, 11 of whom and a captain, field officer of the day, were captured by Company A, Twenty-seventh Kentucky; built strong works under a heavy fire of artillery, which annoyed us much. On the 6th moved again to the right and fortified. 7th, moved into the enemy's evacuated rifle-pits. 8th, made a reconnaissance with brigade skirmishers, driving the enemy three-quarters of a mile. After remaining behind light fortifications during the night, moved forward half a mile and built new breast-works. August 11, changed position 200 yards to the left and dig trenches, which the regiment now holds. My men are much fatigued by work and considerably reduced by casualties.*

J. H. WARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. J. F. CROWLEY,
A. A. A. G., 3d Brig., 2d Div., 23d Army Corps.

* Nominal list of casualties accompanying this report shows 1 officer and 10 men killed, 5 officers and 47 men wounded, and 3 men missing; total, 66.

No. 344.

Report of Capt. Andrew J. Bailey, Twenty-seventh Kentucky Infantry, of operations August 13–September 8.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SEVENTH KENTUCKY VOL. INFANTRY,
Decatur, Ga., September 9, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit a report of the operations of the Twenty-seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteers from August 13 to September 8, inclusive.

On August 13 the regiment was in position behind strong works between the Fiftieth Ohio and Twentieth Kentucky and fronting rebel works covering the railroad, about a mile above East Point. On the 19th and 20th ordered into works a mile and a half to our right, holding them during the day, while a movement was made farther to the right, and returning to our old position at night. Moved on the 27th into new works to our right and rear, and on the next night marched in rear of the brigade four miles to the right. 29th, moved two and a half miles farther to the right, and 30th, moved three miles and encamped on West Point railroad. 31st, marched within one mile and a half of Macon railroad.

September 1, moved three miles down Macon railroad, destroying same. Marched seven miles on the 2d as train guard, and camped two miles from Jonesborough, and remained there on the 3d and 4th. Moved at 4 p. m. on the 5th with train through a swamp to rear, six miles, requiring the entire night to accomplish it. On the 6th moved seven miles to the rear with corps train, a mile beyond Rough and Ready Station. Continued march to Atlanta on the 7th. Moved on the 8th to Decatur; rejoined brigade and went into camp.

Only 2 casualties occurred during the time; 1 orderly sergeant badly wounded and 1 private accidentally shot.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. BAILEY,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. J. F. CROWLEY,
A. A. A. G., 3d Brig., 2d Div., 23d Army Corps.

No. 345.

Reports of Maj. Hamilton S. Gillespie, Fiftieth Ohio Infantry, of operations May 27–September 8.

Military history of the Fiftieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, from the time it entered the Provisional Brigade, Col. Silas A. Strickland, in Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, until August 12, 1864, comprising marches, changes of position, and casualties as they occured from day to day:

May 27, Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. George R. Elstner commanding, was placed in Provisional Brigade, commanded by Col. Silas A. Strickland, in Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, and left camp at Burnt Hickory for the front, camping at night within three miles of the enemy's pickets. May 28, move to the front and take position on the left center, in rear line, build breast-works in front of Fourteenth Kentucky. Rebels make three

assaults during the night, but are each time repulsed with considerable loss to them; wounded, George W. Rickey, musician, Company C, slight. May 29, change position to the right one brigade distance; wounded, Burton Lee, Company C, slight. May 30, take position in front line; wounded, William Dean, Company K, mortally; Samuel B. Large, musician, Company A, in leg while attempting to bring him off the field. May 31, at 8 a. m. the enemy make three assaults on our lines, but are each time repulsed with loss: killed, John Clotter, Company K; William Wylie, Company A; John Powder, Company K; John Franklin, Company B; William T. Peer, Company B; William Slagle, Company I; wounded, James Barngrover, Company E; Daniel Sullivan, Company A; C. C. Pettijohn, sergeant, Company E; Joseph Carson, corporal, Company K; William Andrews, Company E; Jacob Buckman, Company H; Robert H. Burton, Company A; John Sample, corporal, Company C; Caldwell G. P. Austin, Company C; William Berkenstock, sergeant, Company D, mortally. At 5 p. m. relieved by Fourteenth Kentucky and take position in rear line.

June 1, relieve the Fourteenth Kentucky, and take position in front line; at 8 p. m. brigade relieved and marched two miles to the rear, where we camp and draw three days' rations. June 2, move to the extreme left, where the brigade make a charge, Fiftieth in rear line; the enemy driven a mile and a half, and into their works; build works; heavy storm, lasting all day; wounded, Frank Fox, corporal, Company K; Cyrus Pettijohn, Company E; Philip Kaufman, Company G. June 3, relieve the Fourteenth Kentucky and occupy the front line; rebels evacuate and works occupied by brigade, Fiftieth Ohio in advance; wounded, John C. Bennett, Company K; William Ryan, Company F; Jeremiah Ladd, Company E. June 4, moved 200 or 300 yards to the left and throw up breast-works; heavy skirmishing during the night and continued rains. June 5, move to the rear line; remain during the night; very wet and disagreeable. June 6, move one brigade distance to the right; nothing important. June 7, ordered to be ready to march at 6 a. m.; at 9 a. m. move two miles to the left. June 8, no change in position. June 9, a reconnaissance in force made; Fiftieth takes no active part. June 10, at 8 a. m. advance over the ground reconnoitered the day previous, Fiftieth in front; about four miles out met the rebel skirmishers; they are attacked and driven in their works; throw up breast-works in their front; rebels shell vigorously, but inflict slight damage; heavy rains during the day; wounded, Thomas Day, corporal, Company B; N. B. Meader, Company H. June 11, occupy same position; wounded, Thornton P. Thomas, Company C, sergeant, mortally. June 12, 13, and 14, no change in position; rains heavily. June 15, move to the extreme near Lost Mountain; in reserve. June 16, change position to the left about a mile; enemy retreats. June 17, advance four miles beyond and to the left of Lost Mountain, the enemy retreating rapidly. June 18, no change in our position; heavy rains continue. June 19, advance on the Atlanta road about four miles, wade a creek waist deep; men wet, hungry, and much fatigued. June 20 and 21, no change in position. June 22, advance about three miles, where the enemy is met; form line of battle and build works; the enemy make a desperate charge, but are repulsed with heavy loss; wounded, Capt. Thomas Clark, Company F; Thomas Mugavan, corporal, Company I. June 23, Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry moves out in advance along

the Atlanta road about half a mile and find the enemy in strong works; halt and build works; wounded, H. L. Baker, Company B, mortally; William Lillick, corporal, Company G; D. S. Davenport, Company B. June 24, remain in works; no change in position. June 25, build works a few yards in advance; at work all night. June 26, again advance and throw up works. June 27, rebels charge our position, but are repulsed; wounded, Second Lieut. William H. Reed, Company I. June 28, enemy feel our lines twice, but no heavy fighting. June 29, no change in our position. June 30, relieved by a brigade of the Twentieth Corps, and move to the rear; wounded, George H. Garrett, corporal, Company E, mortally.

July 1, moved about six miles on the right; considerable fighting along the route; very hot, and several men sunstruck; wounded, W. Hamilton Burns, Company B. July 2, relieved by a brigade of the Fifteenth Corps; move to the left and build works; men very nearly worn out. July 3, Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry makes a reconnaissance, advancing about a mile to Nickajack Creek, successfully accomplishing the object aimed at; wounded, David Noble, color corporal, Company K. July 4, remain in our works. July 5, move out about one mile and halt; Sixteenth Corps passing; in the evening move back to our original position. July 6, at 6.30 a. m. move to the left on the Sandtown road and go into camp on the railroad. July 7, no change in position. July 8, at 7 a. m. move to the left several miles, where Third Division, Twenty-third Corps, crosses the Chattahoochee, and captures a small field piece; pitch tents. July 9 and 10, no change; camped on banks of Chattahoochee. July 11, at 2 p. m. cross the Chattahoochee and take position in advance works. July 12, 13, and 14, no change in position. July 15, several men belonging to the brigade captured while foraging; Hugh Furn, Company D, captured. July 16, no change in position; ordered to be ready to move at 7 a. m. July 17, advance across Nancy's Creek and build works; pitch tents. July 18, make a march of ten miles and camp on Peach Tree Creek, six miles from Decatur. July 19, after sharp skirmishing enter Decatur; no casualties in Fiftieth. July 20, advance to within three miles of Atlanta; heavy skirmishing with the enemy; build works; killed, Louis Napoleon, Company H; wounded, Laburn Winchester, Company K, mortally; John F. Ervin, Company C. July 21, rebels evacuate at night; wounded, John Humphrey, Company B. July 22, move into rebel works and forward on Atlanta; halt in sight of enemy's main line and build works; enemy shell us savagely; killed, Thomas Shyrene, Company K; wounded, Henry C. Hall, Company K. July 23 and 24, no change in position; strengthen our works. July 25, still no change; wounded, John P. Tice, Company G. July 26, build works in our rear; heavy details from regiment; wounded, James Doak, Company B; William H. Gregg, Company G, mortally. July 27, move back into new lines. July 28 and 29, no change in position. July 30, no change; wounded, Robert Boyer, Company G, slight. July 31, no change in position.

August 1, in the evening move about two miles to the right and rear. August 2, march to the extreme right, a distance of about ten miles and build works; enemy not met in force; Fiftieth in advance; wounded, Valentine Klump, Company G. August 3, advance our lines to the ridge about a mile in front; rebels contest stoutly for the position, but are driven off. The brigade captured

30 or 40 prisoners; built works, rebels shelling us vigorously; killed, Charles J. Medberry, first sergeant Company G; wounded, A. Anderson, first lieutenant Company G; Vincent Bressaslo, Company K; William Worland, Company D; Thomas Pullem, Company H; Patrick Dailey, Company H; Nathan S. Dunn, corporal, Company E; John R. Coulter, Company E; John W. Carr, Company E. August 4, strengthen our works; rebels again shell us; killed, Joseph Henley, sergeant, Company E; wounded, John Barr, Company E; Walker McGinnis, Company B. August 5, no change in position; wounded, J. H. Haney, second lieutenant Company B. August 6, move about three miles to the right; built works at night. August 7, move forward and occupy rebel works evacuated during the night; in reserve. August 8, Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry deployed as skirmishers; they advance about a mile, driving the rebel cavalry before them. In a gallant charge on the rebel rifle-pits Lieut. Col. George R. Elstner was killed and George G. Garvie, Company H, and John A. Brawley, Company C, wounded. On the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Elstner, the command devolved upon Maj. H. S. Gillespie, who successfully followed up the charge, taking the rifle-pits, and holding them until after night, and only abandoned them when nearly surrounded by a large force of the enemy. One man was taken prisoner, George Hartman, Company H. August 9, advance about half a mile and build works. August 10, strengthen works. August 11, Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry aids in building works for Twenty-seventh Kentucky; no change in position. August 12, no change in position.

The above is as nearly correct as can from imperfect data be collected.

Very respectfully, yours,

HAMILTON S. GILLESPIE,

Major, Comdg. Fiftieth Regiment Ohio Vol. Infantry.

Lieut. JEROME F. CROWLEY,

A. A. A. G., 3d Brig., 2d Div., 23d Army Corps.

Military history of Fiftieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry from 12th day of August to the 8th day of September, 1864.

August 12, Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in front line on extreme right of the army. August 13, usual skirmishing; no change in position. August 14, no change. August 15, no change; John Artest, Company D, wounded in hand. August 16, heavy working parties detailed to build flank works. August 17, work continued. August 18, Jesse W. Lennox, sergeant, Company B, mortally wounded; quiet in camp. August 19, demonstration on the right, Fiftieth Ohio Veteran Volunteers temporarily [*sic*]. August 20, operations of the 19th repeated; August Bertro, Company A, severely wounded. August 21 to 25, remained quietly in camp. August 26, build works to the rear. August 27, went into rear works, whole army moving. August 28, move about four miles, camping near Mount Gilead Church in Atlanta road. August 29, at 12 m. march in rear of wagon train a distance of two miles and camp. August 30, march to Red Oak Station, on West Point and Montgomery Railroad; camp. August 31, resume the march at 4.30 a. m., and camp at night eight miles from Red Oak, in rebel works. September 1, march about twelve miles and camp on railroad, which is totally destroyed. Sep-

tember 2, march about ten miles and camp on left of Fourth Corps. September 3, take position and build works; Fiftieth in second line. September 4, remain quietly in camp. September 5, enemy shell camp, but inflict no damage; in the evening retrogade movements commenced, the march extremely disagreeable and fatiguing. September 6, remain in camp near railroad. September 7, march to within six miles of Atlanta and camp. September 8, march to Decatur and go into camp near railroad.

I certify that the above report is correct.

Respectfully,

HAMILTON S. GILLESPIE,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

No. 346.

Report of Capt. Joseph C. Shields, Nineteenth Ohio Battery, Chief of Artillery, Second Division.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH OHIO BATTERY,
Decatur, Ga., September 9, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit the following report of operations of the artillery in the Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, from May 7 to September 9, 1864:

May 9, Nineteenth Ohio Battery took position at 1 p. m. and opened fire on the enemy's works, and in a short time silenced the enemy's guns. May 10, at 8 a. m. our line commenced swinging around. After the line had fallen back almost to a right angle to its former position, the battery was ordered into camp, where we remained till the morning of the 12th, when we took up line of march for Resaca, by way of Snake Creek Gap. After passing through the gap we halted within two miles of the Dalton road for dinner, after which Battery F, First Michigan Artillery, and Nineteenth Ohio Battery were ordered to form in line in rear of second line of infantry, where we marched two miles over logs, stumps, rocks, fences, and ravines, until we came to the Dalton road, where we remained during the night.

May 14, at 2 p. m. Battery F, First Michigan, and Nineteenth Ohio were ordered into position on top of a ridge in front of the enemy's works near Resaca, where they opened fire about 3 p. m., silencing the enemy's guns, and driving them from their works; afterward shelling the woods until dark; remained in position until the morning of the 15th, when the batteries were relieved by the batteries of the First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps. At 12 m. the batteries moved with the Second Division to the support of the Twentieth Corps on the left, but the enemy fell back and we bivouacked for the night. The 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th, were on the march. 21st and 22d, lay in camp at Pettit's Creek. 23d and 24th, on the march; one section of Battery F, First Michigan, went into position after crossing the Etowah River and fired a few rounds. 25th and 26th, on the march. 27th, went into position, there we remained till 1 p. m. The Nineteenth Ohio was ordered to report to General Howard on the left, when we went into position at dark and remained until the evening of the 30th, firing about fifty rounds, when we were relieved and ordered to report to the Twenty-third Army Corps.

June 1 and 2, on the march. June 3, both batteries went into position. June 4, took in the rebel works. June 5 and 6, remained in position. June 7, were on the march. 8th, in camp. 9th, one section of Battery F, First Michigan, and one section of Nineteenth Ohio Battery went on a reconnaissance; went three miles; found the enemy in strong force in works. 10th, moved three miles, took position in front of the enemy's line, where we remained in position until the 15th. 16th and 17th, on the march. 18th, in camp. 19th, on the march. 20th and 21st, in camp. 22d, moved four miles and took position in an open field. Battery F, First Michigan, in the road, when the enemy attempted to break our lines, but were repulsed with heavy loss. 23d, moved forward within 300 yards of the enemy's works, where we remained until the 30th. Nineteenth Ohio Battery had 4 men wounded and 1 killed, and Battery F, First Michigan, 2 men wounded. The Twenty-second Indiana Battery reported for duty on the 29th.

July 1, were ordered to advance Twenty-second Indiana Battery in rear of First Brigade; moved two miles and encountered the enemy's artillery, when the first section of the Twenty-second Battery took position in an open field and drove the enemy from their position. Captain Denning, of the Twenty-second Battery, was killed. At dark the three batteries went into position, where they remained until the 6th, when we moved to the railroad at Ruff's Station, where we remained until the 8th, when we took up the march for the Chattahoochee River, where we arrived about noon, and the Nineteenth Ohio Battery and Twenty-second Indiana took position on a hill near Isham's Ferry; Battery F on the bank of the river one mile down the river. 9th, crossed the river and went into camp. 10th, Nineteenth Ohio went into position, where they remained until the 13th. 14th, on the march. 15th, all the batteries in position, where they remained until the 17th, when we marched four miles and went into position. 18th, on the march. 19th, moved toward Decatur; one section of Nineteenth Ohio went into position and shelled the town for nearly one hour, when the infantry went in and took possession of it. 20th, on the march. 21st, Battery F and Twenty-second Indiana went into position. 22d, moved up in front of Atlanta; all the batteries went into position and shelled the enemy's works. 23d, fired at intervals of fifteen minutes during the day. Remained in position until the evening of August 1, at 7 p. m., when we moved three miles and bivouacked for the night.

August 2, on the march. August 3, Battery F and Nineteenth Ohio went into position on the bank of Big Peach Tree Creek. 4th, crossed the creek; three batteries went into position and built works under fire of the enemy's artillery, where we remained until the 6th, when we moved back into camp. 7th, on the march. 8th, all guns in position; at 12 m. one section of Nineteenth Ohio took position in front of the skirmish line and fired until dark, when the other section was moved up into position, where they remained until the 18th. The 10th, Battery F, First Michigan, and Twenty-second Indiana moved across Mud Creek and took position, where they remained until the 18th, when they took position farther to the right. 19th, the Nineteenth Ohio Battery took position in an open field; moved one piece out 800 yards in front of the lines, and opened fire on the enemy's works, the other batteries firing at intervals during the day; batteries remained in position until the 28th, when they moved three miles and all went into position. 29th, on the march.

30th, marched five miles and went into position. 31st, on the march, and took possession of the enemy's works; Battery F and Nineteenth Ohio went into position.

September 1, on the march. 2d, on the march; went into [camp] at 7 p. m., where we remained until the morning of the 5th, when we started for Decatur, where we arrived on the 8th at 2 p. m.; Battery F, First Michigan, and Nineteenth Ohio went into position. Twenty-second Indiana in reserve, where we still remain.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

J. C. SHIELDS,
Capt. 19th Ohio Batty., Chief of Arty., 2d Div., 23d A. C.

Capt. E. R. KERSTETTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.

No. 347.

Reports of Capt. Edward W. Nicholson, Twenty-second Indiana Battery, of operations June 29–September 8.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SECOND BATTY. INDIANA VOL. ARTY.,
In the Field, August 25, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to the circular issued from headquarters Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, dated July 30, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Twenty-second Battery Indiana Volunteer Artillery, during its connection with the Second Division, up to August 13, 1864:

We arrived at the headquarters Twenty-third Army Corps on the afternoon of June 29, and were immediately assigned to the Second Division and to the Third Brigade for the purpose of drawing forage and rations. One day was granted us in which to prepare for active duty in the field. Two of our guns (10-pounder Parrotts) were turned over to the Sixth Michigan Battery, leaving us with but four guns (12-pounder Napoleons). On the evening of June 30 orders were received to hold ourselves in readiness to march at 6 a. m. of the next day. In accordance therewith the command was promptly in readiness, and were ordered to march at 7 o'clock. At 7.30 we moved into the road and waited for half an hour until all was ready, when we moved forward about two miles, and were ordered to halt until the infantry should gain the front and take up their respective positions in order of battle. When all was ready the advance was continued, the first section of our battery, accompanied by Capt. B. F. Denning and Lieut. Ed. W. Nicholson, was ordered forward with the infantry, while the remaining section, together with the caissons and baggage, under the command of Lieutenants Swain and Huston, remained in the rear at the position occupied by the Fifteenth Indiana Battery. We had advanced scarcely half a mile when the enemy opened upon us a fire of solid shot and shell from a section of 12-pounder guns, the locality of which was soon discovered by Capt. J. C. Shields, chief of artillery, Second Division, and our section was immediately ordered to the front to silence their fire if possible. Moving briskly forward to the edge of a small plantation, the rebel artillery was discovered posted at the right of the road and some 300 or more yards in the advance. We immediately advanced into the open field at the left of the road, and opened a fire of shot and shell upon the rebel guns,

which obliged them to retire hurriedly, without waiting to exchange shots. Captain Shields, chief of artillery, then directed Captain Denning to fix prolonges and fire advancing. Captain Denning, while attending in person to this part of his duty, fell from his horse, mortally wounded by a rebel sharpshooter. He was immediately borne to the rear and medical assistance immediately rendered, but of no avail. He died on the 3d of July, regretted by all. Thus perished a brave soul in his first battle with the foes of his country. The second section was immediately ordered forward; advancing a mile to the front, it shelled the retreating enemy until ordered to return. In the mean time the first section returned half a mile and took up a position to the left of the road, about three-quarters of a mile, already occupied by Colonel Hobson's brigade, where we again opened fire upon a howitzer battery, which we silenced in a short time, dismounting a gun and killing and wounding a number of their men. Nothing further of interest transpired until the crossing of the Chattahoochee at Isham's Ferry, or the mouth of Soap Creek, on the 8th of July, where we again went into position to cover the laying of the pontoons. No resistance of any importance, however, being made, the battery was not actively engaged. On the 11th we crossed the river and went into camp, in which we remained until the 14th, when a short march of about five miles was made, where we encamped until the 18th, when we moved out on the Decatur road, which place we reached at 12 m. on the 19th. On the 20th we moved out on the Atlanta road to the rear and right of the Third Division, resting on the cross-roads, where we lay until noon, when we were ordered to the left, which we reached about 3 p. m. At about 4 o'clock we advanced and opened fire, driving the enemy back to their rifle-pits. A steady fire was kept up until dark, when we fell back to our old position, where we remained until the 22d. In this engagement we had 2 men severely wounded—Orderly Sergt. James T. McDonald and Private Robert H. Walker. On the 22d we moved early on the Atlanta road until within probably one mile and a half of the city, where we found the enemy strongly intrenched. We immediately took up our position behind some hastily-constructed defenses, and immediately opened fire upon the enemy, which was kept up unceasingly until dark. We held this position until the 31st, shelling the city of Atlanta at intervals during the time. Under cover of the night of the 31st we began our march toward the right of the army, which we reached in the afternoon of the 2d of August too late to get into a position where our guns could prove of much service, but on the 3d we partially fortified a position, and were ordered to open our fire at 6.15 p. m., which we did, firing until dark. During the night we completed our works, and during the next day shelled the enemy from time to time. We were at this point in a very bad position, the enemy having an enfilading fire upon us from the right; fortunately, however, no losses occurred. From this time until the present the battery has not participated actively, with the exception of a few shots fired by the first section at the rebel skirmishers on the 12th of August, which, however, produced no permanent result.

The conduct of both officers and men has at all times been of the most praiseworthy description, and shows that they may be fully relied on in the hour of need.

Annexed is a report of casualties: Wounded, mortally, 1; severely, 2. Horses disabled, 2; wounded slightly, 3.

Ammunition expended as follows: July 1 to August 13, number of rounds of all kinds, 1,421—solid shot, 415; spherical case, 463; shell, 543.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. W. NICHOLSON,

Lieut., Comdg. Twenty-second Battery Indiana Vol. Arty.

Brigadier-General HASCALL,

Comdg. Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SECOND BATTY. INDIANA VOL. ARTY.,

Decatur, September 10, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to furnish herewith a statement of the further operations of my command from August 25, 1864, to September 8, 1864.

On the 25th of August I received orders to prepare for a movement, which was done with the utmost expedition, but made no movement until the 28th, when I moved out on the road and halted to await further orders, which I received at 5.30 p. m. The line of march was immediately resumed and continued until 9 p. m., when we encamped at Mount Gilead Church, where we lay until the next day until 3 p. m., when we moved forward about one mile and a half and went into position on a small eminence facing to the rear, and supported by the First Brigade, under General Cooper. Resumed the march the next day and reached the Montgomery railroad, where we went into camp for the night. On the 31st moved across toward the Macon railroad and encamped in front of a long line of rebel works which had been evacuated the evening before.

September 1, reached the Macon railroad and moved to a point six miles beyond Rough and Ready Station, and went into camp for the night to the left of the road about half a mile. Moving from there the next morning, we reached the rebel lines on the evening of the 2d, where we lay in camp. Not engaged in any action until the 5th, when we took up our line of march for Decatur, which we reached on the 8th and went into camp, where we still remain.

No casualties occurred during the time, nor did we expend any ammunition. Our only loss was that of horses, which died rapidly.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

ED. W. NICHOLSON,

Captain, Comdg. Twenty-second Battery Indiana Vol. Arty.

Capt. J. C. SHIELDS.

No. 348.

Report of Capt. Byron D. Paddock, Battery F, First Michigan Light Artillery, of operations May 7–20.

HDQRS. BATTY. F, FIRST REGT. MICHIGAN LIGHT ARTY.,

Pettit's Creek, Ga., May 21, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report of the part performed by Battery F, First Michigan Light Artillery, in the march of the grand army into Georgia:

On the morning of the 7th instant left camp at Red Clay, Ga., marching in rear of the Nineteenth Ohio Battery. About noon

went into battery, prepared for action; remained there about three hours; again resumed the march and camped for the night about seven miles from Red Clay. On the 8th instant marched in the same order as before and parked about dark three miles from Tunnel Hill Station, near Rocky Face Ridge, where we remained in masterly inactivity till the morning of the 12th instant, when we again took up the line of march for Snake Creek Gap, passing through Tunnel Hill Station; marched about six miles and camped at 8 o'clock. On the 13th instant camp was aroused at 1 a. m.; marched about fifteen miles, passing through Snake Creek Gap at 4 p. m.; formed in line of battle on the left of the Nineteenth Ohio Battery; advanced in line about a mile and a half and remained during the the night. On the 14th instant, about 5 p. m., in obedience to orders received from Major-General Sherman, took a position on an eminence in front of and distant about 700 yards from the enemy's fortifications; fired seventy rounds of ammunition, percussion and fuze shell, with good effect. On the 15th instant marched about five miles to the left and parked near Potato Hill battle-ground. On the 16th instant, by order of Brigadier-General Judah, marched in rear of the Third Division; went into park about 10 p. m., having marched ten miles. On the 17th instant crossed the Coosawattee River by ferry and went into camp about 3 a. m. of the 18th. On the 18th instant, by order of Brigadier-General Cox, left the road on which the Third Division was marching; moved on the Calhoun road till it intersected the road on which the Second Division marched; reported to Brigadier-General Judah about 5 p. m. near Cedar Creek. On the morning of the 19th instant resumed our march with the Second Division, marching about ten miles, and camped in front of Cassville. 20th instant passed through Cassville and camped on Pettit's Creek, having marched about six miles.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. D. PADDOCK,
Captain, Commanding Battery.

Capt. E. R. KERSTETTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 349.

Report of Lieut. Marshall M. Miller, Battery F, First Michigan Light Artillery, of operations August 26–September 8.

HDQRS. BATTY. F, FIRST REGT. MICHIGAN LIGHT ARTY.,
Near Decatur, Ga., September 9, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to say I took command of the battery on the evening of the 26th of August, and received orders to march at 3 a. m. of the 27th. I moved my battery in rear of some works built for artillery and remained about two hours, and moved to another position, distance in all about three-quarters of a mile, and fired six rounds at the enemy's works. Received orders to be ready to march at a moment's warning. On the morning of the 28th fired four rounds to-day at the enemy's works. Left camp at 12 m., marched nine miles, and went into battery in a large field and remained for the night. Received orders to march at 3 p. m. of the 29th; marched one mile and a half, and went into battery on a hill and there re-

mained for the night. Received orders to march at 6 a. m. Left camp at 12 m., marched four miles, and went into battery on the south side of the Montgomery and Atlanta Railroad. August 31, marched at 4.30 a. m. ; marched six miles and went into battery by rebel works and strengthened fortifications and remained for the night.

September 1, marched at 5 a. m. ; marched ten miles, and encamped near Atlanta and Macon Railroad. September 2, received orders to march at 6 a. m. ; left at 9 a. m., marched ten miles, and encamped on a creek near the enemy's lines. September 3, moved camp to the top of a hill and remained in camp. September 4, remained in [camp.] September 5, left camp at 12 m., marched twelve miles, and encamped near the Atlanta and Macon Railroad. September 6, remained in camp. September 7, marched 15 miles, and went into park at 7 p. m. September 8, marched at 7 a. m., and went into battery, near Decatur, Ga., at 3 p. m., after marching eight miles, where the battery now lies.

Capt. B. D. Paddock had command of the battery up to the evening of the 26th of August, and as I had a section in charge most of the time on the front line, I am not posted in regard to the movements of the battery, for I did not keep any record of its maneuvering before the evening of the 26th of August, 1864.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

M. M. MILLER,
Lieutenant, Commanding Battery F.

Capt. J. C. SHIELDS,
Chief of Artillery, Second Division, 23d Army Corps.

No. 350.

Reports of Capt. Joseph C. Shields, Nineteenth Ohio Battery.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH OHIO BATTERY,
In the Field, May 21, 1864.

SIR : I have the honor herewith to make the following report concerning the marches and engagements of the Nineteenth Ohio Battery since May 7, 1864 :

May 7, 5 a. m., marched nine miles in the direction of Rocky Face Ridge ; camped for the night. May 8, 7.30 a. m., moved up to the foot of the ridge, where we remained during the day ; 6 p. m., moved west of the ridge, went into camp for the night. May 9, 10 a. m., moved round into the valley east side of Rocky Face Ridge, advanced slowly until 12 m., when we took position 1,200 yards from the enemy's works, and opened fire on them and in a short time silenced their guns ; at 7 p. m. all was quiet except the skirmishers. May 10, 8 a. m., our lines commenced falling back slowly; after the lines had fallen back almost to a right angle to their former position the battery was ordered into camp ; about 10 o'clock an alarm was given that the enemy was advancing, when we again took position on the northeast point of Rocky Face Ridge, where we remained for two or three hours, and were again ordered into camp, where we remained till the morning of the 12th. 8 a. m., started on our march in the direction of Snake Creek Gap, marched ten miles, and camped for the night on the Claybourn farm. May 13, 1 a. m., got ready to march, but did not move until daylight, passed through

Snake Creek Gap at 2 p. m., a distance of nine miles, went into battery on top of a ridge; remained till 4.30 p. m., when our lines advanced, we marching in line in the rear until we reached the Dalton road, a distance of one mile and a half, where we remained during the night. May 14, — a. m., lines commenced advancing through an open field; advanced through a skirt of woods and encountered the enemy; 2 p. m., battery was ordered to the front and went into battery on top of a hill near Resaca in rear of the Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps. Opened fire on the enemy and drove them from their works, afterward shelling the woods until dark. Lost 2 horses during the engagement. None of my men killed or wounded. Ammunition expended, 188 rounds. Ceased firing about 7 p. m., but remained in position till the morning of May 15, when we were relieved by the batteries of the First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps; 12 m., moved with the division in the direction of Tilton to re-enforce the Twentieth Army Corps, but the enemy fell back and we bivouacked for the night. May 16, 1 p. m., left camp, marched ten miles, crossed the Connesauga River, went into camp at 9 p. m. May 17, 4 a. m., marched to the Coosawattee River, crossed over, remained till 7 p. m., when we were ordered to move; halted at 3 a. m. morning of the 18th, after marching a distance of about eight miles; 8.30 a. m., marched about fifteen miles. May 19, 5 a. m., marched eight miles and went into camp. May 20, 6.30 a. m., moved out slowly on the road, passed through Cassville at 8 a. m., marching four miles south, driving the enemy before us; 8 p. m., went into camp near Pettit's Creek.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

J. C. SHIELDS,
Captain Nineteenth Ohio Battery.

Brig. Gen. M. S. HASCALL,
Comdg. Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps.

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HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH OHIO BATTERY,
Decatur, Ga., September 9, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following history of the Nineteenth Ohio Battery from June 1, 1864, to the present date:

June 1, 7 p. m., moved two miles and went into camp. June 2, 7 a. m., moved half a mile; 4 p. m., moved to the extreme left and went into camp. June 3, moved into position, 500 yards from enemy's works. June 4, 11 a. m., took position in rebel works; fired six rounds by order of Major-General Sherman. June 5 and 6, nothing done. June 7, moved two miles and went into camp. June 8, nothing transpired. June 9, went on reconnaissance; went three miles and found the enemy in works; returned at 5 p. m. June 10, 6 a. m., moved four miles; took position in front of the enemy's works; fired two rounds. June 11, remained in position; fired forty-three rounds. June 12, moved farther to the left and fired fourteen rounds: 1 man wounded. June 13 and 14, all quiet. June 15, fired 159 rounds; shelled the enemy and drove them from their works. June 16, 9 a. m., moved one mile. June 17, 1 p. m., moved three miles and went into camp. June 18, remained in camp. June 19, 2 p. m., moved three miles. June 20, remained in camp; drew thirty-three horses. June 21, remained in camp. June 22, 10 a. m., moved four miles and took position in an open field; the enemy

drove in our pickets, but were repulsed with heavy loss; fired 167 rounds. June 23, moved half a mile and 300 yards from the rebel works. June 24 and 25, all quiet. June 26, moved fifty yards to the front and built works. June 27, 6 a. m., opened fire and fired all day at intervals; fired 588 rounds; 2 men wounded. June 28, all quiet. June 29, no firing; 2 men wounded and 1 killed by sharpshooters. June 30, all quiet.

July 1, 6 a. m., moved four miles; went into position. Remained in position during the 2d and 3d. July 4, moved back into camp. July 5, moved one mile. July 6, 6 a. m., moved to the railroad and went into camp, where we remained until the 8th, at 4 a. m., when we moved six or seven miles to the Chattahoochee River, and took position on the bank and fired six rounds to cover the crossing of our troops. July 9, crossed the river and went into camp. July 10, moved into position on top of a high hill near Powers' Ferry, where we remained until the 12th, when we moved back to the river and went into camp. July 13, all quiet. July 14, moved two miles and went into camp. July 15, put two pieces in position, where we remained until the 17th, when we marched four miles and went into position. July 18, marched to Peach Tree Creek. July 19, 5 a. m., moved toward Decatur; put two pieces on the skirmish line and shelled the enemy and drove them into the town, when we again shelled them and the town and drove them from the place; we then went into camp for the night. July 20, 5 a. m., moved four miles toward Atlanta and went into camp for the night. July 21, all quiet. July 22, moved in front of Atlanta; put one gun into position in the road; fired twenty-three rounds; afterward moved on the line, built works, and fired 187 rounds into Atlanta; one gun disabled, but was put in repair immediately. July 23, fired at intervals of fifteen minutes during the day; fired thirty-nine rounds. July 24, Sunday, all quiet. July 25, fired twenty-four rounds. July 26, no firing. July 27, fired 111 rounds. July 28, fired 128 rounds. July 29, fired forty-seven rounds. July 30 and 31, no firing.

August 1, fired forty-nine rounds; moved at 7 p. m.; marched three miles and bivouacked for the night. August 2, marched seven miles toward the right and stopped for the night. August 3, 1 p. m., went into position on the bank of Big Peach Tree Creek. August 4, crossed the creek and took position, and built works under the fire of the enemy's artillery; fired eighty-nine rounds and silenced the enemy's guns. August 5, 1 man wounded. August 6, moved back into camp, where we remained until 1 p. m. of the 7th, when we marched two and a half miles and went into camp. August 8, 11 a. m., took one section out in front of the skirmish line to shell the woods in front of Colonel Strickland's brigade. 9th, moved the other two pieces up and built works, where we remained until 5 p. m. of the 18th; during that time fired sixty-eight rounds; moved one mile and a half into an open field on the extreme right of the Second Division. August 19, took one piece about 800 yards in front of the line and opened fire on the enemy's works; drew their fire from six different works; fired twenty-four rounds and retired to our works; 3 p. m., the enemy blew up one of our limbers by striking it with a shell; 1 man wounded. August 20, nothing transpired. August 21, moved back into camp, where we lay until the morning of the 28th, when we moved one mile and took position; no enemy in sight; 5 p. m., moved three miles and took position. August 29,

moved two miles and went into park for the night. August 30, marched five miles; put the guns in position; built no works. August 31, marched seven miles and took possession of the rebel works.

September 1, marched eight miles along the Macon railroad and went into camp. September 2, 6 a. m., moved five miles; went into camp in rear of the Fourth Army Corps, where we remained until 2 p. m. of the 5th, when we started back for Decatur, where we arrived on the 8th at 2 p. m., and where we still remain.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

J. C. SHIELDS,
Captain Nineteenth Ohio Battery.

Capt. EDMUND R. KERSTETTER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Div., 23d Army Corps.

No. 351.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Jacob D. Cox, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Isham's Ford, Ga., July 9, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements and operations of this division for the period reaching from May 7 to May 16 last:

On the 7th of May, in accordance with orders received from corps headquarters, the division (then consisting of two brigades, the First commanded by Col. J. W. Reilly, One hundred and fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and the Second by Brig. Gen. M. D. Manson), marched from camp near Red Clay, on the Georgia and Tennessee State line, taking the Catoosa Springs road to Ellidge's Mill, and thence southerly to the Ringgold and Varnell's Station road at Doctor Lee's house, this division having the advance of the corps, and at Doctor Lee's relieving Newton's division, of the Fourth Corps, which moved toward Tunnel Hill Station. We took position on the ridge running nearly north and south, facing southeasterly, covering the Varnell's Station road and the cross-roads leading to Ellidge's Mill and other points in rear, Reilly's brigade on the right, Manson's on the left. One regiment from Reilly's (the One hundreth Ohio, Colonel Slevin commanding) was sent forward on the Varnell's Station road to the gap beyond Kincannon's Cross-Roads to support the cavalry of Brigadier-General McCook. May 8, Reilly's brigade marched east to Kincannon's Cross-Roads, and thence south one mile to Huffacre's (see accompanying map), Manson's brigade taking position at Kincannon's, upon the northern continuation of Rocky Face Ridge, and the whole division being upon the left of the other divisions of the corps and upon the extreme left of the army. May 9, advanced southeasterly to Burke's, on the Varnell's Station and Dalton road, and formed the division in line across the ridge, immediately east of Rocky Face, the right connecting with Judah's division in the valley west of us, and the left, somewhat refused, covering the Dalton road, the front being covered with a heavy line of skirmishers. The division advanced, keeping pace with Judah's division and preserving the

alignment upon it until the two divisions were swung forward at right angles to Rocky Face, and connecting with troops of the Fourth Corps immediately in front of the enemy's works, which extended across Rocky Face Ridge and the valleys and ridges east of it to Potato Hill. The whole march along the ridge in line was a difficult one from the nature of the ground, the formation being a rough, sharp, and very rocky backbone, with deep ravines cutting down to right and left, and the whole covered with timber and a very dense undergrowth. The enemy's skirmishers were driven back nearly the whole distance, a lively running fight being kept up. About the middle of the afternoon I received orders to make a demonstration with one regiment upon the works in my front, in order to assist an assault to be made by other troops on my right upon the enemy's position on the crest of Rocky Face. The One hundredth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of Reilly's brigade (which had the right of the division), was ordered forward and pushed vigorously up to short musket-range of the fortifications in our front, driving the rebel skirmishers into the works, which were found to consist of a strong line of field fortifications for batteries on the higher points of ground, connected by a curtain of infantry trenches. The advanced position thus taken was maintained under a very rapid fire of musketry and some artillery until about 8 p. m., when the regiment was withdrawn and the skirmish line re-established nearly in the former position. Occasional efforts were made by the enemy to drive back our left by artillery fire from Potato Hill, and a bickering skirmish fight was kept up along the whole line throughout the day. May 10, at 8 a. m. orders were received to retire in line along the ridge we marched over in advance yesterday, then change front to the rear on right battalion, and go into position on the northern prolongation of Rocky Face, fronting eastward, allowing room for Hovey's division, which had been in reserve, to encamp in line between this division and that of General Judah, whose left rested near Harris' house. The movement was made by the brigades with very satisfactory precision, although it was closely followed by the enemy's cavalry, who kept up an almost uninterrupted fight with our skirmish line, which covered the rear in the movement. May 12, marched at 5 a. m. through Tunnel Hill Station to a point three miles north of Villanow on the road to Snake Creek Gap, making a considerable detour to the right to avoid the trains of the Army of the Cumberland. May 13, marched at 1 a. m. to Snake Creek Gap through the fortifications of the Army of the Tennessee and into position across the Rome and Dalton road northeast of the mouth of the gap, Reilly's brigade resting its left on lower part of the ridge, and Manson's continuing the line to the right across the road, and later in the day connecting with Judah's division, which took position on my right. Early in the afternoon Manson's brigade was sent forward on a reconnaissance, and reached Martin's Store, on the Dalton road where it branches, the right fork going to Tilton. He then learned that a division of the enemy's infantry had but an hour before left that position, moving toward Resaca. About 3 o'clock the division moved forward to take position in line with the rest of the army nearly along the Calhoun road. In making this movement the whole line swung so far to the right (making nearly a perpendicular change of front) that it was impossible to let the left of this division rest upon the ridge or near it, in accordance with orders, and yet continue the connection of brigades, and on my

reporting this fact to the general commanding I received orders to leave Reilly's brigade upon the Rome and Dalton road, covering it and the flank of the rest of the command, in rear of which it rested in echelon during the night. One regiment of Manson's brigade (the Sixty-fifth Indiana Volunteers) was placed as an outpost near Martin's Store, where it remained until relieved by the Fourth Corps on the next day, when it rejoined the brigade, though too late for any active part in the engagement. May 14, about 8 a. m. the line advanced by right of companies to the front, with orders to move northeasterly, but keeping connection on the right and dressing accordingly. As the given direction was nearly that of the Rome and Dalton road, I ordered Reilly's brigade to move into position by marching up that road one mile, and thence by the right flank into line upon the left of Manson's brigade. The movement of the line as it felt forward for the enemy's positions, which were found across Camp Creek, continued to oblique to the right, causing the left wing to move over much larger space than the rest of the command and opening an increasing gap between the principal line and Reilly, who found himself nearly two miles from the position he was to assume in the line when the army halted on the west side of the valley in which Camp Creek runs. No time was lost by him in pressing forward, marching as rapidly as the dense thicket and broken country would permit, and his brigade came into line about an hour after Manson's had halted in position. After the formation of the line the command remained halted about an hour, waiting for the approach of the Fourth Corps from Dallas [Dalton], and at 11 o'clock, rapid skirmish firing being heard on the left front, by direction from corps headquarters, I ordered Colonel Reilly to send a regiment from his brigade to reconnoiter to the left and front and ascertain whether communication could be opened with the force, supposed to be Wood's division, Fourth Corps. At 11.30 the Eighth Tennessee Infantry, which had been sent by Colonel Reilly, returned, reporting the troops of the Fourth Corps within supporting distance, and upon the Tilton road. I thereupon received orders to advance my line and attack the enemy in his position upon the east side of Camp Creek, being informed that Judah's division would advance simultaneously on my right. The position from which we moved was the line of hills forming the west bank of Camp Creek, which was there divided into several branches. Each brigade was formed in two lines, Reilly's, on the left, having the Sixteenth Kentucky, One hundred and twelfth Illinois, and One hundredth Ohio Infantry in first line and the Eighth Tennessee and One hundred and fourth Ohio in the second line, Manson's having the Fifth Tennessee and Twenty-fourth Kentucky in the first line and the Sixty-third Indiana and One hundred and third Ohio in the second line. The skirmish line of the division already occupied the edge of the wooded land across the open valley, some 200 yards wide, immediately in our front, when the command to advance was given and the whole division moved steadily forward, the enemy opening immediately with artillery from batteries in position down the valley on our right, and which had an oblique fire upon our lines as we passed through the low ground. After crossing the open we passed over several wooded ridges in succession, and through a deep though narrow channel of the creek, which, with its perpendicular sides, skirted by a tangled thicket, became a serious obstacle to the advancing troops. The lines were quickly reformed after passing the brook and again

moved forward, steadily driving the enemy's skirmishers backward toward their works. These skirmishers were so strongly re-enforced that they were only to be driven back by the main line of our troops, who advanced, making an occasional momentary halt to deliver their fire. The ridges between the branches of the creek radiated from points where the branches joined the stream, and our left was constantly thrown forward as we advanced, thus continuing the change of front to the right, which had marked the movement of the whole line in the morning, and gradually enveloping the enemy's position toward Resaca.

Upon approaching the foot of the ridge on which the enemy's first line of infantry trenches was dug, the Fifth Tennessee had, by the wheeling movement, fallen a little to the rear of the Twenty-fourth Kentucky, which moved by the left flank into the protection of a ravine to get somewhat out of the range of a heavy enfilading fire of artillery from the enemy's batteries down the valley. The Sixty-third Indiana, continuing its movement, came up abreast of the Twenty-fourth Kentucky and on its right, the One hundred and third Ohio and the Fifth Tennessee thus forming the second line of the new formation rendered necessary by the nature of the ground, and the fact (then discovered) that Judah's division had not succeeded in crossing Camp Creek on our right. Reilly's brigade, having the greater curve to traverse, was a little in rear on the left, but preserving well its original formation. A short halt was made, bayonets were fixed, and the whole command charged the hill and carried the line of rifle-pits on the crest, driving the enemy back upon a second line some 250 yards from the first on our left, but approaching much nearer on our right. The first line of the Second Brigade was first in entering the works, but these were almost instantly entered by the First Brigade also farther to the left. The enemy immediately opened with both artillery and musketry from their second line, which extended far beyond both flanks of the division, and no troops being as yet in position on either our right or left, the division was halted, the Second Brigade (Manson's) occupying the enemy's works with their first line, and the First Brigade (Reilly's) occupying them with the second line, advancing the first line to the protection of a small intervening ridge between them and the new line occupied by the rebels, from which they were able to silence with their rifles a battery which was playing destructively upon the Second Brigade. No artillery had been able to accompany the division in its advance to attack, the broken nature of the ground and the physical obstacles of the creeks and thickets entirely preventing. The batteries of the division (Battery D, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Artillery, and the Fifteenth Independent Indiana Battery) were put in position on the west side of Camp Creek, under charge of Major Wells, chief of artillery for the division, and used occasionally from that side of the creek, as opportunity offered during the day. Farther advance being entirely impracticable till supports should come up on right and left, the command was ordered to screen itself from fire as much as possible, especially on the extreme right, which, from its greater proximity to the enemy's second line of works and its exposure to artillery fire from his batteries in position on its flank down the valley, suffered very severely. About 1.30 p. m., Colonel Reilly reporting an appearance of a movement toward our left from the enemy's works, he was ordered to place the Eighth Tennessee in

the first line, refusing its left so as to cover the flank of the brigade, and hold it there till supports should come up. Shortly after General Manson reported the ammunition of his first line to be nearly exhausted, and was ordered to relieve the first line by the second, which was done. The continuous heavy fire of the enemy caused, however, a considerable loss in both the One hundred and third Ohio and Fifth Tennessee while advancing to their position. An hour later I reported the ammunition of the whole division as being almost exhausted, and it being impossible to get wagons forward to the lines held by the command, I was notified that we would be relieved by the Fourth Corps and withdrawn temporarily to enable us to replenish the cartridge-boxes. A little after 3 p. m. General Harker's brigade, of Stanley's division, Fourth Corps, advanced under a galling fire of all arms to relieve the Second Brigade, and while preparing to effect the change Brigadier-General Manson was severely injured by concussion of a shell exploding near him, and was carried off the field. General Harker was also slightly hurt in the leg at same time, but remained with his command and completed the movement. I ordered Colonel Hurt, Twenty-fourth Kentucky, to assume command of the brigade, and to form it in column of divisions on the ridge in rear of Reilly's brigade, and hold it in that position until that brigade also should be relieved. The division of General Stanley, which had formed on our right, not extending far enough to the left to relieve Reilly also, he was obliged to hold his position until 6 o'clock, his men being ordered to reserve a few rounds of ammunition at all hazards for an emergency, and the Second Brigade being ordered to support him with their bayonets if he should be attacked. About 6 o'clock Reilly was relieved by General Willich's brigade, of Wood's division, Fourth Corps, and the whole division was moved a short distance to the rear to the edge of the open ground on the east side of Camp Creek, where the ordnance train was able to reach the troops. It was now nearly dark, and the division bivouacked for the night. During the movements of the day the division, in swinging round to the right, had described a quadrant of a circle, and starting in a northeasterly direction finally occupied a position facing southeasterly, our left flank reaching toward the Connesauga River. For a statement of the losses of this day reference is made to the table appended to this report. Col. Thomas J. Henderson, One hundred and twelfth Illinois; Captain Wright, of same regiment; Captain Pumpelly, of Sixteenth Kentucky, and Lieutenant Laurie, of same regiment, were wounded in the First Brigade, the last-named mortally. In the Second Brigade, Maj. James E. Patterson and First Lieutenant Swank, of Sixty-third Indiana, and Captains Hutchinson and Philpot, the two senior officers present in the One hundred and third Ohio, were killed; Captains Carey and Hedges and First Lieutenants Nelson and McIntire, of the Twenty-fourth Kentucky, were wounded, as were also 5 officers of the Fifth Tennessee Regiment, whose names have not yet been officially reported. The detailed reports of the dead and wounded have already been forwarded through the medical department both of officers and enlisted men.

At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 15th orders were received to move the division to the left to support a movement of the Twentieth Corps, which had taken position on the Resaca and Tilton road about a mile northwest of Wood-shed. The command imme-

diately marched to the point designated and relieved the division of General Williams, of the Twentieth Corps, and part of that of General Geary, and commenced building breast-works along a ridge extending nearly north and south between the road above mentioned and the railroad, covering the extreme left flank of the army, which was now facing due south. The position taken was occupied till about 3 p. m., when the command was moved forward and placed in reserve to the remainder of the corps upon the road leading from the Tilton road to Wood-shed and upon ground gained by the Twentieth Corps in their advance of the afternoon. The division was not under fire during this day, and in the night the enemy evacuated Resaca.

To Brigadier-General Manson, who is still suffering from the injuries received in the battle of the 14th, and to Colonel Reilly, commanding First Brigade, I owe special mention for the faithful and gallant discharge of duty.

For the mention of those whose conduct was honorably conspicuous in the brigades, I respectfully refer to the reports of the brigade commanders.

Capt. E. D. Saunders, assistant adjutant-general upon my staff (who has since been killed in action), displayed the most heroic gallantry, and I feel that I may specially mention him without invidious distinction among the members of the staff, all of whom were active and faithful in the performance of their duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Ohio.

Table of losses.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Prior to Resaca:				
First Brigade	3	6		9
Second Brigade	2	13	1	16
Total	5	19	1	25
At Resaca:				
First Brigade	12	133	9	154
Second Brigade	49	334		383
Aggregate	66	486	10	562

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HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS.
Isham's Ford, on Chattahoochee, July 15, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following condensed report of the movements of this division from May 16 to July 8, inclusive, referring for more full particulars to the reports of the brigade commanders filed herewith:

May 16, marched from Resaca, forded the Connesauga River at Hogan's Ford, about two miles below Tilton, thence took the road to Field's Mill, where the command crossed the Coosawattee by ferry and foot bridge on the 17th in rear of the Twentieth Corps and marched to Big Spring, which we reached at 2 a. m. of the 18th, and

took the road again at 5 a. m., proceeding by the Adairsville road to McDow's; thence, on 19th, toward Cassville, crossing Two-Run Creek, and driving back the cavalry of the enemy who there opposed our advance. About 4 p. m. we formed line of battle, connecting with Twentieth Corps on our right, and advanced to a point about a mile northeast of Cassville, partially turning the intrenchments of the enemy at the latter place. The division was in the advance of the corps during the last day's movement, as also during the 20th, when, the enemy having evacuated Cassville, we moved upon Cartersville. The opposition of the enemy's rear guard was stubborn. The division was obliged to advance in line the whole distance, Reilly's brigade on the left of the road, and the Second Brigade (Colonel Hurt commanding) on the right, the other divisions of the corps following in column. The rebels were pushed through Cartersville and crossed the Etowah, burning the railroad bridge. May 21, the Second Brigade made a reconnaissance to the wagon bridge three miles below Cartersville and drove a force of the enemy's cavalry across it, they burning the bridge in their retreat. May 22, the First Brigade (Reilly's) sent to destroy the Etowah Mills and the Second Brigade (Col. J. S. Casement, One hundred and third Ohio, being in command, relieving Colonel Hurt by seniority) to destroy in like manner the Etowah Iron Works; both commands entirely successful in accomplishing their work. May 23, march to Milam's Bridge, which had been burnt by rebels. Two pontoon bridges are thrown over the river; the Twentieth Corps crosses, and we follow next morning in rear of Hascall's division; cross Raccoon Creek and move up Richland Creek to Sly's Mill, at fork of Acworth and Burnt Hickory roads. May 25, move at 5 p. m. through Burnt Hickory on the Dallas road, but the command was unable to reach the Pumpkin Vine Creek, the roads being blocked with the Twentieth Corps trains. The men went into bivouac at midnight in a severe rainstorm, and march again at 1 a. m. on the 26th; cross the Pumpkin Vine at Owen's Mill. The general commanding the corps being temporarily disabled by sickness, the Second Division (Hascall's) was ordered to report to me, and I reported the two divisions to General Sherman in person near New Hope Church, on Dallas road, at 4 a. m. At 8 a. m., by order from General Sherman, the two divisions were formed, the Second on the left and the Third on the right, near the house of Widow Brown (see photographic army map of June 2, 1864), and marched in line through a densely wooded and rough tract of land to the edge of the open ground west of Little Pumpkin Vine Creek. There formed on left of the Fourth Corps and extreme left of the army, and again advanced simultaneously with the Fourth Corps across Little Pumpkin Vine at Brown's Sawmill and upon the ridge beyond, covering the Dallas and Allatoona road. The two divisions were then intrenched in line with the remainder of the army, the Second Division being refused so that its left crossed the road from the saw-mill to Allatoona. May 27, McLean's brigade, of Second Division, is ordered to support a movement made by Major-General Howard around our left and toward the east, and both divisions are swung forward as Howard advances, keeping pace with him, and changing front to the right until the left crosses the road leading into the Dallas and Marietta road and faces nearly due south. Howard's command being too far separated on the left to make connection of lines, McLean's brigade is left in the interval within supporting distance of either, and con-

nection of outposts and pickets established and the lines intrenched in the new position. May 28, the major-general commanding, being partially recovered, resumed command of the corps. The division remained in the same position until 2d of June, the lines being in close proximity to those of the enemy, and a constant and galling skirmish fire being kept up incessantly on both sides, with occasional reconnaissances by advancing strongly re-enforced skirmish lines from either side, causing frequent alarms both by night and by day. A considerable loss was suffered by the command during these days, as will be seen by reference to the lists of casualties forwarded herewith.

June 2, the division marched up the Allatoona road to Sanford's (see photographic map above referred to), and thence due east to Allatoona Creek, Hascall's division connecting on the left, but a considerable interval occurring between us and Hovey's division on the right. The advance, after leaving the Allatoona road, was sharply contested by the enemy's cavalry (dismounted), who were found to be strongly intrenched also at the crossing of the Burnt Hickory with the Dallas and Acworth road on the ridge east of Allatoona Creek. Approaching the open ground near the creek, the enemy opened upon our line with artillery from their works, and the skirmishers being unable to push them farther back, our whole line was ordered to advance, the First Brigade being on the left and the Second on the right. The charge was briskly made, the enemy driven into his works, and a lodgment effected on the rising ground within 150 yards of the rebel intrenchments. The Second Division at this time was in rear of my left in echelon and at the edge of the open ground on the west side of Allatoona Creek, and General Hascall, at my request, promptly moved his line forward to my support, swinging his left still farther forward and nearer to the enemy's works, in hope of taking them in flank. He secured a lodgment also at Foster's house, and, farther advance being found impracticable, the line was hastily intrenched and the position made firm. The advance had been impeded by the dense undergrowth of young pines, characteristic of the forests of this region, which made it oftentimes impossible to see a single rod in any direction, and during the afternoon a very heavy thunder-storm soaked the foliage and swelled all the streams so as to add very seriously to the difficulties of the movement. Under all the circumstances the advance was creditable to the courage and perseverance of the troops. June 3, the movement of Hovey's division to the left and front of Hascall turned the enemy's flank, and they evacuated their works in our front and we occupied them. The army for several days continued a movement around us to the left, resulting in the division becoming on the 6th the extreme right flank of the whole. On the 4th the First Tennessee Regiment and Eleventh and Twelfth Kentucky (all infantry) were assigned to the division, and the Sixty-fifth Illinois also rejoined from veteran furlough. A new brigade, composed of the three regiments first named and the Fifth Tennessee (transferred from Second Brigade), was formed by order from corps headquarters, and Brig. Gen. N. C. McLean transferred from Second Division to command it. Colonel Cameron, of Sixty-fifth Illinois, as senior officer, is assigned to command of Second Brigade. June 9, Barter's brigade, of Hovey's division, reported to me by order from army headquarters, that division being temporarily broken up.

The whole division moved on the Acworth road two miles to the Sandtown road, thence south to Kemp's Mill, near which the enemy was found in position. McLean's brigade connects with Hascall's division on the right, Barter and Reilly continue the line to the left, Cameron being placed in reserve on the left, near the Twentieth Corps position. The position of the whole command intrenched, and skirmishing continuous along the line. June 15, in accordance with orders from corps headquarters, I advanced Cameron's brigade between Reilly's and Barter's, through an interval, supporting the advance by the fire of the artillery—Cockerill's (Ohio) and Harvey's (Indiana) batteries—at Reilly's right. The enemy's position in our front, a strong line of rifle-pits flanked by batteries, was carried with small loss, and the whole division advanced and occupied the same, the enemy retreating to a line crossing the Sandtown road near Hardshell Church. The Twentieth Corps, coming up on our left, pass forward and attack the new position of the rebels, but without success. Cameron's brigade is advanced to support the right of Butterfield's division, Twentieth Corps, and the One hundred and fourth Ohio Regiment, of Reilly's brigade, is put in position and intrenched so as to cover the immediate right of Butterfield, Cameron's brigade being in echelon on the right. June 16, Cameron's brigade ordered to advance in concert with a brigade of Hascall's division, entering the re-entrant angle of the enemy's works between Hardshell Church and Lost Mountain. Their advance is resisted by a heavy skirmish line, but is steadily pushed forward to a position threatening to enfilade the enemy's intrenchments at the church. Barter's brigade is put in, toward evening, on the left of Cameron, and Cockerill's and Harvey's batteries put into position, and the whole intrenched. The rebels opened with their artillery, to which ours responded, and the fire was continued until dark. June 17, the enemy evacuated their works during the night. The division was ordered forward on Sandtown road, Reilly's brigade in advance, supported by Cameron's, Barter's and Byrd's in reserve. (General McLean relieved this day at his own request, and Colonel Byrd, First Tennessee Infantry, assumed command of the brigade by seniority). The enemy's cavalry rear guard was pushed back with lively skirmishing to the forks of the Marietta and Sandtown roads, near Darby's, where the left of the enemy was found in a strong position behind Mud Creek: Cockerill's battery (D, of the First Ohio Regiment), supported by Reilly's and Cameron's brigades, opened upon them from a hill on the left of the road, and a fierce artillery fight was kept up for two hours. Reilly and Cameron intrenched their position facing Mud Creek, Barter was put in on the right of Cameron, Byrd's brigade being held in reserve and Hascall's division being in reserve on my right. The Twentieth Corps connected on the left, and established and opened two batteries on the enemy's position in our front. A very heavy rain, lasting through the next day, prevented further movements, and the rebels evacuated the works in the night of the 18th. June 19, the division advanced on the Sandtown road to Noyes' Creek, which is found to be impassable from the rise of water. The enemy's cavalry are found in position on the opposite bank, and a brisk skirmish and artillery fight is kept up during the day between them and Cameron's brigade, which was in the advance. June 20, Cameron succeeded in getting over a party by surprise, and repaired the bridge so as to enable his brigade to cross, driving the enemy

from the banks above Noyes' Creek and intrenching a bridge-head on the hill overlooking the stream. June 21, the Twelfth Kentucky Infantry and a section of Cockerill's battery sent to support Stoneman's cavalry on our right, who were reported hard pressed on the Powder Springs road. June 22, the division moved to the junction of Sandtown road with the Powder Springs and Marietta road at Cheney's. Reilly's brigade in advance; the enemy's cavalry driven back after a sharp resistance. The division intrenched the position, but at 4 p. m. I received orders to move three brigades and two batteries up the Marietta road to take position on right of General Hascall, who had moved out behind us from Noyes' Creek to the forks of the Marietta road near Kolb's, connecting with Twentieth Corps, and who was threatened with an attack of the enemy in force. Reilly's brigade and Twenty-third Indiana Battery (Myers') left at Cheney's, and the remainder of the command moved and put in position as ordered, and a new line immediately intrenched there, Cameron's brigade connecting with right of Hascall's division and Barter's and Byrd's brigades successively put in on the right of this. June 26, Reilly's brigade ordered forward and find the enemy's dismounted cavalry and artillery occupying a strong position across Olley's Creek on the Sandtown road, when he makes a forced reconnaissance of their position. Byrd's brigade ordered over Olley's Creek to the ridge between it and the Nickajack, about a mile above the position of Reilly. He gains the ridge after a slight skirmish, and intrenches a position there. June 27, Cameron's brigade crosses Olley's Creek at daybreak at the crossing used by Byrd, and is ordered to push down along the ridge and turn the enemy's position in front of Reilly, who is also ordered to attack upon the approach of Cameron. The combined movement of the two brigades dislodged the enemy, who hastily retreated on the Sandtown road, and the two brigades were pushed forward to a point two miles from Cheney's, at Lynch's, commanding the Marietta and Sandtown road, which near there comes in from the left. The new position was immediately intrenched strongly, and a continuous picket-line established from the extreme right, connecting with Byrd's brigade, and thence across the valley of Olley's Creek along Barter's front to the right of Hascall's division, a distance of three miles. Crittenden's brigade of dismounted cavalry, consisting of Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry and Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry, this day reported to me under orders from corps headquarters.

July 1, Hascall's division moved to my right, taking position at Moss' house, on Powder Springs and Ruff's Station road, and I moved forward Cameron's brigade to his left, on the Marietta and Sandtown road, in accordance with orders; Barter's brigade is moved to Cheney's, where Crittenden's is also. July 5, division moved out on Ruff's Station road to Moss', the roads being too fully occupied with troops of the Armies of the Cumberland and Tennessee to allow farther movement. 6th, move to Smyrna Camp-Ground, on railroad, and encamp on northeast side of the railroad. 7th, moved two miles toward Rottenwood Creek and encamped. July 8, in accordance with orders received during the night, the division moved at 4 a. m., taking the road to the paper-mill near the mouth of Soap Creek. On reaching the creek the paper-mill and bridge were found burned, and the creek, being in a deep defile, very difficult of passage. Colonel Cameron was ordered to cross his brigade, part by clambering into

the bed of the creek and part by passing round the dam a few rods above the mill. He was further ordered, on getting a portion of his command over, to deploy skirmishers and occupy the crest of the wooded ridge facing the Chattahoochee River and the roads leading up the country. This being done, he was directed to reconnoiter for an old fish-dam, crossing the Chattahoochee half a mile above Soap Creek, and ascertain, if possible, without disclosing the presence of his force, whether the river was fordable at that point. The remainder of the division was massed behind the ridge skirting the river below Soap Creek, the crest being occupied by skirmishers. The whole command was ordered to preserve great silence, fires were forbidden, and every precaution taken to make a crossing of the river by surprise. I then proceeded in person to reconnoiter the opposite bank of the river from the ridge, and found it apparently held by a cavalry outpost of inconsiderable strength, with one piece of artillery placed to command Isham's Ford and Phillips' Ferry, both at the mouth of Soap Creek. Meanwhile, the major-general commanding having completed his own reconnaissance of the position, and the pontoon train and engineer battalion, commanded by Colonel Buell, as well as the division of General Hascall, having come up, I received orders to prepare for the crossing at 3.30 p. m. Colonel Cameron was ordered to select fifty men as an advanced guard to cross by fording at the fish-dam at the hour named, massing the brigade under cover of the woods as near the ford as possible and crossing the whole, except one regiment, by the same means, if the advanced guard obtained a foothold on the opposite shore and found the ford practicable. As soon as his command should thus be over, he was ordered to push down the river by the heights on the opposite side, attacking and driving off any force he might meet and cover the crossing of a portion of the command by the pontoon boats, after which the bridge was to be constructed under cover of the whole force so crossed. A detail of 500 men was made to assist in setting up the canvass pontoons, and Byrd's brigade was ordered to cross first. The Twelfth Kentucky, Lieutenant-Colonel Rousseau commanding, was ordered to cross in the first passage of the pontoons, covered by the other regiments of the brigade deployed on the river's edge at right and left of the ferry. Lieutenant-Colonel Rousseau was ordered to keep the boats well together, to permit no firing, but form his men quickly when he should reach the opposite bank, and instantly charge any force he might find in his front, and, if possible, seize the ridge above the river and form connection with Colonel Cameron. The hour for the pontoons to shove out from the creek, where they were set up and launched under cover of the wood, was fixed at 4 o'clock, so as to leave Colonel Cameron half an hour to get part of his command over at the fish-dam ford and favor the crossing of the boats by attracting the attention of the enemy in that direction. The brigade of Colonel Byrd, excepting Twelfth Kentucky, was deployed in the wood at the foot of the ridge above and below the creek, ready to advance rapidly across the open bottom land (a young corn-field) at the signal. I should not omit to notice the fact that the oarsmen for the pontoons were furnished by detail from General Hascall's division. At the time fixed, Colonel Cameron pushed his advance guard, consisting of a detachment of the One hundred and third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. J. S. Casement commanding, closely followed by the regiment,

across the river, the ford being found waist deep and very rocky, but not impracticable, though the water was quite swift. They met with no opposition, the enemy being taken completely by surprise. His whole brigade, except the Twenty-fourth Kentucky Volunteers, was crossed within the half hour and gained the ridge after exchanging only a few shots with the enemy's pickets, which fled. Promptly at 4 o'clock twenty-five pontoons, loaded with the Twelfth Kentucky, pulled down the creek and into the river, the troops deployed, advancing at the same time upon the run, and quickly occupying the bank of the river, which was fringed with bushes, opened a warm fire, and drove off the rebel skirmishers from the opposite bank to the hill above. The enemy opened with his single piece of artillery, which was, however, silenced by the simultaneous fire of a battery on the ridge on our side and of the infantry line along the river, the latter keeping up so well-directed a fire of rifles upon the piece that the cannoneers, after firing two shots and running the piece forward from cover to fire again, were driven from the gun without discharging it. In a very few minutes Colonel Rousseau's command was across the river and formed on the opposite bank. A line of skirmishers was deployed and instantly pushed up the hill, which was found to be so steep and difficult that it was with great labor that the men were able to mount it at all. They pushed forward, however, with the greatest enthusiasm, and the enemy, disconcerted by the sudden apparition of so large a force, fled, after firing a few shots, leaving their piece of artillery in our hands. In the charge up the hill three soldiers of the Twelfth Kentucky distinguished themselves by outstripping the line, dashing with the greatest gallantry at the position of the enemy in advance of their comrades and capturing the gun. Their names are James S. Vaught, corporal, and Charles F. Miller and Reuben J. Carter, privates, all of Company A of that regiment. Cameron's brigade reached the ridge above Isham's Ford at nearly the same moment as Rousseau's regiment. They were ordered immediately to intrench and hold the position at all hazards, should the enemy return in force to interrupt the crossing. The boats were kept running, ferrying over the remainder of Byrd's brigade, while a bridge was being laid with others. The whole of Byrd's and part of Barter's brigade were thus ferried over, and shortly after dusk the first pontoon bridge was complete and the remainder of the division immediately crossed and went into position, the brigades from left to right being arranged as follows, viz: Cameron's, Byrd's, Barter's, Reilly's. Crittenden's dismounted cavalry was held in reserve to guard the bridge and trains. The position occupied was a very strong one naturally, the ridge curving to right and left so as to form a very perfect cover to the bridge-head, and the whole was during the night strongly intrenched. The enemy made no effort to disturb us, no force approaching the position but reconnoitering parties of cavalry. The surprise was so complete that the enemy did us no damage in crossing, not a man being lost. A second pontoon bridge was laid during the night by Colonel Buell, and the crossing of the Chattahoochee was thus permanently secured.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Ohio.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Decatur, Ga., September 10, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this division since the crossing of the Chattahoochee River, July 8 last:

On the 9th of July the lines of my command were advanced to a ridge in front of that first occupied by me above Isham's Ford, and new works erected upon a very strong position extending substantially across the bend of the river from a mile above Isham's Ford to Powers' Ferry below. The brigades were intrenched from left to right in the following order: Crittenden's dismounted cavalry, Cameron's brigade, Byrd's, Barter's, and Reilly's brigades, and two brigades of the Second Division being ordered to report to me they were put in, Hobson's on the right of Reilly's, and Cooper's in reserve. On the 11th the whole of General Hascall's division crossed, and the two brigades above named reported again to him, the whole of that division going into position on my right. Two hundred men were this day detailed from this command to assist in building a trestle bridge over the river. The Fourth Corps having crossed the river and gone into position below us on the 12th and 13th, I received orders on the 14th to swing forward, pivoting on the left of my division, and keeping pace on the right with the Second Division, until a new line should be formed continuous with that of the Fourth Corps. This was immediately done, and new breast-works erected nearly upon the line of the road from the ford to Sandy Springs Church. On the 17th, in accordance with orders from corps headquarters, I left Crittenden's brigade of dismounted cavalry and the Twenty-third Indiana Battery in the interior works at Isham's Ford, and marched the remainder of the division to Sandy Springs Church, and thence on the Cross Keys road to Nancy's Creek, Reilly's brigade in advance. At the creek a considerable force of the enemy's cavalry was found in position and a lively skirmish took place, our advance driving the enemy and occupying with skirmishers the south bank of the creek and the ridge above it. The division encamped for the night on the north side of the creek, communicating on the left with the Army of the Tennessee, which came up abreast of us, and on the right with Hascall's division, which was about two miles distant, on the Sandy Creek and Buck Head road. July 18, the division marched in advance of the corps through Cross Keys to the old Peach Tree road at House's plantation, the enemy's cavalry falling back, skirmishing the whole distance. One regiment, the One hundred and twelfth Illinois Volunteers, was then sent south one mile to the forks of the Atlanta and Decatur roads, where later in the evening they were relieved by the Second Division, which passed our camp at House's after our arrival there. Reilly's brigade in advance this day. July 19, division marched at 5 a. m. in rear of the Second Division, taking the Decatur road until within a mile and a half of that town, when we filed to the right in rear of Hascall's division, taking the Atlanta road to Pea Vine Creek, on the north bank of which the division was encamped and intrenched, Cameron on left, Reilly on right, Barter and Byrd in reserve; the enemy's cavalry still in our front and skirmishing continually. 20th, the division moved forward toward Atlanta in advance of the corps, pushing in the enemy's cavalry, until we came upon the rebel infantry in position upon a ridge fronted by a small creek, three miles from Atlanta.

The enemy's position proved to be nearly parallel to the Atlanta road, and we developed by the left until the whole division was in position, Cameron on right, Reilly in center, Barter on left, and Byrd in reserve. A reconnaissance of a regiment of Barter's brigade was pushed out toward the Decatur and Atlanta road and opened communication with the Army of the Tennessee, which was advancing from Decatur. Every advance was fiercely contested by the enemy, and a warm skirmishing fight kept up throughout the day. Toward evening the Second Division passed from our right to our left to continue the line in that direction, relieving a portion of Barter's brigade, which was in position across the Atlanta road, and enabling them to form parallel to the road on a line continuous with the rest of the division. During the next day the works on both sides were strengthened, and a lively artillery fire opened from both sides, while a galling fire from the skirmish pits was also kept up. During the night the enemy evacuated the position in our front, and fell back to the fortifications immediately around the city of Atlanta. Next morning (Friday, 22d) we advance to within 1,200 yards of the enemy's works, and commence the erection of fortifications near the Howard house, on the Atlanta road, under a brisk artillery and skirmish fire. About noon, in obedience to orders to send a brigade back upon the road we had come, to protect trains endangered by the enemy's attack upon the left of the Army of the Tennessee, I dispatched Reilly's brigade to Pea Vine Creek, with orders to secure a position covering the trains and act as circumstances might make necessary for the protection of the rear and flank of the army. A little later, receiving orders to proceed with two brigades to cover the left flank of the Army of the Tennessee, I marched, with Cameron's and Barter's brigades and the Fifteenth Indiana Battery, by the Atlanta and Decatur road to a position one mile and a half from Decatur, and about one mile to the left of the Sixteenth Army Corps, reporting for orders to Major-General Logan, commanding the Army of the Tennessee (General McPherson having been killed in the morning). The brigades were ordered to intrench, Barter's on the left of the road, Cameron's on the right, and the battery in the center. About 4 o'clock General Dodge, commanding Sixteenth Corps, requested the assistance of a brigade, in view of an expected attack upon his left flank, and I immediately dispatched Barter's brigade to him, holding the road with Cameron's brigade and the battery. The enemy did not appear in any force on the Decatur road, and I held the position unmolested through the night. Meanwhile the enemy's cavalry had attacked and driven from Decatur Sprague's brigade, of the Sixteenth Corps, which retired northward a short distance on the Cross Keys road. At the request of Colonel Sprague, Colonel Reilly advanced his brigade in support, and the two brigades maintained the position on the first ridge north of the town, the enemy retiring upon the arrival of reenforcements to Colonel Sprague's assistance. Byrd's brigade had remained in position on the right of Hascall's division during the day, fortifying the line. About 5 p. m. the enemy made an assault upon the right of the Army of the Tennessee in front of the Howard house, and Cockerill's battery, of this division (Battery D, First Ohio Artillery), was moved from Byrd's line by command of the general commanding the Army of the Ohio, and was brought into action upon the ridge about 100 yards in front of the house mentioned, where it did good service in repelling the attack, causing

great execution in the enemy's ranks. At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 23d the two brigades on the left of the Army of the Tennessee were relieved, and I marched them back to the Howard house, in front of which they were put in position between the Army of the Tennessee and the Second Division of this corps. Byrd's brigade was also relieved on the right of General Hascall and put in with the other two, Byrd being on the right, Barter in center, and Cameron on left; Cockerill's (Battery D, First Ohio) and Harvey's (Fifteenth Indiana) batteries being put in works on a commanding spur in the center and within 1,000 yards of the enemy's guns in their fortifications before the city; Reilly's brigade remained in position on Pea Vine Creek. No change occurred in position until 26th, when the division prepared a new line of works in rear of their present one, in expectation of the transfer of the Army of the Tennessee from the left to the extreme right of the line. The new line begins at the left of the right brigade of Hascall's division, running in rear of the present one, refusing so as to protect the flank of the army along the road by which we advanced, the extreme left facing quite to the rear, and this part of the line occupying the old works of the enemy, which were in front of us on the 20th instant. At 6 p. m. Reilly's brigade is brought in from Pea Vine Creek and put in position in the new line near the left of it. At 7 a. m. of the 27th, the Army of the Tennessee having moved through our lines to the right, the three brigades, Cameron's, Barter's, and Byrd's, were successively withdrawn in the order named and placed in the same relative position in the new line, and a new picket-line extended quite around the new flank. July 28, Cameron's brigade made demonstration in front of our old position to favor movement of the Army of the Tennessee on the right; the demonstration kept up till evening, drawing a considerable force of the enemy to our left, and developing their lines along the front, driving in their skirmishers into their works, causing them to burn several large buildings near their lines, and to open a very rapid cannonade from their principal works. 29th, a demonstration made by Reilly's brigade still farther to the enemy's left, crossing the Decatur road about two miles from that place and going southward as far as Terry's Mill, which he burned. He developed works facing eastward as far as he went, and all apparently held in some force. Crittenden's dismounted cavalry brigade and the Twenty-third Indiana Battery, which reported yesterday from Isham's Ford, were put to-day in position on Reilly's left.

August 1, made night march toward right of the army, breaking camp at dark and moving in rear of the lines; bivouac in rear of the right of the Army of the Cumberland. At daybreak of the 2d continued the march to the left of the Army of the Tennessee and go into position on the north bank of Utoy Creek, fortifying the line overlooking the creek; this division in advance of the corps. August 4, crossed Utoy Creek with part of the division, Barter and Crittenden being left on the north side with the artillery; the other three brigades massed in rear of Hascall's division and the left of the Fourteenth Corps; ordered to move forward in conjunction with Baird's division, Fourteenth Corps, and endeavor to carry position in our front, but owing to some misunderstanding in the Fourteenth Corps General Baird's column did not move according to the programme and the movement of this division could not take place; a

reconnaissance by a strong skirmish line developing the enemy's line of works was, however, made. August 5, the division was moved to the right of the Fourteenth Corps and placed in reserve to support a reconnaissance by Johnson's division, of that corps; Barter's brigade brought over Utoy Creek, and the whole command (except Crittenden's brigade) placed in position late in the day upon continuation of the line of Davis' division, Fourteenth Corps, and built fortifications. The new position is upon a low wooded ridge separated from the Atlanta and Sandtown road by an open valley, in which one of the branches of Utoy Creek runs, the course of the valley being nearly north and south, and a higher wooded ridge on the east side, commanding both valley and road, is held in some force by the enemy. Byrd's brigade is on the left, Casement's (late Cameron's) in the center, and Barter's on the right, Reilly being in reserve. August 6, the skirmish line of the division was strengthened by a re-enforcement of 200 men, and the whole line placed in command of Lieutenant-Colonel Mottley, of the Eleventh Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, with orders to drive back the enemy's skirmishers, obtain a footing upon the east side of the valley, and develop the position and force of the enemy upon the ridge in our front. Brigadier-General Reilly was ordered to support the movement of the skirmish line with his brigade, and endeavor to reach the crest of the ridge at any point which the skirmish reconnaissance might show to be practicable. Colonel Casement's brigade was moved down to the edge of the open valley to support Reilly, and the whole division ordered to be in instant readiness to take advantage of any opportunity to break through the enemy's line and push any success Reilly might obtain. The skirmishers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Mottley, pushed gallantly across the open valley and succeeded in driving back the enemy from the front of their works opposite our right center, where some timber crossing the valley afforded some cover and concealment. At 10 o'clock, Reilly's brigade being in position on the west side of the valley, the One hundred and fourth Ohio Volunteers was ordered to support the skirmish line in a farther advance, and the enemy was driven within his works all along the ridge, except at the extreme left of our line. The force developed not appearing very formidable, Reilly's brigade was ordered to advance to the assault opposite the strip of timber before referred to. The attack was boldly made and the advance approached almost to the breast-works of the enemy, but the whole front of the works being covered to the depth of nearly 100 yards by an entanglement of the undergrowth, half cut off, bent down, and interlaced, the column was so delayed and the regularity of formation so interfered with, that the enemy had time to march strong reserves into the intrenchments (subsequently learned to be Bate's division, of Hardee's corps), and the fire became so destructive upon the assaulting force, whose impetus was checked by the causes stated, that they were forced to halt. The brigade held its ground, however, and the reconnaissance of the works to right and left was sufficiently extended to prove satisfactorily that a strong line of intrenchments extended along the ridge as far as the whole division front, covered everywhere with similar obstructions, and the breast-works having loop-holed head-logs for the protection of the force within. The facts being reported to the general commanding the Army of the Ohio, he ordered that, inasmuch as a movement by the

Second Division had found and partially turned the flank of the enemy's infantry defenses, no further assault should be made in front. A portion of Casement's brigade was ordered across the valley to cover the withdrawal of Reilly's brigade, which was then brought back, two regiments being left upon the east side of the valley, supporting a skirmish line and preventing any portion of the enemy's force from coming outside of the works. In this attack the Eighth Tennessee and One hundredth Ohio Infantry were particularly distinguished for gallantry, the former being temporarily under command of Major Jordan, of the One hundred and fourth Ohio, and the latter being led by its colonel, P. S. Slevin, who was severely wounded while charging at the head of his men. Lieutenant-Colonel Mottley, of the Eleventh Kentucky Infantry, who had command of the skirmish line, is also deserving of particular mention for gallant conduct. For particular mention of other officers who distinguished themselves, as well as for the list of the casualties (a little over 300 in number), reference is made to the reports of the brigade commanders forwarded herewith.

To avoid risk of confusion and mistake, I think it proper to mention here that the road running northwest of and nearly parallel to the Sandtown road, along which our fortifications were made on the 5th, is called in some of the reports the Lick Skillet road, although that name is given by citizens of the locality to an entirely different road north of the north fork of Utoy Creek and running upon the ridge between it and Proctor's Creek, near the battle-field of the 28th of July, in the engagement between the enemy and the Army of the Tennessee.

August 7, the enemy having evacuated the line of works in our front last night, the division occupied them, and swung forward, in conjunction with the Fourteenth Corps, establishing a new line along a road east of the Sandtown road and between it and the Campbellton and Atlanta road, facing a small branch of the principal south fork of Utoy and the mill-pond of Willis' Mill, the south fork of Utoy bending to the rear around our right and uniting with the branch crossed yesterday. The principal intrenched line of the enemy in front of East Point was found immediately in our front, distant about 300 yards on our left, and gradually refusing as it passed toward our right, when it was seen across the broad open valley crossing the Campbellton road and running southeasterly toward the West Point railroad. Our new line was immediately intrenched under a sharp fire from the enemy's skirmishers, who were in rifle-pits near the edge of the pond and stream covering the front. Casement's brigade occupied the right of the line, and the rest in order from right to left as follows, viz: Barter's, Reilly's, and Byrd's. The command remained in this position several days, during which several changes were made in its organization. The First Tennessee Volunteer Infantry being ordered home on expiration of their term of enlistment, and Colonel Barter, of the One hundred and twentieth Indiana, having resigned, the four infantry brigades were consolidated into three, as follows: First, commanded by Brig. Gen. James W. Reilly, consisting of One hundred and fourth Ohio, One hundredth Ohio, Eighth Tennessee, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Sixteenth Kentucky Infantry; Second, Col. John S. Casement, One hundred and third Ohio, commanding, consisting of One hundred and third Ohio, Sixty-fifth Indiana, One hundred and twenty-fourth Indiana, Sixty-fifth

Illinois, and Twenty-fourth Kentucky Infantry; Third, Col. T. J. Henderson, One hundred and twelfth Illinois, commanding, consisting of One hundred and twelfth Illinois, Sixty-third Indiana, One hundred and twentieth and One hundred and twenty-eighth Indiana, and Fifth Tennessee Infantry (the last detached at Marietta, Ga.). Owing to the sickness of Colonel Henderson, the Third Brigade, during the movements of the campaign included in this report, was commanded by Col. I. N. Stiles, of the Sixty-third Indiana Volunteers. August 12, the division made a reconnaissance to the right and front, Casement's brigade in advance, striking the Campbellton road on the right of the position of the Second Division. Following that road half a mile to the East Point road, and turning easterly upon that road (running on the ridge between the waters of Utoy and Camp Creeks) one mile to a lateral ridge immediately in front of the enemy's extreme left; the reconnaissance was opposed by the light troops of the enemy the whole distance, and was made to determine the location and connection of roads leading toward the West Point railroad. It was continued until dark, when it was recalled by order from army headquarters, and the division massed in reserve behind the right of the Second Division. August 15, at 4 p. m. the division was ordered to occupy a new position along the Campbellton road, being substantially that occupied by the reserves in the reconnaissance of the 12th. The new line was strongly fortified during the night, the right refused so as to run nearly parallel to a cross-road running from the Campbellton to the Sandtown road, through Childers' plantation—orders indicating that the position would be a pivot on which the grand army would swing around to the right. August 18, the division ordered to the most advanced position reached on the East Point road in the reconnaissance of the 12th, being about a mile from the Campbellton road, when, after a sharp skirmish with the enemy's outposts, which were driven off, the new line was occupied and intrenched in a semicircular form, the left commanding the open valley of the headwaters of Utoy Creek, opposite the enemy's extreme left, and the right commanding the headwaters and valley of Camp Creek. Friday, 19th, Reilly's brigade make reconnaissance up the East Point road to within 200 yards of enemy's fortifications on their left, enfilading that road; at same time, with Stiles' brigade and two brigades (Cooper's and Bond's) of Hascall's division, which were ordered to report to me, I made a reconnaissance in force to the Camp Creek Church on the Newnan road. The object of the reconnaissance, as stated in orders, being to threaten the enemy's left and prevent his sending forces to intercept the cavalry under General Kilpatrick, then on an expedition toward Jonesborough. Saturday, 20th of August, the movement of yesterday was repeated with the same forces, to cover another movement of part of Fourteenth Corps to Red Oak to cut the West Point railroad. Similar movements were made, with less force, every day for a week, to deceive the enemy as to the larger maneuver of the grand army, which began on the 25th. Sunday, 28th, left our position at 3 p. m. and moved upon the road toward Mount Gilead Church to Mrs. Holbrook's plantation and went into position for the night, the division having now become the extreme left of the grand army. Monday, 29th, division marched from Mrs. Holbrook's, via Mount Gilead Church and Redwine's, to the plantation of Azariah Mims, and thence one mile upon the Red Oak road to Oliver's house, closing up on the left of the

Fourth Corps. Tuesday, 30th, the division marched in rear of the Fourth Corps to the West Point railroad, and up that road one mile and a half to the crossing of the road leading to Morrow's Mill and Mount Zion Church, and went into position for the night, the corps being three miles, detached, and on the extreme left flank of the army, covering the movement of trains. Near evening the enemy made a reconnaissance of the position, resulting in a lively skirmish but no general engagement. Wednesday, 31st, the division moved by the Rough and Ready road to the position of the Fourth Corps near Morrow's Mill, and, passing to the front and left of that corps, struck the Atlanta and Macon Railroad one mile below Rough and Ready Station at 3 p. m., being the first of the army to reach that road. The advance was sharply resisted by the enemy's cavalry, but no infantry force was found.

Thursday, September 1, division thoroughly destroyed two miles of the railroad, burning the ties and heating and twisting the rails, beginning at Rough and Ready Station, to which we advanced at daybreak, driving back the enemy's cavalry. The command then marched rapidly to the south, and went into position in reserve on left of the Fourth Corps, before Jonesborough, in the evening. Friday, 2d, the enemy having evacuated Jonesborough, the division made a reconnaissance two miles on the Jonesborough and Stockbridge road, then turned south, and at evening went into position on the left of the army near Lovejoy's Station. Tuesday, 6th, moved at midnight back to the position before Jonesborough occupied on the 1st, and on the 7th continued the march by the Atlanta and McDonough road to a point seven miles from Decatur, to which town we moved on the 8th, taking position on the left, covering the Stone Mountain and Covington roads and the railroad to Augusta.

The campaign thus terminated by the capture of Atlanta has been one of extreme labor to the troops of this command, and although but little hard fighting has been done by them, the incessant skirmishing, frequent changes of position, and ceaseless labors of fortifying have made it a severe trial of all the qualities of a soldier, courage, determination, and endurance of toil, privation, and danger.

It is but just to say of the officers and men of the Third Division that they have never failed to meet all requirements upon them in every department of duty. Their position, usually upon the extreme flank of the army, has involved an extra share of watchfulness and an extra amount of labor in intrenching new lines, every new position being made at once an intrenched camp, prepared for attack in front or flank.

One of the brigade commanders (General Reilly) having received his promotion during the campaign, I take the liberty of recommending for promotion the next in rank and in experience, Col. John S. Casement, of the One hundred and third Ohio Volunteers, whose long services in command of a brigade in the corps (extending at intervals through more than a year) and whose meritorious and faithful services during the present campaign will fit him for the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Ohio.

Report of casualties in the Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, from the beginning of the campaign at Red Clay, Ga., May 6, 1864, to the time of entering Decatur, Ga., September 8, 1864.

Troops.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Headquarters	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a*1
First Brigade.							
20th Ohio Volunteer Infantry	2	50	3	94	1	9	159
112th Illinois Volunteer Infantry	1	21	7	91	.....	1	*b*121
8th Tennessee Volunteer Infantry	2	30	2	55	2	23	114
101th Ohio Volunteer Infantry	2	17	2	54	.....	14	89
16th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry	2	19	5	62	.....	.....	88
13th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry	1	6	1	19	.....	2	29
11th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry	.....	2	.....	12	.....	3	17
Total	10	145	20	387	3	52	617
Second Brigade.							
24th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry	.....	12	6	77	1	15	111
124th Indiana Volunteer Infantry	.....	5	.....	35	.....	3	43
65th Illinois Volunteer Infantry	1	7	.....	20	.....	.....	28
65th Indiana Volunteer Infantry	.....	13	.....	14	.....	5	32
103d Ohio Volunteer Infantry	2	7	.....	90	.....	3	102
63d Indiana Volunteer Infantry	2	29	1	122	1	6	*c*161
5th Tennessee Volunteer Infantry	1	19	3	75	.....	.....	*c*98
Total	6	92	10	133	2	32	575
Third Brigade.							
120th Indiana Volunteer Infantry	.....	5	1	18	.....	7	31
128th Indiana Volunteer Infantry	.....	5	.....	42	.....	12	59
5th Tennessee Volunteer Infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*e*20
1st Tennessee Volunteer Infantry	.....	4	.....	7	.....	.....	11
Total	.....	14	1	67	.....	19	121
Total infantry	17	251	31	887	5	103	1,314
1st Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, Battery D	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	6
15th Indiana Battery	.....	1	.....	3	.....	6	10
23d Indiana Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total artillery	.....	2	.....	8	.....	6	16
Grand total	17	253	31	895	5	109	1,330

a Capt. E. D. Saunders, assistant adjutant-general.
b While in First Brigade.
c While in Second Brigade.
d No losses in 63d Indiana or 112th Illinois since joining Third Brigade.
e While in Third Brigade.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DECATUR, GA., *September* 12, 1864.

No. 352.

Report of Surg. Charles S. Frink, U. S. Army, Surgeon in Chief.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, 23D ARMY CORPS.
OFFICE OF SURGEON IN CHIEF,
Decatur, Ga., September 10, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report of the medical department of the Third Division, Twenty-third Army

Corps, since I took charge of the same as surgeon in chief, relieving Surg. F. Meacham, U. S. Volunteers, June 17, 1864:

The aggregate number present at this date was near 8,000, three regiments of the First Division, new troops, having just been added; and they had, with the rest of the army, been through the early part of the campaign, including the battles of Rocky Face Ridge and Resaca, where their loss was heavy; but the general condition of the troops was good, and in all respects they were well prepared for such a campaign as was then prospectively before us. Of the battles mentioned, and other matters of importance connected with the division prior to June 17, I can, of course, say nothing, as I have no material from which to draw any facts. From this date (June 17) until the present time, the troops have been in one position for but few days at a time, and hence all our hospital arrangements were necessarily of a migratory character: but the organization of the department was so satisfactorily completed and so well carried out that we can look back with pleasure to every spot of ground that has been occupied by our hospital. The division hospital is organized under charge of Surg. J. S. Sparks, Eighth Tennessee, with a sufficient number of assistants to meet all emergencies. The operating staff, when occasion permitted, performed the duties of hospital surgeons. The attendants have been remarkably faithful and energetic, and but few changes have been made since the organization was completed, and I here beg leave to state that to the able superintendence of Surgeon Sparks is due whatever credit may be given to the division hospital.

The opportunities for making medical researches have not been good with us, for of necessity ours has been to some extent a receiving and forwarding hospital, though on a few occasions we were able to retain the cases for some time, so that considerable numbers were returned to duty. The character of the diseases manifested in the division has been singularly uniform throughout, although the producing causes have varied to a considerable extent. Diarrhœa has persistently followed us, and has disqualified more from active duty than all other diseases together. The cause seems to have been scorbutic to a great extent, though in the month of June and early July there were many complaints in regard to the quality of the fresh beef furnished the troops. Many of the more healthy ones, after eating freely of it, were attacked with diarrhœa of a severe form, attended with a marked degree of prostration, yielding, however, in from seven to ten days to rest, diet, and mild treatment; but many of the cases, especially among the new troops, had to be sent to the rear for want of transportation. During this period mentioned there was a great scarcity of forage for the animals, and such as they had contained but little nutrition, which may account for the deleterious qualities of the beef; certainly salt meat would have been preferable. This difficulty disappeared as soon as forage became more abundant and of better quality, but as the campaign advanced evident signs of scorbutus were manifested, and these, acting as a producing or predisposing cause, kept the usual number of cases of diarrhœa on our sick report. Nor could this cause be removed for some time, owing to the difficulty of obtaining supplies of vegetables, &c., but as soon as the berries were sufficiently ripened, and fruit in a condition to cook, large quantities were consumed, and the scorbutic symptoms rapidly diminished until the present time, when no complaints are made and but few indications of the disease can be found.

The fevers have been of a typho-malarial and malarial character, chiefly the latter. The more severe cases of this class were sent to the rear, and hence no observations relative to them could be made. The cases of pure malarial fever, however, were mostly treated in the regiments or in the division hospital, and readily yielded to a mercurial cathartic, followed by quinine in full doses. And here it may be remarked that it has been a matter of surprise to some medical officers that such large quantities of the latter article were used. This, as a matter of fact, is true, but I am not inclined to believe that the allowance could have been materially diminished without detriment to the command. Early in June I discovered evident signs of malarial poisoning of the atmosphere, and in one instance several regiments of the First Division were stationed in a strip of heavy timber, or rather, low ground, and as a consequence the sick list of those regiments was increased nearly 50 per cent. over that of former reports, and all, or nearly all, of the additional cases were of a malarial origin, mostly quotidian or tertian intermittents. They yielded readily to free doses of quinine, and from that time to the present the command has not been free from that class of diseases, which demands the free use of this drug in order that the soldier may be returned to duty at an early day. In regard to the use of mercurials in this class of diseases, my opinion is that they are urgently demanded. I am well aware that a dose of quinine will break up an attack of intermittent, but that it will leave the system in a condition to enable it to ward off an immediate return of the same is a doubtful proposition, to say the least, and I find a ready explanation of this in the fact that while the army ration is well suited to supply the requisite nourishment and support in a Northern climate, yet, in a Southern climate, and that in mid-summer, the same ration will, from the excess of carbonaceous material introduced into the system over and above what is required to keep the body at its proper degree of temperature, produce congestion of the portal circulation and general derangement of the hepatic functions which constitute the almost universally predisposing cause of malarial fevers. To relieve this congestion and restore the normal functions of the liver, I have generally resorted to the use of mercury in some of its varied forms, and with almost uniform success. This plan, I believe, has been generally acted upon by the medical officers of the division, and in no case have I seen or heard of any evil results arising from the use of mercury.

Of the operating board it is a great pleasure for me to be able to state that I have not been disappointed in a single member. They have all discharged the duties allotted to them in a faithful, prompt, and entirely satisfactory manner. Surg. J. H. Rodgers, One hundred and fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Surg. G. A. Collamore, One hundredth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Surg. W. H. Mullins, Twelfth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and Asst. Surg. E. E. Lynn, Sixty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, have my especial thanks for the manner in which they have performed their duties as chief operators; and the fact that but one case died while in the division hospital, after being operated on by this board, is certainly favorable to the consideration with which I regard them. Three only have died after having operations performed. One of these was an amputation at the hip joint, the patient dying on the table; another was a wound of the axillary artery, in which it was found necessary to ligate it. The patient died some four days after, gangrene hav-

ing set in. Both of these operations were performed by Surg. E. Shippen, U. S. Volunteers, medical director Twenty-third Army Corps, and both were unfavorable cases. The third was an amputation of upper third of thigh by Doctor Rodgers; the patient never reacted. Surg. J. F. Kimbley, Eleventh Kentucky, in addition to his supervision of the brigade depots, assisted at the operating table as occasion required, and rendered valuable service in both positions. The wounded under his supervision have been uniformly as well cared for at the depots as circumstances required. Asst. Surg. S. E. Sheldon, One hundred and fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, has also rendered valuable services as an assistant at the operating board and in procuring medical supplies. Asst. Surg. G. W. Jones, Sixty-third Indiana, has had charge of the records of the division, and a more faithful, prompt, and efficient assistant I could not hope to find. And in closing this part of my report I beg leave to state that the medical staff of this division, with very few exceptions, have been active, industrious, and energetic, and in no instance have they failed to heartily co-operate with me in carrying out any measure that had for its object the good of the troops serving in the division.

Your attention is respectfully called to the following statistics, drawn from the division records, to include the interval between June 11 and September 10, 1864:

Total number—	
Taken on sick report	6,778
Wounded	559
Sent to general hospital	2,094
Died from disease	12
Died from wounds	61

The latter number includes those brought from the battle-field mortally wounded.

OPERATIONS PERFORMED.

Amputations of—	
Thigh, upper third	1—Result, died.
Thigh, middle third	2—Result favorable.
Thigh, lower third	8—Result favorable.
Leg	7—Result favorable.
Arm	2—Result favorable.
Fore-arm	4—Result favorable.
Hip joint	1—Result, died.

EXCISIONS.

Excision of—	
The femur (removal of fragments and rough ends of the bone) and ligation of femoral in same case	1—Result favorable.
Arm	4—Result favorable.
Fore-arm (radius)	4—Result favorable.
Fore-arm (ulna)	3—Result favorable.
Shoulder joint	5—Result favorable.
Elbow joint	2—Result favorable.
Wrist joint	1—Result favorable.
Ligation of axillary artery	1—Result, died.
Minor operations	44—Result favorable.
Total number of operations	90—Deaths, 3.

The case in which the axillary artery was tied terminated fatally. The operation was performed on the third day in consequence of the formation of an aneurism. The patient was not in a favorable condition. The arm was cold and perfectly paralyzed (at one time there was a slight movement of the fingers possible, but this was soon gone), and although there was no direct injury of the axillary plexus,

sensation and motion were not restored after the artery was ligated owing to the fact (as I think) of the collateral circulation being impeded by the pressure of the aneurism prior to the operation, and there not being sufficient vigor in the system to restore it afterward. Gangrene was evident the second day, and the patient died the fourth. In regard to the mode of operating—in amputating, the circular flap has had the preference, for the reason chiefly that it is easier to transport the patient after the operation. Of late all the amputations have been "circular integumentary flaps."

Respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

C. S. FRINK,

Surg., U. S. Vols., Surgeon in Chief, 3d Div., 23d Army Corps.

Surg. H. S. HEWIT, U. S. Volunteers,

Medical Director, Department of the Ohio.

No. 353.

Reports of Brig. Gen. James W. Reilly, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
In Field, near Lost Mountain, Ga., June 13, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with orders, I herewith submit report of part taken by First Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, in operations of said army corps, from Saturday, May 7, to Sunday, May 15, 1864, both days inclusive:

On morning of May 7 the brigade—composed of the Eighth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, Col. Felix A. Reeve; One hundredth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. P. S. Slevin, and One hundred and fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. O. W. Sterl—moved from Red Clay, on Cleveland and Dalton railroad, in rear of the Second Brigade of the division, on the Catoosa Springs road to a point near Lee's house, on the Varnell's Station road, and formed line of battle on ridge east of Lee's house and north of road. Continued in that position until evening, when two regiments, the One hundredth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and Eighth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, were ordered to and did take position in gap on Varnell's Station road, east of Lee's house, the One hundred and fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry occupying the first gap in ridge to the left and north. The brigade remained in this position during the night. On May 8 the Eighth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry was ordered to Kincannon's Cross-Roads to support battery attached to Brigadier-General McCook's command that was in position on the left of said cross-roads. Later in the day the One hundredth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was advanced about three-quarters of a mile on the Varnell's Station road, the command resting as herein during the night. May 9, this morning the brigade moved with the remainder of the division in a southerly direction some three or four miles to the first ridge east of Rocky Face Ridge, where the division was formed in line of battle, First Brigade on right of division, connecting on right with Second Division of Twenty-third Corps, the left of brigade resting upon crest of ridge and extending to the right down in valley, each brigade covering its own front with a heavy line of

skirmishers. As thus formed the brigade advanced with the general line until a point some — yards from the enemy's works was reached, and until the left of the Second Division was exposed to a fire of artillery. This position was held until about 5.30 p. m., when the skirmish line of the brigade advanced, supported by the One hundredth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, advancing upon the crest of ridge until within — yards of rebel works; in fact, drawing the fire of artillery and musketry from their intrenchments. This movement was to prevent a concentration of the enemy upon Second Division or troops on our right. The One hundredth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and our skirmishers occupied the advanced position until 8 p. m., when by orders they retired within a short distance in advance of the position occupied by them before the advance. The brigade bivouacked in line during the night. In the skirmishing and advance aforesaid the brigade lost 4 killed and 7 wounded. (See report of casualties hereto attached.) May 10, the brigade occupied same position until 8.30 a. m., when we were ordered to retire; the movement was made in good order, leisurely and regularly, to the point where the line was first formed previous to advancing on May 9. From this point the brigade marched by the flank in rear of the division some two miles, and were ordered into position on continuation or prolongation of Rocky Face Ridge on the extreme left of the division and corps, where brigade bivouacked for the night. May 11, occupied position on continuation of Rocky Face Ridge. During the day the enemy make a slight showing of an advance, by reason of which brigade was ordered into line, but otherwise nothing resulted therefrom. The One hundred and twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Col. T. J. Henderson, and Sixteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Veteran Infantry, Col. J. W. Gault, reported to and joined the brigade. May 12, brigade marched with division this morning at daylight through Tunnel Hill, and on road toward Villanow, some twelve or thirteen miles, and bivouacked for the night. May 13, brigade marched with division this morning at 1 a. m. on road to and through Snake Creek Gap. That point was reached about 10 a. m. Brigade was halted here some two hours, when we were moved some two miles in direction of railroad and placed in position on extreme left of division, after which we advanced upon ——— road, some mile or more, when I was ordered to fall back a short distance to cover the road, it being one of the main approaches to Snake Creek Gap from south and east. The brigade bivouacked in line during the night at the point indicated by orders to me. May 14, at about 8.30 a. m. brigade was ordered to and did march some two and a half miles and join the balance of the division about 9.30 a. m., near and at southwest side of Camp Creek, when the division was formed in line of battle on left of Second Division, First Brigade on the extreme left, skirmishers being thrown forward by First Brigade covering its own front. The brigade and whole line as thus formed advanced across and to the northeast side of Camp Creek, the brigade and division in the advance changing direction to the right very considerably, so much as to put our line almost if not quite at right angles with course of Camp Creek. After crossing valley through which Camp Creek runs, and after crossing ridge in timber land, the brigade halted momentarily to dress the lines and again moved forward at double-quick for ridge immediately in their front, which last-mentioned ridge was occupied by the enemy, protected by rifle-pits, &c. The

Sixteenth Kentucky Veteran Infantry, One hundred and twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and One hundredth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, being in front line of the brigade, passed up the slope over the crest and the rifle-pits without a perceivable halt in their lines more than was unavoidable from the character of the ground. The front line of the brigade moved to crest of ridge immediately in front of the enemy's batteries, located in their second line of works. The brigade, particularly the first line, was exposed to a very severe fire of musketry and canister, after passing first line of enemy's pits, while advancing to second crest and during the greater portion of the time they held the position. The second line of brigade (the Eighth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry and One hundred and fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry) advancing to the first line of enemy's rifle-pits, the command was here halted, the front and second line occupying the respective positions as herein stated, which were held by the brigade until relieved by a portion of the Fourth Army Corps a short time before dark, some of the regiments not being relieved until the dark of the evening. After brigade was halted the Eighth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry was moved from second line into position on the left of brigade, to protect the flank, which was exposed at that time. In the charge upon the first line of pits, in moving up to second crest and while holding that position, the brigade lost in killed and wounded as follows: Killed, enlisted men, 12; wounded, commissioned officers, 4; enlisted men, 129; missing, 9. Among the many brave men wounded I regret to say is Col. Thomas J. Henderson, of One hundred and twelfth Illinois Infantry, slightly; Captain Wright, of said regiment, severely; Captain Pumpelly, Sixteenth Kentucky Veteran Infantry, severely, and Lieutenant Laurie, of said regiment, mortally (since dead). Some 3 to 5 prisoners were taken in first line of rebel rifle-pits and sent to rear. After being relieved the brigade was moved with the balance of division some three-quarters of a mile to rear and bivouacked for the night. May 15, the brigade, with division, moved this morning to a position on left of army near railroad, and in flank and rear of Twentieth Corps. No part of the brigade was engaged during the day other than in constructing protections for themselves in case of attack. The lines were constructed during the day and evening.

The officers and men of the whole command, with two exceptions, reported by Colonel Reeve, Eighth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, faithfully and gallantly performed their duties during the time herein mentioned, more particularly at the battle of Resaca, where all seemed to vie with each other in pushing forward and encouraging their respective commands. I would respectfully call attention to the reports of regimental commanders herewith submitted.

A statement of casualties in the brigade is hereto appended.* A detailed statement was forwarded soon after the battle of Resaca.

I would be doing injustice should I neglect to honorably mention the members of my staff—Lieut. James Coughlan, aide-de-camp; Lieut. E. E. Tracy, inspector and aide-de-camp, and J. Walter McClymonds, acting assistant adjutant-general—all of whom cheerfully performed their duties efficiently and promptly, rendering all the assistance that could be expected of any officers in their position, and at the battle of Resaca exposing themselves at all times on the line in the performance of their duty, where occasionally destruction seemed almost inevitable.

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*Nominal list omitted, but see its "recapitulation," p. 700.

In conclusion, I would, as an excuse for the meagerness of this report, state that it has been made up almost wholly while on active field duty, and most of it while laboring under indisposition. If injustice has been done to any one, it is certainly unintentional and the result of forgetfulness, and will be cheerfully and promptly corrected when called to my attention.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. REILLY,
Colonel, Commanding First Brigade.

Maj. H. W. WELLS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—The regimental reports have been sent in informal and will be forwarded as soon as received.

Recapitulation.

Regiment.	Date.	Killed.		Wounded.	
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
	1864.				
16th Regiment Kentucky Veteran Volunteer Infantry	May 14	.....	2	2	27
112th Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry	May 14	.....	8	3	39
104th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry	May 9	.....	.....	.....	2
	May 14	.....	.....	.....	6
100th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry	May 9	.....	2	.....	2
	May 14	.....	.....	.....	20
8th Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry	May 9	.....	1	.....	2
	May 14	.....	1	.....	10
Total		.....	14	5	108

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HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS.
In the Field, Ga., July 8, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with orders, I have the honor to submit report of part taken by the First Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps—composed of the Sixteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Veteran Infantry, Col. James W. Gault; Eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, Col. Felix A. Reeve; One hundred and twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. Emory S. Bond; One hundred Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. Patrick S. Slevin, and One hundred and fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. Oscar W. Sterl—in operations of said corps from 16th day of May, 1864, to the 8th day of July, both days inclusive:

May 16, brigade marched in advance of the division from the position occupied by them on the flank and rear of Twentieth Corps on the 15th instant on Tilton road, and forded the Connesauga River, some — miles southeast of Tilton, and marched to the old Federal road and bivouacked for the night. May 17, marched about 10 a. m. to the Coosawattee River at Field's Mill; were detained at this point by the crossing of parts of other corps until dark, when brigade crossed over river in rear of Second Brigade, and marched some eight miles to Big Spring, where we bivouacked for

the night. May 18, moved in southeasterly direction until we caught up to part of Twentieth Corps, near ——— Mills, where we bivouacked for the night. May 19, moved out this morning toward Cassville, formed line, threw out skirmishers in front, and advanced to within short distance of Cassville and to the left and rear of part of Twentieth Corps. May 20, moved out this morning on Cassville Station road; when within short distance of the station discovered the cavalry of enemy in front. The command was formed in line, with skirmishers in advance; moved forward skirmishing continually, occasionally heavy, to Cartersville, where the command was camped. Captain Bratton, of Sixteenth Kentucky Volunteer Veteran Infantry, was severely wounded during the advance; some few privates were wounded during the day. I cannot refrain from speaking in the highest terms of the efficiency and bravery of Maj. John S. White, of Sixteenth Kentucky Veteran Infantry, who was in charge of and conducted the skirmish line of brigade during the day. May 21, brigade remained in camp during the day, except the One hundred and fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; the latter regiment made a reconnaissance on the Allatoona road to the Etowah River in evening, losing 2 wounded and burning station-house at river. May 22, the One hundredth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Sixteenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, Eighth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry were ordered to and did proceed to the Etowah Mills, some five miles from camp, and destroyed the mills containing large quantities of corn, flour, &c., and other buildings connected therewith, skirmishing slightly with the enemy while in vicinity of river; command reached camp about 8 p. m. May 23, brigade moved out this morning and marched to Etowah Cliffs, on north bank of Etowah River, and bivouacked for the night. May 24, crossed river on pontoon bridge of Twentieth Corps and marched to Burnt Hickory Ridge and camped for the night. May 25, moved about 2 p. m. and marched to Burnt Hickory, when command halted until about 1 a. m. May 26, marched to and across Pumpkin Vine Creek, and were placed in position on extreme left of the division and connecting on right with Second Division of corps. The brigade advanced some distance in line in an easterly direction until ——— Creek was crossed at ——— cotton-mill, near which the skirmishers of enemy were met by our skirmish line; skirmishing continued during the day and night, the brigade losing 1 killed and 2 or 3 wounded. May 27, the command occupying the same relative position to the other portion of the division and corps, was advanced some distance to the crest of ridge immediately opposite crest occupied by enemy's fortifications, which were held by apparently a very strong force. The brigade fortified this position during the night. The command remained in this position until dark on the evening of June 1. During almost the whole time a constant fire was kept by the enemy upon our lines. I regret to report that Capt. M. C. Horton, Company D, One hundred and fourth Ohio Volunteers, was killed by a musket-ball while in rear of our first line on 28th of May. Capt. William Bishop, One hundredth Ohio Volunteers, was severely wounded; since dead; and also Second Lieut. H. Sherbondy, One hundred and twelfth Illinois Volunteers, wounded on skirmish line of the 29th, and Lieutenant Taylor, of Sixteenth Kentucky Volunteers, wounded on 27th while reconnoitering enemy's position. While in this position the enemy daily made demonstrations upon our skirmish line, the command suffering in either killed or wounded

every day, the majority of days in both. Brigade was relieved by a portion of Brig. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis' division, of Fourteenth Corps, and moved a short distance to the rear and left, and bivouacked for the night. June 2, brigade moved this morning with the division to Brownlow's Hill, near where they were formed in line on right of Second Division. Covering front with line of skirmishers, advanced a short distance, when our skirmishers became warmly engaged. Line advanced and found enemy in position on east side of ——— Creek in edge of timber. The One hundred and twelfth Illinois Volunteers, Sixteenth Kentucky Volunteers, and Eighth Tennessee Volunteers, composing first line, charged across the creek and field and drove the enemy into their works on crest of hill, occupying and holding possession of the position from which enemy were driven, constructing temporary works during the night. June 3, brigade remained in same position; One hundredth Ohio Volunteers taken from second line, and, in connection with a brigade of Second Division, occupied works evacuated by the enemy during the day. June 4, the remainder of brigade moved into works evacuated by enemy and commenced fortifying. June 5, brigade was ordered to make a reconnaissance to the front. A section of Battery D, First Ohio Light Artillery, were ordered to proceed with brigade. The command advanced about one mile and a half, crossing a very heavy line of works evacuated by the enemy but a short time previous to our arrival; brigade returned to camp, meeting no enemy whatever. June 6, 7, 8, and 9, no change in position or otherwise. June 10, brigade marched with division to the left of Twentieth Corps. The One hundred and fourth Ohio Volunteers crossed Allatoona Creek, driving the enemy's skirmishers over the ridge; held the position until balance of brigade came up, and was placed in position. June 11, 12, 13, and 14, remained in this position, having thrown up works. While in this position our skirmish line was constantly engaged with the enemy—some few men wounded. June 15, skirmish line advanced to the works of enemy in our front and found them evacuated; brigade moved up and occupied the works. The One hundred and fourth Ohio Volunteers sent forward to occupy right of Twentieth Corps. June 16, no change in position. June 17, the enemy having evacuated their works in front during the night, brigade was moved forward and over them. After advancing short distance south of enemy's works our skirmishers met those of the enemy, and drove them rapidly to their works on east of creek, near Darby's plantation. The brigade moved up to the crest of the ridge on west side of creek. While moving into position were met with a heavy artillery fire, but owing to the protection of the crest no injury was sustained. The brigade fortified the crest during the night. Adjt. J. S. Reeve, Eighth Tennessee Volunteers, was mortally wounded by a musket-ball. June 18, no change. June 19, rebel works again evacuated, and occupied by brigade. About 5 o'clock this morning Sixteenth Kentucky Volunteers, supported by One hundredth and One hundred and fourth Ohio Volunteers, made a reconnaissance on Marietta road some two and a half miles, driving enemy's skirmishers rapidly across Noyes' Creek on that road, capturing some 19 prisoners. Brigade was then ordered to return to Sandtown road; followed road on east of Noyes' Creek to Sandtown road, and marched in rear of Second Brigade to near the crossing of said creek. Bivouacked and threw up some temporary works between road and creek. Some 2 or 3 wounded from brigade on skirmish line. June 20, brigade did not change position

excepting One hundredth Ohio Volunteers crossed creek as support to Second Brigade. June 21, no change in position. June 22, moved across Noyes' Creek and past works put up by Second Brigade, and was ordered in advance of division; deployed a line of skirmishers supported by One hundred and fourth Ohio Volunteers, One hundred and twelfth Illinois Volunteers, and Eighth Tennessee Volunteers, in line, and drove the enemy's skirmishers to and past Cheney's house, on Atlanta and Marietta road, and were placed in position on crest north of Cheney's house, and fortified the same. June 23, 24, and 25, no change; our skirmish line constantly engaged with those of the enemy. June 26, moved out of works on Atlanta road and drove the enemy's skirmishers into works on the east side of Olley's Creek. Leaving the One hundredth and One hundred and fourth Ohio Volunteers in position at this point, moved the Sixteenth Kentucky Volunteers, One hundred and twelfth Illinois Volunteers, Eighth Tennessee Volunteers on Powder Springs road to country or private road, passing farm owned by Mr. Cox, for the purpose of crossing Olley's Creek at this point and turning the position of enemy, but was prevented from so doing by an almost impassable swamp. Command bivouacked for the night. June 27, moved Eighth Tennessee Volunteers to the right of swamp this morning, after a heavy and well-directed artillery fire from Fifteenth Indiana Battery, Lieutenant Harvey, and a section of Twenty-third Indiana Battery, Lieutenant Wilber commanding, where they crossed. At about same time One hundredth and One hundred and fourth Ohio Volunteers crossed on Atlanta road, and One hundred and twelfth Illinois Volunteers and Sixteenth Kentucky Volunteers on farm road before referred to, and drove enemy out of their works. The brigade is indebted for their success in a great measure to the movement of the Second Brigade, in threatening and pushing the right flank of the enemy during the time and previous to crossing. After crossing, brigade moved up Atlanta road about one mile to a favorable position and commenced fortifying same. June 28, 29, and 30, no change.

July 1, 2, 3, and 4, no change in position. The right of the skirmish line was engaged more or less during our stay here; 2 or 3 men wounded. July 5, moved this morning some two miles to cross-roads at Moss' house and bivouacked for the night. July 6, moved this morning in advance of division on road to Ruff's Station, passing through one strong line of enemy's evacuated works; camped on east side of railroad. July 7, marched to near Poplar Branch of Rottenwood Creek and went into camp. July 8, marched in rear of ——— brigade in easterly direction on Soap Creek road to a point about three-fourths of a mile from the Chattahoochee River, where brigade was halted until about 5 p. m., when they were moved down to the river, crossing about 8 p. m. on pontoon bridge at mouth of Soap Creek, and bivouacked upon first ridge on east side of river, in rear of Second and Fourth Brigades.

A detailed list of the casualties occurring in the brigade during the time herein reported is hereto attached.*

I am pleased to be able to state that during all of the skirmishing, marching, and fatigue duty herein detailed the officers and men at all times faithfully and promptly performed their full duty, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather the greater part of the time, without murmur or complaint.

* Nominal list omitted, but see its "recapitulation," p. 704.

My staff officers were prompt in attending to their various duties and performed all required of them efficiently and cheerfully.

It is proper for me to say that I was in temporary command of the division from morning of the 26th of May to morning of the 28th of same month, Col. J. W. Gault, of the Sixteenth Kentucky Volunteers, being in command during that time.

The Sixteenth Kentucky Volunteers, owing to the continued ill health of Colonel Gault, has been commanded by Maj. J. S. White since the 29th of May. The Eighth Tennessee Volunteers, in command of Captain Ragan, during latter portion of June, and to this date.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. REILLY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. H. W. WELLS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Div., 23d Army Corps.

Recapitulation.

Regiment.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.		
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
104th Ohio Volunteer Infantry	*a* 1	3	4	.....	28	28	.....	3	3
112th Illinois Volunteer Infantry	.....	1	1	1	17	18	.....	1	1
16th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry	.....	4	4	2	20	22	.....	.....	.....
100th Ohio Volunteer Infantry	.....	2	2	*b* 1	24	25	1	3	4
8th Tennessee Volunteer Infantry	.....	3	3	*c* 1	16	17	.....	1	1
Total	1	13	14	5	105	110	1	8	9

a Captain Horton killed. *b* Captain Bishop wounded (since died). *c* Adjutant Reeve wounded (since died).

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HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Near Decatur, Ga., September 10, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders from division headquarters, I have the honor to submit report of the operations and movements of the First Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps—composed of the Sixteenth Kentucky Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Maj. J. S. White; Eighth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, Capt. J. W. Berry; One hundredth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. P. S. Slevin; One hundred and twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. E. S. Bond, and One hundred and fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. O. W. Sterl—since crossing the Chattahoochee River on 8th of July:

July 9, brigade moved about half a mile into position on right of division on crest of ridge facing east, intrenching the position. Brigade remained until evening of 11th of July, when we were relieved by Second Division and placed in rear of line in reserve. Continued in reserve, with an occasional reconnaissance by single regiment, until, morning of 17th, brigade moved with division in a northeasterly direction to Sandy Springs Camp-Ground. After passing this point changed direction to a southeasterly course on Cross Keys road, camping for the night on Nancy's Creek; slight skirmishing during latter part of march, 1 man only wounded. 18th moved to

Cross Keys, thence to Decatur road near the Roswell and Atlanta railroad. 19th, marched in southerly direction to north bank of Pea Vine Creek, on Atlanta road, and camped for the night. 20th, moved in advance of division toward Atlanta, continually skirmishing, sometimes heavily, until about three miles from Atlanta, and were placed in position fronting enemy's works, where brigade remained, having thrown up defenses, until the morning of the 22d, when it was ascertained the enemy had evacuated their works in our front. Brigade, with division and corps, moved to Howard's house, about one mile distant from Atlanta. Remained here about two hours, when brigade was ordered to proceed at once to rear of the corps trains and hospital, to protect them from a threatened attack. In obedience to orders, brigade moved to south bank of Pea Vine Creek, the Eighth Tennessee Infantry and Sixteenth Kentucky Veteran Infantry moving to a point near the Pace's Ferry and Decatur road to protect right flank of Colonel Sprague's brigade, of the [Sixteenth] Corps, that had fallen back from Decatur. No enemy was met by any part of brigade. Remained in position until evening of 26th. Ordered to join division near Atlanta, at or near Howard's house. Did so, and were put into position on left of division in works thrown up by enemy, where brigade remained until evening of 1st of August. On the 29th of July brigade made a reconnaissance to the east of Atlanta and toward right of enemy's position, crossing Sugar Creek at Terry's Mill, going about one mile south of that point until within not to exceed 500 yards of an apparent strong line of earth-works, with head-logs, &c., occupied in force by enemy. There was continual skirmishing. Brigade returned to camp without any loss.

August 1, brigade moved with the division some three miles toward the right of army and bivouacked for the night. 2d, moved some seven miles to the extreme right of army; placed in position on west bank of ——— Creek; very slight skirmishing only in advance of our position. 3d, no move made by brigade; Lieutenant King, of Sixteenth Kentucky, was wounded on skirmish line in arm severely. 4th, moved in afternoon to the rear and right of Second Division, and bivouacked for the night, losing some few men by stray shots from the enemy. 5th, moved with division to right on Lick Skillet road; massed in rear of Fourteenth Corps, where brigade bivouacked for the night; Lieutenant Clarke, of One hundredth Ohio, was mortally wounded by a musket-ball from enemy this morning, while his regiment was moving out from position in rear of Second Division. 6th, at 10 a. m. strengthened skirmish line of Third Brigade with 200 men of brigade, all under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Mottley, of Eleventh Kentucky Infantry, for purpose of carrying ridge occupied by enemy on east side of Utoy Creek and immediately east of Sandtown road; the line, supported by One hundred and fourth Ohio Infantry, placed in position on west side of creek. The skirmish line thus re-enforced, formed and charged, driving the enemy into their works, which were now ascertained to be on crest of ridge. The One hundred and twelfth Illinois Infantry, One hundredth Ohio Infantry, Eighth Tennessee Infantry, and five companies of One hundred and fourth Ohio Infantry were ordered across Utoy Creek; the One hundred and twelfth Illinois and One hundredth Ohio were deployed, supported by the Eighth Tennessee, under command of Major Jordan, and five companies of the One hundred and fourth Ohio, charged to within

about twenty-five or thirty yards of the enemy's works, but owing to the entanglement cut by enemy in front of their works, rendering it almost impossible to advance with any rapidity or regularity, and the heavy and destructive fire of the enemy, protected by their works with head-logs, the line was forced to halt, but did not yield one inch of ground. The Eighth Tennessee, Major Jordan, was deployed as rapidly as possible, and one more effort was made to carry the position, supported by five companies of One hundred and fourth Ohio, Capt. J. F. Riddle. Notwithstanding every officer and man in the command sprang forward bravely and gallantly, the greater part of the command only succeeded in making a few yards in advance, when the withering fire of the enemy, with difficulties before stated, again forced a halt, holding the ground, however, under a terrific fire, until ordered to withdraw. The Sixteenth Kentucky Volunteer Veteran Infantry was placed on the right with orders to drive a body of the enemy, who, with at least one piece of artillery I supposed, were located on or near the Sandtown road, their fire enfilading the line of brigade; this regiment fully obeyed their orders, and rendered a very important service in protecting the main column from the annoyance aforesaid. I regret to say that the brigade suffered severely in killed and wounded in the efforts made to carry the position. Col. P. S. Slevin, of the One hundredth Ohio Infantry, was severely wounded while in front of his regiment, cheering and encouraging his men forward; Lieut. Col. E. S. Bond, commanding One hundred and twelfth Illinois Infantry, slightly, in leg; Lieut. Francis C. Johnson, Eighth Tennessee Infantry, killed; Captains Sroufe, Gudgel, and Colcord, of One hundred and twelfth Illinois Infantry, wounded, all slightly; Lieuts. A. K. Tate and I. K. Cramer, One hundredth Ohio, wounded; Capt. J. A. Bowers, Eighth Tennessee Infantry, wounded and missing; Lieutenants Bible and Douglas, of the Eighth Tennessee Infantry, wounded, the latter severely; Lieut. J. Walker, of the same regiment, missing; Capt. H. Ford, of One hundred and fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, wounded slightly, Lieut. James B. Shane, Sixteenth Kentucky Veteran Infantry, severely. (A detailed statement of casualties is hereto appended, with a statement of all casualties occuring in brigade during time covered by this report.*) Where all behaved so gallantly, it is very difficult to give especial mention to any, but I cannot in justice neglect to bear official testimony to the gallant and heroic conduct of the Eighth Tennessee Infantry officers and men, without any distinction. The list of casualties, however, is their best eulogy, when it is known that the regiment went into the charge with but about 160 muskets. Colonel Slevin's known gallantry and Christian bravery was fully sustained. Lieutenant-Colonel Mottley, of Eleventh Kentucky Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Bond, One hundred and twelfth Illinois Infantry; Lieutenant Shane, of Sixteenth Kentucky Veteran Infantry (than whom no braver man lives), with every officer and private engaged in the assault in my command, bravely and nobly did their whole duty, and added, if possible, to their character for bravery and heroic courage. My staff officers fully sustained my heretofore expressed opinion of them. Lieutenant Tracy was slightly wounded some time after assault. After brigade was ordered to retire from front of enemy's work, it was placed in position in works occupied by Fourteenth Corps. 7th, moved into position on ridge near house of Willis:

* Nominal lists omitted, but see table and recapitulation, p. 707.

intrenchments thrown up and occupied by brigade until 12th, when brigade was relieved by portion of Fourteenth Corps, and, with balance of division, marched to right of Second Division and to Campbellton road on reconnaissance. At dusk brigade moved to Sandtown road and camped. Remained in latter position until 16th August, when brigade was moved to right of division on Campbellton road, and threw up strong intrenchments. 17th, remained in position. 18th, brigade moved into position on right and front of Second Division, skirmishing slightly, losing 1 killed and 2 wounded; brigade intrenched themselves, and remained, making occasional reconnaissances to front, until evening of 26th of August. The brigade, with division, moved with whole army on march to near Lovejoy's Station, on Macon railroad, and back to Decatur, its present position, arriving at the latter point on the 8th instant. Excepting a very slight skirmish on Western railroad, some five miles south of East Point, on evening of 30th of August, and destroying about one mile and a half of railroad south of Rough and Ready, on morning of September 1, brigade participated in no fighting or duty other than marching, and on two occasions throwing up temporary works. Not a single casualty occurred in the command.

The One hundred and twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry was transferred from the brigade on 12th of August; the Eleventh and Twelfth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry were attached to brigade on the 11th of August.

I herewith forward reports of regimental commanders so far as received.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. W. REILLY,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Capt. THEODORE COX,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, 23d Army Corps.

List of casualties First Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, August 6, 1864.

Command.	Killed.				Wounded.				Missing.			
	Commissioned officer.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Privates.	Commissioned officers.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Privates.	Commissioned officers.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Privates.
8th Tennessee Infantry	1	1	3	18	3	2	4	44	2	2	1	11
112th Illinois Infantry	.....	3	2	9	5	7	2	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
16th Kentucky Infantry	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	8	.....	.....	.....	1
100th Ohio Infantry	.....	3	6	14	3	8	8	43	.....	2	3	9
104th Ohio Infantry	.....	.....	.....	10	2	2	1	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
12th Kentucky Infantry	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1	10	12	53	14	19	15	151	2	4	4	21

Recapitulation: Killed—commissioned officer, 1; enlisted men, 75. Wounded—commissioned officers, 14; enlisted men, 185. Missing—commissioned officers, 2; enlisted men, 29. Total killed, wounded, and missing, 306.

No. 354.

Report of Lieut. Col. Laurence H. Rousseau, Twelfth Kentucky Infantry, of operations August 12–September 8.

HDQRS. TWELFTH KENTUCKY INFANTRY VET. VOLS.,
September 10, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following, in compliance with orders from brigade headquarters:

Starting from the 11th day of August, the date of our transfer from the Third Brigade to the First, on the next (12th) our right moved with the division up to the left of the enemy's lines on a reconnaissance, returning on the evening of the same day. On the 16th we marched again, throwing up very heavy works in the evening, which we afterward strengthened. Leaving them, we advanced about a mile, skirmishing on the way, camping and throwing up works in the evening. Here we had 1 man killed and another mortally wounded. We remained at this place until the 28th, when we moved about two miles farther to the right, camping at night on the plantation of a Mr. Holbrook. From here we moved to the Montgomery railroad. Our next march was toward the Macon and Atlanta Railroad, which we reached on the 31st. From here we soon moved up toward Jonesborough, camping on Jack Johnson's plantation. On our way, leaving Jonesborough to our right, we advanced to within a short distance of Lovejoy's, where, after remaining for a short time, we fell back along our former line of march to Decatur, at which place we arrived on the morning of the 8th of September.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Twefth Kentucky Infantry.

Lieut. J. W. MCCLYMONDS,
A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 3d Div., 23d Army Corps.

No. 355.

Report of Maj. John S. White, Sixteenth Kentucky Infantry, of operations July 8–September 8.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH KENTUCKY INFANTRY,
Near Decatur, Ga., September 9, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with an order received from the general commanding the brigade, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment since the crossing of the Chattahoochee River:

Our brigade crossed the Chattahoochee River on the evening of the 8th of July last. On the 9th we advanced about one mile and a half from the river and threw up works on the crest of a commanding ridge facing toward Atlanta. We remained behind these works until the 11th of July, when other troops relieved us, and we moved back nearer the river and went into camp in the woods. Remained here until the 13th, on the evening of which our regiment made a reconnaissance about two miles in advance of the works, but found no enemy. On the 14th our regiment moved camp a short distance. On this evening a severe storm came up, during which a tree was

blown down and Adjutant Dudley was instantly killed. During the 15th and 16th we remained quiet in camp. On Sunday, the 17th, we moved at 7 a. m., marching in a southeasterly direction. At a point about four miles from the camp we came upon the enemy's cavalry, who were steadily driven back by our skirmishers until night. On the 18th advanced four miles and camped on a new railroad. On the 19th moved forward to within four miles of Atlanta and one mile and a half of Decatur. 20th, advanced about a mile in the direction of Atlanta and found the enemy posted on a wooded ridge. After considerable skirmishing during the day formed lines and threw up fortifications. 21st, remained behind fortifications. 22d, the enemy having fallen back we advanced to within about one mile and a half from Atlanta, when our brigade was sent back to protect the rear and wagon train. Remained near Decatur guarding the train until the evening of the 26th, when we again moved up and occupied the works originally built by the rebels. Remained here quietly until the 29th, during which time we strengthened our works. On the 29th the brigade made a reconnaissance beyond the Augusta railroad about four miles and developed the enemy intrenched. Returned to camp. Remained quietly behind the works until August 1, on which day our brigade commenced moving to the right; starting about dark marched until about midnight and slept in the woods until morning. Started at 6 a. m. on the 2d, crossed the Chattanooga road, and continued the march to the right of the army; took position in the evening, and threw up fortifications. Remained here until the 6th of August, when our brigade advanced some distance, and in the evening suffered severely in a charge on the enemy's works. On the 7th passed the works which we had charged on the day before, and built works in front of the enemy. Remained here until August 12, when our brigade moved about three miles to the right on a reconnaissance; found the enemy strongly intrenched. Withdrew some distance and camped, and remained until August 16, when we moved still farther to the right and again fortified, remaining here until the morning of the 18th, when we again moved about two miles farther to the right and near East Point and built breast-works. Remained here until the morning of the 28th, when our corps moved with the rest of the army toward the Macon railroad. During the 29th, 30th, and 31st continued the march, and reached the railroad about two miles south of Rough and Ready Station; threw up works.

September 1, our brigade tore up considerable of the railroad, and at 12 o'clock marched in the direction of Jonesborough, camping near Jonesborough that night. September 2, resumed the march, and camped near Lovejoy's Station. September 3, 4, and 5, in camp near Lovejoy's Station. On the night of the 5th our army withdrew from the enemy's front and commenced falling back to Atlanta. 6th, 7th, and 8th, continued the march, arriving at Decatur on the morning of the 8th, and going into camp near the town.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. WHITE,

Major, Commanding Sixteenth Kentucky Infantry.

Lieut. J. W. MCCLYMONDS,

A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 3d Div., 23d Army Corps.

In this report it will be understood that where the word brigade is used, it is because it would be so difficult to separate the move-

ments of the regiment from those of the brigade that I have thought it better to use that word. All movements made by the regiment alone are referred to as such. If this report is not satisfactory, please return it with instructions as to what you require.

No. 356.

Report of Capt. Frank Rundell, One hundredth Ohio Infantry, of operations July 8–September 8.

CAMP 100TH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Decatur, Ga., September 9, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the recent campaign since crossing the Chattahoochee:

July 8, 1864, this regiment, under the command of Col. P. S. Slevin, in company with the balance of the brigade, crossed the Chattahoochee River, and with but little change of position remained within about six miles of the south bank until July 14, when it went upon a reconnaissance some five miles and returned to camp same night. July 17, 18, and 19, the brigade advanced a few miles each day, the general direction being toward Decatur, Ga., this regiment supporting skirmish line the 17th and 18th. July 20, brigade moved in direction of Atlanta, the whole line skirmishing more or less, and camped at night about three miles of Atlanta. July 22, moved a short distance toward town and then went to the rear toward Decatur to guard trains, staying until 26th, when moved nearer town and occupied works until the night of August 1, with the exception of the 29th, when the brigade made a short reconnaissance, and returning to camp same night, when the corps moved toward the extreme right of the army, and on the 2d went into position on the extreme right and put up works.

August 4, moved a short distance farther to the right. August 5, Second Lieut. Addison S. Clarke, Company G; Sergt. William N. Stugard, Company E, and Private H. Snyder, Company B, were wounded while the regiment were in works. Lieutenant Clarke died August 12. August 6, this regiment, with a part of the brigade, made an unsuccessful charge upon the enemy's works, losing 34 killed, 57 wounded, and 9 missing. Capt. Frank Rundell took command of the regiment during the fight, Col. P. S. Slevin being sent to the rear wounded. August 7, advanced the line about half a mile beyond the point charged the 6th, and went into position. Remained in camp until August 12, when the brigade went on a reconnaissance about four miles and back, and went into camp on the Sandtown road. August 16, marched two miles and took up position in front line. August 18, moved about two miles to the right. August 19, supported skirmish line; Private Evander Kenning, Company K, wounded. Remained in camp until August 28. August 28, 29, and 30, marched with brigade. August 31, detached to guard corps train. Moved with the train until it arrived at Decatur, Ga., September 8, when the regiment joined the brigade.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK RUNDELL,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. J. W. MCCLYMONDS,
A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 3d Div., 23d Army Corps.

No. 357.

Report of Col. Oscar W. Sterl, One hundred and fourth Ohio Infantry, of operations July 8–September 8.

HDQRS. 104TH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Camp near Decatur, Ga., September 11, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with your circular, September 9, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the One hundred and fourth Regiment Ohio Infantry Volunteers in the recent campaign, since the crossing of the Chattahoochee River, July 8, 1864:

The regiment crossed the river at dusk, and went into position on the river bluffs, occupying the right center of the brigade. Remained in said position until the 10th, when we advanced one mile and a half and erected works, remaining here until the 12th, when we were placed in reserve, which position we occupied until the 17th. On the 17th we moved out in advance of the brigade, with Companies B and F deployed as skirmishers, under command of Capt. J. F. Riddle, came in contact with the enemy's outpost at Sandy Springs, driving their skirmishers back to Nancy's Creek, where the regiment halted in support of the skirmish line for the night. On the 18th advanced to the Roswell railroad at Cross Keys. 19th, resumed the march at daylight and advanced to within one mile of Decatur. 20th, again advanced within three miles of Atlanta, coming upon the enemy in a position strongly intrenched. We here fortified and remained until the morning of the 22d, when we moved to the front about one mile, the enemy having evacuated their works the night previous. At 1 p. m. was ordered, with the brigade, to the rear, near Decatur, to protect the wagon trains, which were threatened by the enemy's cavalry during the engagement on the left of General McPherson's forces, in which position we remained until the evening of the 26th, when we joined the division, then in position in the enemy's second line of works, faced to the rear protecting the left flank of the army. On the 29th the regiment accompanied the brigade on a reconnaissance to the Augusta railroad, near Decatur, returning to camp the same evening. We here remained until the 1st day of August, when the Twenty-third Army Corps was relieved by the Second Division of the Fourth, and commenced the movement to the right of the army.

August 2, reached the extreme right, having marched nine miles; took position on Utoy Creek, where we fortified and encamped until the 4th, when we moved with the brigade, crossing Utoy Creek; massed in rear of the Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. Morning of the 5th marched about one mile and a half to the right. The brigade here was in reserve. On the 6th the regiment was ordered forward to support the skirmish line of the brigade, which pressed close to and developed the enemy's lines, when the brigade was ordered to charge. The right wing, under command of Major Riddle, was moved to the right of the brigade to protect the flank, while the left wing was similarly posted on the left. The latter was exposed to a heavy artillery fire from the enemy, while the right wing was subjected to severe musket fire. The regiment, in the action, lost 10 men killed, 2 commissioned officers and 18 men wounded. 7th, moved out through the work evacuated by the enemy and fortified during the night, which position we held until the 10th, when, with the division,

we moved to the right on a reconnaissance, returning in the evening, when we were ordered to bivouac on the Sandtown road, where we remained until the 16th. August 16, advanced two miles and built flank works, occupying them until the 18th, when the division moved to the right about two miles and fortified, in which place we staid until the 28th, during which time we participated in two reconnaissances. On the 28th took up the line of march for the Macon railroad, crossing the Montgomery road on the 30th. 31st, the command moved to the Macon road, the regiment occupying the right center of the brigade on the east side of the road, where we built works.

September 1, commenced destroying the road; in the afternoon marched on the left and on a road parallel to the one the brigade was moving on, and joined the army near Jonesborough. Morning of the 2d followed the retreating enemy toward Lovejoy's Station, the regiment, with the brigade, bringing up the rear, guarding the wagon trains. Remained with the trains until the 5th, when, with the corps, marched toward Decatur, where we arrived at 11 a. m. September 8, when we were ordered into camp east of the town.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. W. STERL,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. J. W. MCCLYMONDS,
A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 3d Div., 23d Army Corps.

No. 358.

Report of Capt. James W. Berry, Eighth Tennessee Infantry, of operations July 8–September 8.

HDQRS. EIGHTH REGIMENT TENNESSEE VOL. INFANTRY,
Near Decatur, Ga., September 9, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to your circular of September 9, 1864, I have the honor to report that the Eighth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry crossed the Chattahoochee River, with the First Brigade, on the evening of the 8th day of July, 1864, on the pontoon over the same at Isham's Ferry, and occupied the hill on the south side during the night. On the morning of July 9 the regiment was detailed to assist in rebuilding the bridge over the river at that point, which they did, and remained guarding the same until the evening of July 17, when the regiment marched on the road to Decatur, Ga., about five miles, joining the brigade, which had that day marched from the south bank of the river. July 18, marched about five miles in same direction. July 19, marched in same direction, striking the Decatur and Atlanta road about one mile west of Decatur, when the Third Division advanced about one mile and a half on the road toward Atlanta and took a position in line, the First Brigade on the right of the road, the regiment erecting temporary works in front of its line. July 20, advanced toward Atlanta until within about three miles of the city, when, coming upon the fortifications of the enemy, our line was pressed close and fortifications erected in our front. The Eighth was upon the left of the brigade, and on the 21st it was advanced to a new position on the point of a ridge connecting with the right of the Fourth Brigade, and built a new line of breast-works

in its front. The rebels having fallen back the night before, on the morning of the 22d our lines were pushed forward until within nearly one mile of Atlanta; but before getting into position the brigade was marched back toward Decatur to protect the rear, and took a position about midway between Atlanta and Decatur, near to and covering cross-roads, in which position they remained until the night of July 26, when they marched toward Atlanta, taking position on the extreme left flank of the besieging army, and built breast-works facing to the rear, the Army of the Tennessee having been withdrawn from the left and moved to the right of the army. July 28, with the brigade, made a reconnaissance in southeasterly direction, crossing the Decatur railroad, and returned to its former position in the evening, where we remained until the night of August 1, when the Twenty-third Corps marched in rear of and toward the right of the besieging army, making that night about four miles.

August 2, marched about five miles, passing in rear of and to the extreme right of the line; pushed up and took position on the line on the northwest side of Utoy Creek, with but little opposition, and erected breast-works in front of our line. August 4, the regiment, with the division, marched about one mile and a half to the right, crossing Utoy Creek, and were closed in mass in column by battalion in the rear of the works occupied by the Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. Next day marched about one mile and a half to right, and the brigade was kept in reserve until the morning of August 6, when the brigade moved to the right and front about one mile, and charged the left of the enemy's lines near the Sandtown road. The Eighth was at first held in reserve, and, the other regiments of the brigade having failed to take the works, the Eighth was ordered to and did charge in gallant style, advancing in good line until within five or six rods of the rebel works, a strong line of earth-works with head-logs, where they were compelled to stop, being subjected to a deadly direct and cross fire, which had already decimated their ranks. Though unable to advance farther they here held their ground, bravely continuing in their exposed position the unequal fight until ordered to retire, which they skillfully did, the brigade returning to their former position. The regiment entered this charge with 223 men, and lost 26 killed, 5 mortally wounded, 26 seriously wounded, 10 slightly wounded, and 16 missing, making a total of 83 casualties. In this serious charge the officers and men of the regiment exhibited in the highest degree the bravery, discipline, and presence of mind which characterizes veteran troops. August 7, moved about one mile and a half to the right, taking position on the right of the line and fortifying. August 12, was relieved by a part of the Fourteenth Army Corps, and marched with the division upon a reconnaissance in southwest direction, returning in the evening till within about one mile and a half of our former position, where the brigade remained in column by battalion until August 16, when the division marched about two and a half miles to the right and put up strong works in our front, remaining here until August 18, when the corps moved about two miles to the right, taking up a new position and fortifying. The brigade remained here, making almost daily reconnaissances in a southerly direction, until August 28, when the regiment, with the corps, marched about three miles in a southwest direction and erected temporary works. August 29, marched about three and a half miles in southerly direction and erected works in our front.

August 30, marched about four miles to-day, and went into line and fortified, facing eastward on the left side of the Montgomery railroad, about five miles west of East Point. August 31, marched about seven miles in a southeast direction, striking the Macon railroad about one mile and a half south of Rough and Ready Station; took a position covering the road and fortified.

September 1, were engaged in forenoon in tearing up and destroying the railroad track, and in afternoon marched till within about two miles of Jonesborough and bivouacked near railroad. September 2, marched about five miles and took position with the brigade in the rear of the left of the line in reserve, where we remained until the night of the 5th of September, when we marched about 11 p. m., and reached our camp of night of September 1 about 9 a. m. on the morning of the 6th. September 7, marched toward Atlanta, making about fifteen miles, and bivouacked in line for night. September 8, marched to Decatur, about six miles, and took position about one-third of a mile on east side of the town, where the regiment now is. The brigade was almost daily engaged in skirmishing since marching from the south bank of the Chattahoochee River, in all of which the detail for that purpose from the Eighth Tennessee participated.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES W. BERRY,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. J. W. MCCLYMONDS,
A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 3d Div., 23d Army Corps.

No. 359.

Report of Brig. Gen. Mahlon D. Manson, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of operations May 7–14.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *July* 11, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In obedience to orders received from Maj. J. A. Campbell, assistant adjutant-general, Twenty-third Army Corps, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, which I had the honor of commanding, from May 7 to May 14, 1864:

On the morning of May 7 we broke camp near Red Clay and moved to Doctor Lee's house, about ten miles; bivouacked on the road leading from Doctor Lee's house to Varnell's Station during the 8th. On the morning of the 9th moved in the direction of Buzzard Roost and Potato Hill, skirmishing with the enemy nearly two miles, until we arrived within 600 yards of the enemy's works, when we formed line of battle facing to the south and remained during the night. During the afternoon and night lost quite a number of men from Twenty-fourth Kentucky, Sixty-third Indiana, and Fifth Tennessee, the One hundred and third Ohio and Sixty-fifth Indiana being held in reserve. On the 10th received orders to retire and swing line of battle to rear, which was done in the face of the enemy. This brought my line facing to the east, the distance traversed in this change of line being over two miles. Remained in this position during the 11th. On the 12th moved by way of Tunnel Hill and Snake Creek Gap, and arrived at Sugar Valley on the morning of the 13th. In the afternoon moved out on the Dalton and Rome road for the purpose of making a reconnaissance, which was ordered by General Cox, commanding Third Division,

'wenty-third Army Corps, when we came upon the rear of a rebel ivision moving to Resaca. In a short time I received an order to eturn in the direction of Snake Creek Gap, where I met the remainer of the division; moved east, under the direction of Major-Genral Schofield, to the Dalton and Resaca road, where, having formed ine of battle, we bivouacked during the night. At 7 a. m. of the 4th was ordered to move in lines through the woods a little north of east. Moving in this direction half a mile, we came up with the ebel pickets and skirmished with them for a mile and a half, they lowly retiring, until we arrived at a large open field in full view of he rebel fortifications to the north and west of Resaca. At this oint I halted the brigade, sending forward a heavy skirmish line to a fence about 600 yards in advance of the brigade. Having been in this position nearly half an hour, the Second Division came up and formed on my right and a little to the rear. Half an hour afterward General Cox, commanding Third Division, arrived with Colonel Reilly's brigade, which was formed in line on my left. We remained in this position until 11.30 a. m., when Major-General Schofield directed me to notify Brigadier-General Judah, commanding Second Division, when I was ready to move, and also that he (General Judah) was to move at the same time with me. I at once informed Brigadier-General Judah that I was ready. At 10 minutes before 12 o'clock General Cox gave the order for a forward movement, and my brigade moved forward in the following order: Twenty-fourth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry on the right, Fifth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry on the left, Sixty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry 100 yards in the rear of the center, and the One hundred and third Ohio Volunteer Infantry 100 yards in the rear of the Sixty-third Indiana. The Sixty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, having been detached in the morning, had not yet come up. We moved with this formation through the open fields until we came to a high ridge 400 yards from the rebel works, where I halted to rest the men and give Brigadier-General Judah an opportunity to come up on the right. During this movement we were constantly engaged in heavy skirmishing, and were exposed to a terrible shelling from the works of the enemy. Having breathed my men for a few moments, I deemed it my duty to move forward, notwithstanding General Judah did not appear, as the troops on my left were advancing. We moved over the ridge very rapidly and on the double-quick to the enemy's works, which were situated on a high ridge and completely protected by an abatis of felled timber; the works were carried in the most gallant manner by the Twenty-fourth Kentucky and Sixty-third Indiana, and about the same time Colonel Reilly's brigade entered the works on the left. In the movement the Fifth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry lost its place in the original line, but came promptly up to the abatis, where they were held in reserve with the One hundred and third Ohio. After we had been in the possession of the first line of works for nearly an hour the Twenty-fourth Kentucky reported that they were out of ammunition, and I ordered up the Fifth Tennessee to relieve them, and soon after the One hundred and third Ohio to take the place of the Sixty-third Indiana, its supply of ammunition having also become exhausted, thus putting my brigade in single line of formation within the enemy's works. We occupied the rebel works for nearly three hours, contending with a very heavy force in front in rifle-pits, and during the whole time exposed to an enfilading fire of

musketry and artillery, the rebels occupying the same line of rifle-pits with us on our right. At the end of this time we were nearly out of ammunition, and I reported the fact to General Cox, who replied that we must hold the position even at the point of the bayonet. Shortly afterward I was notified that General Harker, of the Fourth Corps, was moving to relieve my brigade. Upon the approach of General Harker I stepped out of the works to show him the entrance, when a shell struck near me, exploded, and prostrated me, and from that time I was ignorant of what took place on the field.

I cannot give the number of killed and wounded of my brigade, not having had an opportunity of seeing the reports of regimental commanders. I have, however, been unofficially informed that the loss in killed, wounded, and missing was 615, of which number 11 were commissioned officers. Although it would almost seem invidious to particularize where all the officers behaved so gallantly, still in justice to my own feelings I cannot close this report without referring especially to the gallant conduct of the following officers which came immediately under my notice: Colonel Hurt, Twenty-fourth Kentucky; Colonel Stiles, Sixty-third Indiana; Lieutenant-Colonel North, Twenty-fourth Kentucky; Major Patterson, Sixty-third Indiana, who was killed while gallantly cheering on his men while in the open field; Captain Hutchinson, commanding One hundred and third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who was also killed while leading his men in the thickest of the fight; Adjutant Joyce, Twenty-fourth Kentucky, and Acting Adjutant Henderson, Sixty-third Indiana, all greatly distinguished themselves. Lieut. Charles D. Rhodes, One hundred and third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenant Zook, Sixty-third Indiana, aide-de-camp; Lieutenant Knowles, acting assistant inspector-general; Lieutenant Quirk, acting commissary of subsistence, and Lieutenant Trumbo, acting assistant quartermaster, members of my staff, rendered me invaluable services during the engagement, and behaved with the greatest gallantry throughout.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. D. MANSON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

Lieutenant COX,
A. D. C. and A. A. A. G., 3d Div., 23d Army Corps.

No. 360.

Report of Col. John S. Hurt, Twenty-fourth Kentucky Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations May 14.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FOURTH KENTUCKY VOL. INFANTRY,
Near Lost Mountain, June 14, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Second Brigade during the battle of Resaca, May 14, 1864:

At 12 m. I received orders from Brig. Gen. M. D. Manson, commanding brigade, to advance my regiment upon the enemy's works, then three-fourths of a mile in front in a northeast direction (I should remark that my regiment was on the right, the Fifth Tennessee Infantry on the left of the first line, and the Sixty-third Indiana Infantry on the right and the One hundred and third Ohio Infantry

on the left of the second line of battle of the brigade, the Sixty-fifth Indiana Infantry, part of the brigade, being on picket duty and not with the brigade this day). The right of the brigade rested on General Judah's division and the left on the First Brigade. The advance was made immediately in the above order, under a heavy fire from a battery of the enemy in front and from their strong line of skirmishers. In this order the lines steadily advanced (in the mean time having broken off from General Judah's division on the right, it not having yet moved) until within half a mile of the enemy's works and within a short distance of his skirmishers. Here a temporary halt was made behind a fence, and the regiment ordered to fire, which was also done by the other regiment of the front line; two volleys dispersed the enemy's skirmishers in the greatest confusion, and they retreated to their main works. The brigade was then again advanced under a much heavier fire from the enemy's artillery, another battery having opened upon the brigade farther upon the right. The lines, however, steadily advanced until within 300 paces of the enemy's works, when the enemy joined with their artillery a galling fire of small-arms. The brigade was here again halted, and two or three volleys were fired, and my regiment ordered to fix bayonets, and its example was followed by the other regiments. The lines then advanced double-quick, under the most terrific fire. At 150 paces from the enemy's first line of works a small stream, with rugged banks and fringed with willows, varying from one to three feet in depth, was encountered. The men, however, plunged into and crossed it in the most gallant style. Fifty paces farther forward a small ravine ran at right angles with our line, at the mouth of which was some earth-works of the enemy, and at the upper end of which pierced their first line of rifle-pits. My regiment was here ordered into this ravine by the left flank to avoid the enfilading fire of a battery of the enemy from the right. This movement brought the Sixty-third Indiana, moving still forward, upon the first line, and the One hundred and third Ohio and Fifth Tennessee made a like movement in a ravine just in rear of this. A rush was now made for the enemy's rifle-pits and carried in the most gallant style, several of the enemy being captured in the trenches, being surprised by the sudden advance, and the enemy abandoned their first line of trenches, also to the left, for a considerable distance. The brigade had scarcely established itself in the enemy's first line of rifle-pits before he opened a very heavy fire from his second line, the small-arms being accompanied by that of three batteries. The First Brigade soon coming up upon the left and occupying the rifle-pits there, soon silenced and relieved us from the fire of the battery upon our left front, and the fire of our own men soon silenced that in our immediate front, not more than 100 paces distant. In the position now occupied, we were at almost equal advantage with the enemy, being sheltered by their first line of rifle-pits and the configuration of the ground. After being in the trenches some time, continually firing upon the enemy, heavy volleys of small-arms were heard upon our right, and, apprehending that it proceeded from General Judah's division and that our fire would enfilade them, I ordered the firing to cease from our lines. The enemy taking advantage of this opened heavily upon us with artillery and small-arms; firing from our lines was therefore ordered to be resumed. It now being perceived that the weight of the enemy's fire increased as ours slackened, the fire was continued as a protection. At about 2 p. m., discovering our

ammunition failing, I dispatched a messenger to General Manson that our ammunition was failing, and to have some sent forward. He sent word that he would have us (Twenty-fourth Kentucky and Sixty-third Indiana) relieved by Fifth Tennessee and One hundred and third Ohio, and soon after the latter advanced over the crest of the hill in our rear to our support in the most gallant style, under the heaviest fire I ever witnessed. The former, with more discretion, filed around the base of the hill in coming to our support, and was more protected. At this time I received an order from General Cox to take command of the brigade, General Manson being wounded. I did not feel authorized to withdraw the Twenty-fourth Kentucky and Sixty-third Indiana upon the advance of the Fifth Tennessee and One hundred and third Ohio, they being weakened in advancing to our relief. I therefore renewed my application for ammunition, this time to the division commander, and this time was notified that we would be relieved by troops of the Fourth Army Corps. The ammunition of many of the men was now entirely exhausted, and they were formed in rear of firing line with fixed bayonets, which at the close constituted three-fourths at least of this number. At length Colonel Harker's brigade, of Stanley's division, Fourth Army Corps, came up in most gallant style to relieve us, and in accordance with orders from division commander the brigade was withdrawn in good order.

The number of the four regiments of the brigade engaged was 1,700. Of this number 49 were killed and 334 wounded. Many of the wounded have since died. Among the killed are Captains Hutchinson and Philpot, of the One hundred and third Ohio. The former was in command of the regiment, and fell while gallantly leading it ; the latter also fell while at the head of his company. Also Maj. James E. Patterson and First Lieutenant Swank, Company B, Sixty-third Indiana Infantry. They were both true soldiers, and their loss is a loss to the country. Among the wounded, Captains Carey, Company B, and Hedges, of Company G, and First Lieutenants Nelson, Company E, and W. I. McIntire, of Company B, of this regiment (Twenty-fourth Kentucky), who were wounded in the midst of the fight and in the faithful discharge of their duty. There were 6 officers of the Fifth Tennessee Infantry wounded, whose names, I regret, have not been furnished me.

Colonel Stiles, Sixty-third Indiana Infantry; Colonel Shelley, Fifth Tennessee Infantry ; Captain Hayes, One hundred and third Ohio Infantry, and Lieutenant-Colonel North, Twenty-fourth Kentucky Infantry, and their brave officers and men, deserve the highest praise for their gallant conduct on this trying day. I am also indebted to Lieut. C. D. Rhodes, One hundred and third Ohio, acting assistant adjutant-general, for his good conduct and gallantry; also, First Lieutenant Knowles, Sixty-fifth Illinois Infantry, and Lieutenants Hunt and Zook, Sixty-third Indiana Infantry ; also Surg. C. V. Jones, Sixty-third Indiana Infantry, and acting brigade surgeon, for efficiency in his department.

The brigade was engaged three hours and thirty minutes before relieved. Reports of regimental commanders are transmitted herewith.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. HURT,

Colonel Twenty-fourth Kentucky, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. H. W. Wells,

Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Div., 23d Army Corps.

No. 361.

Report of Col. Daniel Cameron, Sixty-fifth Illinois Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations May 15–July 16.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Near Chattahoochee River, Ga., July 16, 1864.

MAJOR: In obedience to orders I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, from the 15th of May to the present date:

From the 15th of May to the 4th of June the brigade was not under my command. For this reason, and the additional one that its operations, with one or two exceptions, were unimportant, I refer to the reports of regimental commanders for details. On the 4th of June the Sixty-fifth Illinois rejoined the brigade from veteran furlough, and I was instructed, as senior officer, to assume command. The brigade was at that time in position on the left of the Twentieth Corps, near the Acworth road. There it remained until the morning of the 10th, when I was ordered to move it forward on the Acworth road and encamp in rear of General Butterfield's division, of the Fourth [Twentieth] Corps. On the 12th we relieved General Butterfield's command and occupied the lines thus vacated. On the 15th I was ordered to advance and dislodge the enemy from a ridge to the right and in front of our position. In this movement the First Brigade, Colonel Reilly, co-operated on our left. Our skirmish line (five companies of the Sixty-fifth Illinois under Capt. George H. Kennedy) met with stubborn resistance, but succeeded in gaining the crest, and with it the enemy's advanced line of works. The ground thus gained was quickly fortified by us, and soon after occupied by the Third Brigade, under Brigadier-General McLean. The Second Brigade having been ordered to advance for the protection of the right flank of the Twentieth Corps, a suitable position was obtained without further difficulty, and works thrown up during the night. We captured 8 prisoners. On the 16th the brigade was ordered to advance and co-operate with the Second Division of our corps in an attack upon the enemy's left flank. A brisk skirmish ensued; the enemy's skirmishers were driven in, and upward of 20 prisoners captured by the Twenty-fourth Kentucky and Sixty-third Indiana. A farther advance was ordered the same evening for the purpose of more fully developing the enemy's lines. In this advance the Sixty-third Indiana, Twenty-fourth Kentucky, and right wing of the Sixty-fifth Indiana bore the brunt of the affair. The enemy's first line was carried by the skirmishers of the Second Brigade, and his position fully developed. In this operation we were exposed to a warm though not damaging fire from the enemy's batteries. Having gained possession of the ridge commanding, and within 400 yards of, the enemy's main line, we constructed works for infantry and artillery upon it during the night. On the morning of the 17th the enemy's works were found to have been evacuated during the night. The Twenty-third Corps having been ordered in pursuit, the Second Brigade advanced, and was shortly after joined by the First Brigade of the Third Division. An active skirmish followed. An advance of two and a half miles was made, when position was taken up and fortified. On the 18th our lines were farther advanced and works constructed.

On the 19th I was directed to move out on the Sandtown and Powder Springs road. Colonel Casement, One hundred and third Ohio, was placed with his regiment in advance, with instruction to press the enemy vigorously. Our progress was rapid, the enemy's resistance feeble, and Noyes' Creek was reached without delay. There the enemy crossing the bridge attempted its destruction, but without success. Shortly after the enemy in force appeared beyond the creek, opening upon us a vigorous artillery and musketry fire. We took up position and fortified our front, in as close proximity to the bridge as the conformation of the ground would permit. On the afternoon of the 20th I was directed to effect a crossing and occupy the heights on the opposite side. Capt. P. C. Hayes, One hundred and third Ohio, with a detail from all the regiments in the brigade, was placed in charge of the advance; the duty was ably and successfully performed, the bridge was crossed, the crest gained, the enemy taken by surprise. The brigade soon followed (the Twenty-fourth Kentucky in the advance), in time to drive back the enemy, who had rallied and was advancing on our skirmish line. A heavy fire was for some time kept up upon us, but our flanks and front were at length cleared. A reconnaissance, made by the Twenty-fourth Kentucky and Sixty-third Indiana, disclosed the fact that we had no enemy within two miles. We fortified the position during the night. On the 22d we moved to the front and left about two miles, taking up and fortifying a position on the right of the Second Division near the Marietta road. I was ordered to move on the 25th at 3.30 a. m. and attack the enemy in rear and flank, posted in front of First Brigade, Third Division, at forks of Marietta and Sandtown roads. We advanced but a short distance before meeting the enemy's skirmishers; we drove them in; from time to time the enemy sent forward re-enforcements. We encountered no regular formation, but the woods in our front were literally filled by what seemed to be dismounted cavalry. The skirmish (for it was but one) was the hottest I ever witnessed. The enemy fought with determination, and resisted our advance with artillery as well as musketry. We moved forward steadily, although sometimes interrupted. At length the enemy driven left his works, and a junction was shortly after formed with the First Brigade. Much credit belongs to Lieutenant-Colonel North, Twenty-fourth Kentucky, for his able and gallant conduct on the skirmish line. Our advance was continued until a favorable position was reached, when, for prudential reasons, I was directed by the brigadier-general commanding the division to halt and throw up works in connection with the First Brigade.

On July 1 we advanced to a position on our right and front and constructed works. On the 2d we moved to a commanding ridge on the left, where works were again constructed. On the 3d I was ordered to send forward a regiment on reconnaissance to Nickajack Creek. I intrusted this duty to Colonel Stiles, of the Sixty-third Indiana, who discharged it with good judgment. A party sent across the creek reported the enemy in force constructing works. We held this position till the afternoon of the 4th, when, the Twentieth and Sixteenth Corps having come up and united, the regiment was withdrawn. On the 6th we marched to Ruff's Station, and on the 7th to a position three and a half miles from Chattahoochee River. On the 8th we moved to Soap Creek, which we crossed with

some difficulty, the bridge at the paper-mill having been destroyed by the enemy. By direction of the general commanding, a reconnaissance was made to the river, distant one mile and a half. No enemy being met on the north side of the Chattahoochee, and a crossing half a mile from the mouth of the creek being deemed practicable, I was directed by the brigadier-general commanding the division to cross the brigade, commencing the movement at 3.30 p. m. The movement was made promptly and in accordance with instructions, the One hundred and third Ohio being in advance. The river was wide and deep, but no obstacle or danger could cool the ardor and enthusiasm of the troops, proud to have assigned them the duty of effecting the first crossing of the Chattahoochee. In perfect order the brigade crossed and quickly formed upon the bluffs. No opposition was encountered, the enemy's scouts firing and withdrawing on our approach.

The movements of the troops intrusted with the pontoons, at the mouth of the creek, were covered by the position taken up by the Second Brigade. In the evening we moved forward on the Atlanta road about one mile from the river, where we formed line in connection with the Third Brigade, and fortified. Early on the morning of the 9th the enemy's cavalry charged our pickets, and were repulsed with some loss. Shortly after our lines were advanced and strengthened. On the 14th, by direction, we moved to the left and took up position on the left flank of the Twenty-third Corps.

Where all have done well distinctions seem improper; I cannot forbear mentioning, however, Colonel Casement, Colonel Hurt, Colonel Stiles, Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, and Captain Hodge, commanding regiments. All these officers have cheerfully, ably, and successfully discharged every duty assigned them. Lieutenant-Colonel North, Twenty-fourth Kentucky; Captain Hayes, One hundred and third Ohio; Captains Kennedy, Mapes, and Montgomery, Sixty-fifth Illinois, deserve honorable mention for efficient service on the skirmish line.

To Captain Putnam, Company F, Sixty-fifth Illinois, acting assistant inspector-general of the brigade, I am indebted for untiring service in his department.

Captain Rhodes, One hundred and third Ohio, acting assistant adjutant-general, though physically disabled, has remained on active duty.

Surgeon Sympson, Twenty-fourth Kentucky, senior medical officer, has been untiring in his attention on the wounded and sick. But to the gallant men in the ranks the country is especially indebted for whatever may have been achieved; hardships have been borne, toils endured, and dangers encountered, with a fortitude worthy of the great cause in behalf of which many of them have offered up their lives.

Our casualties are 18 killed, 91 wounded; missing 8; total, 117.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL CAMERON,
Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. H. W. WELLS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Div., 23d Army Corps.

No. 362.

Report of Col. John S. Casement, One hundred and third Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations July 8–September 8.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS.
Decatur, Ga., September 9, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the movements and operations of this brigade since crossing the Chattahoochee River:

Crossed the river at Isham's Ford July 8, skirmished with the enemy's pickets, went into position, and threw up earth-works one mile south of the river, where we remained in position until July 19th, then marched three miles and encamped on the Atlanta and Roswell railroad. July 20, marched nine miles, and encamped for the night. July 21, went into position and threw up earth-works in front of Atlanta, where the brigade remained, skirmishing with and shelling the enemy, until July 27, when we withdrew from the works and went in reserve.

August 2, marched toward the right, distance seven miles; went into position and built works. August 6, moved one mile and a half farther to the right and fortified. August 8, marched one mile and fortified. August 12, made a reconnaissance in the direction of East Point, skirmished all day, and withdrew at dusk into our own works. August 15, marched one mile and a half to the right and built works. August 19, marched one mile, threw up earth-works in the face of the enemy, driving in his pickets to secure a position; remained in the works eight days. August 28, marched two miles and fortified. August 29, marched two miles and fortified. August 30, marched one mile and a half and fortified. August 31, marched four miles and met the enemy, skirmished, and drove him from his works, and took possession of the Atlanta and Macon Railroad; went into position and threw up earth-works.

September 1, advanced our skirmishers, driving the enemy as far as Rough and Ready Station, four miles southeast of East Point, effectually destroying a portion of the road; then marched five miles toward Jonesborough, Ga., and camped for the night. September 2, marched five miles. September 3, went into position near Lovejoy's Station and fortified. September 5, withdrew from the front of the enemy and took the direct road to Decatur, Ga., where the brigade arrived September 8, and is now in camp fortifying.

The loss has been as follows:

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Captured.	Total.
124th Indiana	2	11	1	14
24th Kentucky	1	5	.....	6
65th Illinois	1	8	.....	9
103d Ohio	2	4	3	9
65th Indiana	5	9	3	17
Total	11	37	7	55

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. CASEMENT,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. THEODORE COX,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, 23d Army Corps.

No. 363.

Report of Lieut. Col. William S. Stewart, Sixty-fifth Illinois Infantry, of operations June 4–July 6.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-FIFTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Ruff's Station, Ga., July 6, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit you a report of the Sixty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry from the time they rejoined the Second Brigade on their return from veteran furlough up to the present time.

On the 4th of June, 1864, Colonel Cameron having assumed command of the brigade, I took command of the regiment, which was at that time stationed on the Acworth road. From the 10th, when I was ordered by Colonel Cameron to the front, and in direction of Lost Mountain, up to the present date, my regiment has been constantly advancing, doing its full share of skirmishing and in driving the enemy from position to position, but has been in no general engagement. In every instance the skirmishers from my regiment have invariably driven the enemy's and the men have cheerfully performed any work assigned them.

I regret to state that First Lieut. William Knowles, of Company I of my regiment, who has been acting assistant inspector-general of Second Brigade, was mortally wounded on the 15th June and died on the 27th; also First Lieut. M. W. Toale, of Company K of my regiment, and who was acting as aide-de-camp on Colonel Cameron's staff, was badly shocked by the explosion of a shell on the 27th ultimo, and up to the present time has been unable to rejoin us.

Besides the above the casualties of the regiment are as follows: 5 killed, 16 wounded (1 since died), and 1 missing.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

W. S. STEWART,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Sixty-fifth Illinois Volunteers.

Capt. C. D. RHODES,
A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 23d Army Corps.

No. 364.

Reports of Col. Israel N. Stiles, Sixty-third Indiana Infantry, of operations May 14–July 7.

HDQRS. SIXTY-THIRD INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Near Lost Mountain, Ga., June 14, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Sixty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry in the battle of Resaca, May 14, 1864:

The regiment was formed in line of battle at about 9 a. m., at a distance of three-fourths of a mile from the enemy's works, constituting a part of the second line of the brigade and supporting the Twenty-fourth Kentucky Volunteers. At 12.25 p. m. I received the order to advance from Brigadier-General Manson, then commanding the brigade, which was immediately obeyed under a heavy fire of shot and shell at the commencement of the movement, and of musketry

as we approached the enemy's works. The line proceeded in excellent order across an open space of considerable extent, passing rifle-pits, which had been occupied by the enemy's skirmishers, but which were deserted on our approach. As my command neared the enemy's lines, the fire of shell and canister became so severe that I hastened it forward to get beyond range, and in doing so joined in with the Twenty-fourth Kentucky, and the advance continuing, the left of my regiment and the right of the Twenty-fourth Kentucky entered the works simultaneously. The right of my regiment immediately occupied the small earth-works thrown up by the enemy to protect two of his field guns, which he removed in time to prevent capture. The regiment maintained its position for about two and a half hours under heavy fire of shell and musketry, when our ammunition becoming exhausted, I sent Lieutenant Henderson, acting adjutant, to inform Brigadier-General Manson of the fact, and to ascertain whether more could be procured. Soon afterward I was informed by Captain Saunders, of General Cox's staff, that General Manson was wounded, and that Colonel Hurt, Twenty-fourth Kentucky, was in command of the brigade. The cartridge-boxes of the dead and wounded were emptied, and a portion of the regiment held their position with fixed bayonets until a part of Harker's brigade, of the Fourth Corps, came to our relief, and I marched my command by companies a short distance to the rear, formed line of battle, and moved into a ravine, when, by order of General Cox, I formed in column by division and retired.

I made the advance with 18 commissioned officers and 535 enlisted men. I lost in killed 2 commissioned officers and 17 enlisted men, and in wounded 1 commissioned officer and 94 enlisted men. Maj. James E. Patterson was killed while crossing the field and before reaching the enemy's line. He was a brave officer and an exemplary man. First Lieutenant Swank, Company B, was killed while directing the firing of his men. These officers were both true soldiers, and their loss is a loss to the country. Lieutenant Birch, Company E, was wounded in the foot, but continued in action till the regiment was relieved. The conduct of both officers and men in this engagement was so good that I do not deem it proper to speak of them individually. I am proud to be their commander, and only ask that their conduct in the future shall be as good as it has been in the past.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. N. STILES,

Colonel, Comdg. Sixty-third Regiment Indiana Vol. Infty.

Lieut. C. D. RHODES,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SIXTY-THIRD REGT. INDIANA VOL. INFANTRY.

In the Field, near Marietta, Ga., July 7, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to the order of Colonel Cameron, commanding Second Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my regiment during this campaign since May 14, the date of the battle of Resaca:

On the 15th of May the regiment was in the rear of and supporting a portion of the Twentieth Corps. On the 16th commenced march in

pursuit of the retreating enemy, fording Connesauga River at about 5 p. m. and marching that day, I think, a distance of about fourteen miles. On the 17th crossed the Coosawattee River. March was continued until Thursday, 19th, when line of battle was formed, and, advancing, reached the left of the Fourth Corps soon after dark, and bivouacked in the neighborhood of Cassville. On the 20th followed the enemy, passing through Cassville about 9 a. m., and marched the rest of the day in line of battle and camped near Cartersville after dark. 21st, received orders to prepare for a twenty-days' march, and in the afternoon of the same date, with the brigade, under command of Colonel Casement, made a reconnaissance to a bridge crossing the Etowah River. Continued the march, and on the 26th formed line of battle and moved up to support skirmishers who had engaged the enemy in front. With the Twenty-fourth Kentucky on my right we advanced upon the enemy under a fire of shell and canister and occupied a ridge, a continuation of the line of battle of the Fourth Corps. In this advance Capt. A. T. Jenkins, Company I, was seriously wounded, and 3 enlisted men. During the night I threw up earth-works. These works were greatly strengthened during the next day, and I held them, under frequent firing of shell and canister and some small-arms, till the morning of June 1, when I was relieved by the Fortieth Ohio. My casualties during the time I held these works amounted to 10 wounded, not including those wounded in the advance. On the 2d moved toward the left, passing the Fourteenth, Fourth, and Twentieth Corps; formed line; advanced upon the enemy, driving his skirmishers through dense woods, and under a brisk fire of small-arms. In this advance 1 enlisted man was killed, 1 wounded, and I captured 3 prisoners. The enemy's skirmishers were driven into his main line of works. In this movement I marched left in front and covered the flank of the brigade. By direction of Colonel Casement, commanding brigade, I constructed strong works in front of the line I then occupied, and on the next day constructed earth-works on a line at right angles with the former line. On the night of the 4th the enemy left our front. On the 10th moved out on the Acworth road to the right and front; camped in line of battle on the right of Butterfield's division, of the Twentieth Corps. Here I remained until the 15th, when I formed line of battle and advanced toward the enemy. Our line of battle here was in sight of Lost Mountain. In the afternoon of the 16th advanced upon the enemy, with the Twenty-fourth Kentucky on my right, in the direction of a strong line of works held by the enemy, and into which their skirmishers were driven. In this advance I lost 5 enlisted men killed, 11 wounded. Several prisoners were taken by my skirmishers, who were handed over to some officer of the Second Division. On the 17th moved to the left by the flank; passed strong line of earth-works, which had been abandoned by the enemy. Soon after formed line of battle and advanced to the vicinity of one of our batteries, which was firing briskly. The enemy's fire here became rapid and the explosion of his shells so frequent that, having no part assigned me in this artillery duel, I sought refuge for my command in a dry ditch, which proved an effectual protection, as not a man was either killed or wounded. Soon after dark, by direction of Colonel Cameron, commanding brigade, I moved my command to the front, threw up a strong line of works on the right of the First Brigade, which occupied a greater portion of the night. The next day I moved still farther forward and occupied a ridge in

our front, where I again threw up works. 19th, moved by the flank to the right and front, formed line of battle near Noyes' Creek. 20th, an advance being ordered across the creek, which was held by the enemy, I followed the Twenty-fourth Kentucky, formed line of battle on the opposite bank, and on the evening of the same day, by direction of General Cox, made a reconnaissance with my command to the front and left in the direction of Marietta for about two miles, where I found the enemy's pickets. The object of the movement having been accomplished, I returned about 9 p. m. to camp. In this movement 1 enlisted man was missing, whom I suppose to have been taken prisoner. 22d, moved forward and took position on the right of the Marietta road. 25th, in line at 3 a. m.; moved to the right and front in line of battle, and having encountered the enemy, advanced upon him with skirmishers in front, distance about three miles, the enemy retiring before us. In this movement I lost 2 enlisted men killed, 2 wounded, and 1 commissioned officer, Lieutenant York, Company D, taken prisoner.

July 1, moved forward and formed line on the left of Second Division. 3d, made reconnaissance to Nickajack Creek, about two miles to the front, and found the enemy posted on the opposite bank and behind earth-works. Took position on the road leading from Marietta to Ruff's Mill, and awaiting orders was relieved about 5 p. m. by the Sixty-fifth Indiana. 6th, marched by the flank across Nickajack Creek, passed strong lines of the enemy's works, and camped near Ruff's Station, on the railroad, and this day (7th) marched to my present camp.

My casualties in this campaign since the battle of Resaca have been: Killed, 7; wounded, 28; missing, 1; prisoners, 1; total, 37.

The campaign has been an active and severe one, but the blessing of God of nations and of battles, which is vouchsafed to those who fight earnestly and faithfully for the right, has followed us, and I believe that I can say for the officers and men of my command that the zeal and determination with which they entered upon the campaign has not abated by its hardships or its perils. They have borne them faithfully and bravely, and I claim for them their share of its glories.

I. N. STILES,
Colonel, Commanding Sixty-third Indiana Volunteers.

Capt. C. D. RHODES,
A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 23d Army Corps.

No. 365.

Report of Col. John M. Orr, One hundred and twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry, of operations July 8–September 8.

HEADQUARTERS 124TH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
September 10, 1864.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of my regiment since crossing the Chattahoochee River:

On the 8th [July] we crossed the river on pontoon bridges and immediately went into position and threw up works, remaining until morning of 9th, when we occupied a new line and intrenched ourselves strongly, remaining here without anything transpiring worthy of note until the morning of the 17th, when we received orders to move. We took up our line of march in the direction of Decatur,

meeting with no opposition until the 19th, when the enemy played upon our line with his artillery, effecting but little. At 12 m. went into camp for the day, resuming our march on the 20th without opposition, except some skirmishing in the front, which caused some little delay. Nothing occurred worthy of note until the 22d, when we were double-quicked several miles to support General McPherson, who was being hard pressed by the enemy. We lay here in supporting distance of McPherson, building works and sleeping on our arms, and moving out at 3 a. m. of 23d to the right of our corps; again building works; everything going off quietly, with some slight skirmishing at intervals until the 1st of August, when we once again resumed our line of march, going from the extreme left to the right of the army, occupying the 1st, 2d, and 3d days to secure a position, which we did in the evening of the 3d. On the 4th we advanced our position to within 400 yards of that of the enemy, remaining until the 6th, constantly exposed to a galling fire of the enemy, which killed 1 and 2 severely wounded. At noon of the 6th we marched to the right on double-quick as support to First Brigade, going into camp and remaining here until the 12th, when we went on a reconnaissance to the right, advancing in line of battle, with heavy skirmishing in our front, occasionally taking position and changing until almost dark, when we received orders to retrace our steps and occupy our position previously left, which we did, and remaining here in an apparently quiet position, without anything of unusual interest transpiring, when, on the 18th, we received orders to move, moving about one mile to the right and one-half to the front, halting and building works in the woods amidst a severe cannonading of the enemy, which did not prove very injurious to us. Here our works were established, remaining in camp and enjoying a season of quiet repose, excepting an occasional and severe cannonade from the enemy's batteries, which did us but little harm, until the 27th, when we received orders to prepare to move. Preparations were made and everything in readiness to abscond, but did not get off until the 28th at 12 m., going to the right this night, camping four miles from our vacated position. 29th, resumed our march, going three miles and camping for the night. 30th, broke camp at 8 a. m. and resumed our march, going but a short distance and camping for the night. 31st, again moved out, taking an easterly direction. At 1 p. m. our skirmishers came upon those of the enemy, driving them before them, and with but apparently little resistance occupied the works of the enemy, driving them across the Macon railroad. We occupied the right of the enemy's works and immediately put them in a state of repair, changing their front, and remaining here until morning 1st of September, when we were ordered to proceed up the railroad and assist in tearing up and burning the irons. This completed we returned to camp, remaining but a few moments, when we marched by the right flank along the Macon railroad, without anything of interest transpiring. 2d, regiment was detailed to guard train, which it did until the 7th. This day we reached the town of Decatur, on our return march from Lovejoy's, where we are still lying in camp, troops working on their breast-works, and cleaning up and policing quarters.

[JOHN M. ORR,
Colonel, Commanding.]

Col. J. S. CASEMENT,
Comdg. Second Brig., Third Div., 23d Army Corps.

No. 366.

Report of Col. John S. Hurt, Twenty-fourth Kentucky Infantry, of operations May 14–July 7.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FOURTH KENTUCKY VOL. INFANTRY,
In the Field, July 7, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to orders received from the colonel commanding, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this regiment since the battle of Resaca to this date. In a series of movements, including a period of fifty days, in presence of or near the enemy, it is not practicable (without extending this report to too great length) to refer to all the actions of the regiment; I will, therefore, refer only to a few which I deem most important:

On the 22d of May (being then at Cartersville, Ga.), by direction of Colonel Casement, then commanding the brigade, the regiment, together with the One hundred and third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, both under his charge, proceeded to and destroyed the Etowah Iron Foundry and Rolling-Mills, seven miles from that place, employed by the enemy in the manufacture of munitions of war, such as shot, shell, &c. The works were destroyed by fire, which gallant feat was performed by fifty volunteers, twenty-five from each regiment, under the immediate charge of First Lieut. James Coughlan, Company K, Twenty-fourth Kentucky—a gallant and promising young officer—under a considerable fire of the enemy's sharpshooters. On the 24th of May the brigade arrived in front of the enemy's lines, near New Hope, and this regiment, being then on the extreme right of the Twenty-third Army Corps, was ordered to join on the left of the Fourth Army Corps, then in position. This it did under a very heavy fire of shell and canister-shot from the enemy's batteries not more than half a mile distant. Here rifle-pits were dug and skirmishers thrown forward and joined on those of the Fourth Army Corps. The regiment remained in this position—the skirmishers being almost continually engaged with the enemy night and day—seven days. During the stay of the regiment at this place it was several times subjected to a very severe artillery fire from the enemy. On the 16th of June, near Lost Mountain, being then on the right of the brigade, I was directed by the colonel commanding to form on the left of Brigadier-General Hascall's division, who was advancing to engage the enemy, and turn his left flank. The junction was accordingly made and skirmishers thrown forward, under First Lieutenant Johnson, Company A, and joined upon those of General Hascall's division, and here occurred one of the most brilliant skirmishes I ever witnessed. Lieutenant Johnson, though having but twenty men, captured 10 of the enemy. Six of the enemy's dead were found in his front. Twenty small-arms, which had to be abandoned for the want of means of transportation, were captured. This occurred within 400 paces of the enemy's works, which were of the most formidable character. On the evening of the 20th June I was directed by the colonel commanding brigade to proceed across a bridge at Noyes' Creek, a portion of the plank having been torn up by the enemy, his skirmishers occupying in some force the crest of the hill on the opposite side. The regiment passed the bridge, under a considerable fire in good style, and intimidated and drove away a regiment of the enemy's cavalry which was just advancing to charge our skirmishers. On the 27th of June the

brigade moved with the First Brigade considerably forward of our lines upon the right and occupied a position which became the key of other movements afterward made. In making this movement Lieutenant-Colonel North, Twenty-fourth Kentucky, was placed in in charge of the skirmish line of the Second Brigade, and drove the enemy in most handsome style. In this skirmish Captain Goodpaster, Company I, Twenty-fourth Kentucky, a most estimable officer, was severely wounded in the face. First Lieut. John A. Joyce, adjutant of the regiment, was also this day wounded severely in the thigh. He is a young officer of much promise.

I cannot venture to particularize individual instances of gallantry, lest it might be implied that those not mentioned did not act equally well; suffice it to say, that in this most arduous and trying campaign both officers and men have done their whole duty. I cannot, however, omit to mention the names of Felix Casteal, corporal, and Private Broughton, Company A, who, unintentionally getting outside our picket-lines, and being without arms, came upon two rebel soldiers, fully armed. The rebel soldiers were ordered to deliver up their arms, and, supposing that other soldiers were present, did so, and were marched into camp and delivered up—to their infinite chagrin, when they found they had surrendered to two unarmed soldiers. Corporal Casteal was severely wounded afterward in the skirmish on the 16th of June, having captured that day, before he fell, 3 rebel soldiers and also killing 1. There are few more gallant soldiers than he.

Inclosed I have the honor to transmit a list* of the killed, wounded, &c., of the regiment for the time mentioned above.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. HURT,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. C. D. RHODES,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 367.

Report of Lieut. Col. Lafayette North, Twenty-fourth Kentucky Infantry, of operations May 14.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FOURTH KENTUCKY VOL. INFANTRY,
Camp near Lost Mountain, Ga., June 15, 1864.

I would respectfully report to the colonel commanding the part taken by this regiment in the battle of Resaca, Ga., on the 14th day of May, 1864, from the time I was placed in command, which was about 3.30 p. m.

I was officially notified that I was in command of the regiment, as Colonel Hurt had taken command of the brigade. At this time the battle had been raging furiously for at least two hours, and the majority of the men under my command had expended almost all of their ammunition. Standing with fixed bayonets, to guard against any emergency that might arise, we occupied at this juncture the first line of the enemy's works, that had been taken from them in the charge at the beginning of the engagement, and were pouring a

* Not found.

murderous fire into the decimated ranks of the flying traitors. About 4 p. m. the regiment was relieved by troops of Harker's brigade, of the Fourth Army Corps.

Captain Carey, Company B; Captain Hedges, Company G; First Lieut. W. I. McIntire, Company B; and First Lieut. J. P. Nelson, Company E, were severely wounded while gallantly battling with the foe; 69 enlisted men were wounded and 7 killed, making a total loss of 80 in the regiment.

It would be needless for me to particularize on the conduct of either officers or men, as all under my command did their whole duty as brave men and gallant officers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. NORTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. C. D. Rhodes,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 368.

Report of Capt. Philip C. Hayes, One hundred and third Ohio Infantry, of operations May 14.

In the Field, near Big Shanty, Ga.,
June 14, 1864.

Sir: On the morning of the 14th of May, 1864, the One hundred and third regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, 363 strong, commanded by Capt. W. W. Hutchinson, was ordered, with the Sixty-third Indiana, Twenty-fourth Kentucky, and Fifth Tennessee, to make an advance—the One hundred and third was on the right of the rear line. We marched out of the woods where we were encamped and came to an open field, on the opposite side of which was the enemy. We were made aware of the enemy's presence and whereabouts by his firing, which he began as soon as he saw us. This was about 12 m. As we came nearer the place where the enemy was posted, his firing became more violent and destructive, yet we preserved a good line and moved forward over this open field with coolness and determination. On the right of the enemy's position was a hill, behind which we were ordered to shelter ourselves until further orders. This we did, lying on our faces to avoid the shot and shell which whistled terribly over our heads. Our loss in coming over this open field consisted in that of Capt. J. T. Philpot killed with shell and 1 or 2 wounded. We lay under this hill about an hour, and were then ordered forward. This order the regiment obeyed unflinchingly, although under a withering fire. We passed two lines of the enemy's rifle-pits and here came upon the top of a hill, which was taken, with the enemy's rifles and cannon. Here we met with our severest loss, as the bullets, shell, grape, and canister fell around us thick as hail. Just as we got over the top of this hill Captain Hutchinson was mortally wounded; he was borne off the field and died soon after. This left me in command. As soon as we came to the top of this hill we were in sight of the enemy, and began to open upon him with our musketry; the boys sheltering themselves as best they could, fought most vigorously for about two hours. At this time our ammunition gave out. This left us in a critical situa-

tion. We managed to supply some of our men by rifling the cartridge-boxes of the dead and wounded; others were obliged to go unsupplied; yet we could not leave our position, for such an act would break our lines and might prove fatal to us. Hence I was under the necessity of keeping the regiment in this position for an hour or more under a terrible fire and without the means of returning it. At last the Fourth Corps came to our relief, and our regiment was withdrawn. We fell back in good order, and started for the rear to replenish our stock of ammunition.

Our loss in this engagement was 81—7 killed and 74 wounded. Several of the wounded have since died, but how many I know not.

I can say of the officers and men of the regiment that they all did nobly. Not a man or officer shrank from his duty, but each stood to his post unflinchingly. The two captains who were killed, fell manfully discharging the duties of their positions, each winning, by his heroic actions and noble death, glory unfading and a name that will never die.

Your obedient servant,

P. C. HAYES,
Captain, 103d Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Lieut. C. D. RHODES,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 369.

Report of Col. John S. Casement, One hundred and third Ohio Infantry, of operations May 15-July 7.

HDQRS. 103D REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Camp on Cotton Creek, Ga., July 7, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders from brigade headquarters I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of this regiment, since the battle of Resaca, May 14, to present time:

Captain Hayes, who was in command of the regiment from the 14th to the 21st, is now absent, sick, consequently I can give no detailed report of operations during that time. Suffice it to say the regiment was not engaged in any affairs resulting in casualties. I joined the regiment on the 21st of May, and was immediately announced as temporary commander of the Second Brigade, a position that I occupied until June 4. During that time the regiment was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Sterling, who is now acting assistant inspector-general on the staff of Brigadier-General Cox; the absence of any report from him precludes the possibility of giving a detailed account of the operations of the regiment for that space of time. During that time the regiment was actively employed in the various duties incident to the campaign, the most important of which was the burning (in conjunction with the Twenty-fourth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry) of the Etowah Iron-Works.

Since June 4, the time I have been actually in command of the regiment, its duties have been arduous but not important; a slight skirmish at Noyes' Creek on the 21st and 22d, with a loss of 2 killed and 4 wounded, and one or two other slight skirmishes include all the fighting for the regiment up to the present time.

The conduct of the officers and men has been highly satisfactory to me.

Accompanying this report please find a complete list of casualties from May 15 to July 7, the whole number being 2 killed and 16 wounded.*

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant.

J. S. CASEMENT,
Colonel, Comdg. 103d Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. C. D. RHODES,
A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 23d Army Corps.

No. 370.

Report of Col. James T. Shelley, Fifth Tennessee Infantry, of operations May 14.

CAMP IN FIELD, *June* 14, 1864.

I have just received your note, and contents noted. I beg leave to report the following facts concerning the Resaca battle:

We (the Second Brigade) were ordered at between 10 and 11 o'clock to advance through an open field, which we did, and drove the enemy from their first line of rifle-pits, where we engaged the enemy for three hours and forty minutes, when we were relieved by the Fourth Army Corps. I lost in killed, 16 men; wounded, 92; commissioned officers, 6; missing, 14; total, 128.

Respectfully,

JAS. T. SHELLEY,
Colonel Fifth Tennessee Volunteers.

Lieut. C. D. RHODES,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

P. S.—A great many of the wounded here reported have since died from their wounds from want of attention, as I am told.

JAS. T. SHELLEY.

No. 371.

Report of Brig. Gen. Nathaniel C. McLean, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of operations June 5–17.

LEXINGTON, KY., *September* 5, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Third Brigade of Brigadier-General Cox's division while under my command:

I reported to General Cox on the morning of the 5th of June, and assumed command of the Third Brigade, consisting of the First and Fifth Tennessee and Eleventh and Twelfth Kentucky Infantry Regiments, in compliance with orders from headquarters Army of the Ohio. The enemy having fallen back from our immediate front, an advance was made on the 10th of June to find his position, and on the afternoon of that day we again confronted him. My brigade formed on the left of Brigadier-General Hascall's division, between

* Nominal list omitted.

Pine and Lost Mountains, and to the right of the Sandtown road, with the enemy's works in plain view, across an open field that was immediately in my front. On account of a continued rain nothing was attempted (except the erection of a line of works for the protection of my men) until about noon of the 15th, when I was informed by an aide of General Cox that General Thomas occupied Pine Mountain, and that General Cox wished me to advance and, if possible, occupy the works of the enemy in my front. I deployed a strong line of skirmishers, consisting of portions of the Eleventh and Twelfth Kentucky and one company of the First Tennessee, the whole under command of Major [Owens], of the Twelfth Kentucky Volunteers, supported by the remainder of the Twelfth Kentucky under Lieutenant-Colonel Rousseau. The whole line moved forward across the open field, and after quite a lively skirmish the enemy was driven from his works and 40 prisoners captured. Our loss was light; I cannot give the number of casualties, as I have received no reports from regimental commanders. The works were at once occupied by the whole brigade, and in that position I left it on the 17th, when I was relieved at my own request and ordered to report to General Burbridge, commanding District of Kentucky, for duty.

Before closing this report I feel bound to mention the assistance rendered me by Captain Shields, of the Nineteenth Ohio Battery, belonging to General Hascall's division. Before moving my line forward I sent a request to Captain Shields (whose battery was planted near the right of my brigade) to cover my advance, which he did in a handsome manner, and rendered me valuable aid.

Very respectfully,

N. C. McLEAN,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. THEODORE COX,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Div., 23d Army Corps.

No. 372.

Report of Col. Robert K. Byrd, First Tennessee Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations June 17–July 14.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Ga., July 14, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my official report of the various orders received since I assumed command of the Third Brigade, on the 17th June, 1864.

I received a written order from Major-General Schofield on the 17th of June, at 4 p. m., to move my whole command to Hardshell Church, at the intersection of the Sandtown and Burnt Hickory roads, to occupy the rebel works until all the wagon trains passed, and then to report to Brigadier-General Cox, who was about three miles from the church, at a white house near the intersection of the Marietta and Sandtown roads, where we encamped for the night. By order of General Cox, on the morning of the 19th of June, we were ordered forward to a point near Noyes' Creek, and there we threw up fortifications. The Twelfth Kentucky was here ordered to within two miles of Powder Springs, to support Colonel Adams' brigade of cavalry and to give any assistance necessary, at which

point it had a pretty severe skirmish with the enemy, driving in his pickets, taking 1 prisoner, 1 horse, 2 guns, and 1 pistol. On the 22d day of June General Cox ordered my command to move forward and form on Colonel Barter's right, on the Sandtown road leading to Marietta, and there fortify, which we did. On the 24th of June the Twelfth Kentucky rejoined the brigade. On the 25th we policed camp, and had more or less skirmishing with the enemy. On the 26th the same. On the 27th General Cox ordered my brigade, with the exception of the Twelfth Kentucky, which was ordered to support Battery D, First Ohio Artillery, then posted on a hill on the said Sandtown road, to a point of thick woods, and charge the enemy across the field and take a strong position on the opposite hill, which I proceeded to do, moving the Eleventh Kentucky on the right, Fifth Tennessee on the left, and First Tennessee as the reserve, and when I ordered the charge the Eleventh Kentucky and Fifth Tennessee moved on the double-quick, driving the enemy before them, the enemy pouring in upon them a heavy fire of rifle-shot from the hill; but they drove the enemy and took the hill and some 3 or 4 prisoners, and there fortified, the First Tennessee being ordered to relieve the Fifth Tennessee and the Fifth to act as a reserve; the First moved forward and assisted in making the fortifications. On the morning of the 28th of June the First Tennessee, Eleventh Kentucky, and Fifth Tennessee were ordered by General Cox to move forward and take position on a hill in front of us about one mile and a half distant, which we did, having nothing on our right and left nearer than one mile as a support, where we again fortified in the form of a triangle, having more or less skirmishing with the enemy. Remained on this high hill from the 28th of June until the 3d day of July, at which time the Twelfth Kentucky rejoined the brigade again.

On the 3d day of July the Eleventh Kentucky was ordered to make a reconnaissance in our front about two miles, which was done; finding that the enemy had left their works in our front, they were ordered to go into camp near the Marietta and Sandtown road. On the 5th of July I was ordered to move up my whole command into the Sandtown road at a point near our works, and to proceed down said road to the crossing of the Ruff's Station and Powder Springs roads, which was done, at which point we encamped for the night. On the morning of the 6th of July we were ordered by General Cox to follow in the rear of Second Brigade to Ruff's Station, on the railroad, which we did, at which point we were ordered to go into camp. On the morning of the 7th of July I received orders to move in rear of Colonel Barter's brigade, but owing to the difficulty of finding the proper road we moved in front of Barter's and Reilly's brigades to Rottenwood Creek. On the 8th of July I received orders to move in rear of Colonels Barter's and Crittenden's brigades to the river (Chattahoochee) at Isham's Ferry, at which point General Cox ordered the Third Brigade to make ready to cross the river precisely at 4 p. m. and take the heights on the opposite side. At the appointed hour I moved my whole brigade to the river, the officers and men being eager for the contest. The Twelfth Kentucky, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Rousseau, was ordered, when the pontoons were launched, to proceed across in said boats and take the heights on the opposite shore at all hazards. The First Tennessee, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis, was ordered to charge across the river bottom as a support to the Twelfth

Kentucky while crossing. The Eleventh Kentucky, commanded by Colonel Love, and Fifth Tennessee, commanded by Colonel Shelley, were held as a reserve, except two companies of the Fifth, which were ordered to support the First Tennessee, which was pouring heavy volleys of musketry on the artillery and riflemen of the enemy on the opposite shore. In three-fourths of an hour from the time the crossing commenced my whole command occupied the heights on the opposite side of the river, driving the enemy from his position, capturing 1 piece of artillery, which was done by the Twelfth Kentucky, it being in the advance, who also captured some small-arms and 1 or 2 horses, wounding several of the enemy. I have the honor to say that Colonel Rousseau, commanding Twelfth Kentucky; Colonel Love, commanding the Eleventh Kentucky; Colonel Shelley, commanding the Fifth Tennessee; Colonel Ellis, commanding the First Tennessee, all behaved with great gallantry, as well as the officers and men under their commands, and performed their whole duty.

I will furnish at as early a day as practicable a list of casualties in the Third Brigade since I assumed command.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

R. K. BYRD,
Col., Comdg. Third Brig., Third Div., 23d Army Corps.

Lieut. THEODORE COX,
A. D. C. and A. A. A. G., 3d Div., 23d Army Corps.

No. 373.

Report of Col. Israel N. Stiles, Sixty-third Indiana Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations August 9–September 8.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, near Decatur, Ga., September 9, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of the Third Brigade since the 9th of August, the date of its organization, and at which time I assumed command of the same:

On the 9th, 10th, and 11th of August the brigade remained in position confronting the left of the enemy's line, with the Second Division on our right. 12th, made a reconnaissance to the right, supporting the First and Second Brigades of Third Division. 13th and 14th, remained in reserve in rear of Second Division. 15th, moved to the right, and after dark took position on the right of Second Division, and then threw up a strong line of works. 16th and 17th, remained in position. 18th, marched forward and to the right, supporting First and Second Brigades, and at night-fall took position on the right flank of the division and threw up works. 19th and 20th, made demonstrations on the enemy's left in the direction of the Newnan road and Camp Creek Church, and on each following day till the 28th sent out a regiment on a reconnaissance in the same direction. 28th, retired from this position, and commenced a march toward the Macon railroad. Continued the march till the 31st, when the One hundred and twelfth Illinois Infantry was thrown out as skirmishers, and pushed forward on a road in the neighborhood of Mud Creek, meeting with but little opposition from the enemy's cavalry, and at 3 p. m. the skirmishers struck the Macon railroad at the curve below Rough and Ready.

September 1, proceeded up the railroad as far as Rough and Ready, and, in connection with First and Second Brigades, made complete destruction of the railroad track. 2d and 3d, marched in direction of Jonesborough. 4th and 5th, lay in reserve in rear of the Fourth Corps. On the night of the 5th commenced march to Decatur, and at 10 a. m. of the 8th marched through that place and went into camp.

The following is a report of killed, wounded, and prisoners since the organization of the brigade :

Regiment.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners captured.	
			From the enemy.	By the enemy.
128th Indiana Infantry	.....	2	9	.....
112th Illinois Infantry	.....	.....	4	.....
63d Indiana Infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....
120th Indiana Infantry *a*	3	3	22	5
Total	3	5	35	5

a Of the prisoners captured from the enemy by 120th Indiana Infantry, 1 was a commissioned officer, 21 enlisted men.

The Fifth Regiment Tennessee Infantry has not been on duty with the brigade since its organization, and consequently is not included in the above report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. N. STILES,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. THEODORE COX,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Div., 23d Army Corps.

No. 374.

Report of Brig. Gen. Jacob Ammen, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Division, of operations in East Tennessee, August 15–31 (*Wheeler's raid*).

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, Tenn., September 5, 1864.

COLONEL: From the best information in my possession [on] the 12th of August it was not supposed the enemy was approaching Bull's Gap. I started for Cumberland Gap on a tour of inspection the 13th of August, and [on] the 15th was informed by telegraph that Brigadier-General Gillem, with two regiments of Tennessee volunteer cavalry, had reached Knoxville, on his way to upper East Tennessee; that General Morgan, C. S. Army, with a considerable force was west of Bull's Gap, and that General Gillem had applied to General Tillson for the Tenth Michigan Cavalry for temporary service. I directed General T[illson] to give such aid as he could, and a large part of the Tenth Michigan Cavalry was detached for this special service.

The 18th of August I returned to Knoxville, and as there were rumors of the enemy at Athens, proceeded on the morning train to Loudon (19th), and put a strong guard (ninety-five) on the train,

which proceeded within three miles of Athens, where it was attacked by such a force as to render it expedient to return, our forces returning the fire and preventing the capture of the train. Two of our men were slightly wounded; no other injury. I ordered 300 of the First Ohio Heavy Artillery from Knoxville, and on their arrival had 200 of the same regiment at Loudon ready to go on the train, supposing this number sufficient to meet the enemy. Proceeded very cautiously, and two and a half miles east of Sweet Water discovered a bridge in front on fire at 6 a. m. August 20. The trains were halted. Lieutenants Clark and Firestone, with 130 men, all under command of Captain Gatewood, First Ohio Heavy Artillery, accompanied by Lieut. N. A. Reed, jr., Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, aide-de-camp on my staff, were sent forward to make reconnaissance and ascertain the position, numbers, &c., the other troops ready to act as circumstances might require. Precautions for the safety of the train were taken. The detachment had not proceeded more than half a mile when they were near a picket-post, fired, ran back the pickets, and in less than half a mile met a strong skirmish line, which, under our fire, fell back to the houses, their numbers constantly increasing. The fire was kept up until 9 a. m., killing 3 of them without sustaining any injury ourselves. The detachment behaved admirably. I was satisfied the enemy numbered several thousand, with some artillery, and, seeing some moving to the right and left, I ordered the troops to the train and the train to return to Loudon, as the number was too great for my force, and Loudon must be defended. The troops were taken off at Loudon and the train sent to Knoxville. As there was no cavalry, I pressed horses and mounted about thirty men and sent them under Captain Preble, First Ohio Heavy Artillery, toward Philadelphia, to observe the enemy and gain information. This detachment, although badly mounted, met the enemy, had a sharp skirmish, killed 3, wounded 2 severely, captured 1, and brought him to camp, but unfortunately 3 were captured, 2 of whom made their escape and returned to camp. The enemy moved on the roads from Sweet Water and Philadelphia toward Davis' Ford, on the Little Tennessee, crossing there the night of the 20th and the morning of the 21st of August, to the number of 4,000 or more, with from four to eight pieces of artillery. Small parties from Loudon harassed the rear and stragglers the 21st of August. No prisoners taken, but several rebels reported killed. We sustained no loss in these skirmishes.

Scouts reported the enemy crossing the Holston at Louisville in force the 22d of August. These reports were not true, as only a small force crossed at that place, went to Concord, cut the wire, and returned to the south side the 23d.

I returned to Knoxville with troops on train August 24, and on arrival learned that the enemy was crossing the Holston below Strawberry Plains, and that there had been some spirited affairs. For particulars please see reports of General Tillson, Major Smith, and Captain Standish, herewith transmitted. The enemy then moved toward Blain's Cross-Roads, took the Emory road, and crossed the Clinch at Lee's Ferry. Lieutenant-Colonel Melton, Second Tennessee, with infantry, was sent on the Clinton road the night of the 26th to harass the rear at or near the river, and met the enemy the morning of the 27th; had a brisk skirmish; reports that he killed 2 or 3 of the enemy; that 1 of his men was severely wounded, and that the enemy moved rapidly to join their advance. After cross-

ing the Clinch, a small detachment came to the river opposite Kingston, fired on the steam-boats. The fire was returned, and the rebels disappeared without doing any damage.

August 27, sent couriers from Loudon and Kingston to General Steedman, to advise him of the movements of the enemy. The bridge at Flat Creek was burned, but has been repaired, and all damage to the railroad above Strawberry Plains has been repaired. The railroad was not injured from Knoxville to Philadelphia. From Philadelphia to near Charleston, on the Hiwassee, the railroad and telegraph were badly injured. The telegraph to Chattanooga was in operation again September 2. A large force is at work on the railroad, and I am assured it will be speedily repaired. The telegraph to Cumberland Gap was destroyed for miles between this place and Clinton. In good order again August 31. I regret the absence of the Tenth Michigan Cavalry, as with their assistance we could have been advised in time of the movements of the enemy and could have harassed him more. At the time I directed General Tillson to detach that regiment I had no expectation of this raid from the west, and was anxious to assist General Gillem in destroying the force advancing from the east. I have sent instructions to General Gillem to order the Tenth Michigan Cavalry to Strawberry Plains. The troops very generally behaved [well], were attentive, and on the alert. The party under Captain Gatewood manifested great coolness and courage, and to the captain and Lieut. N. A. Reed, jr., aide-de-camp, I am under obligations.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. AMMEN,

Brig. Gen. Vols., Comdg. Fourth Div., 23d Army Corps.

Lieut. Col. G. M. BASCOM,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Ohio.

No. 375.

Report of Brig. Gen. Davis Tillson, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of operations in East Tennessee August 15–25 (Wheeler's raid).

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, RESERVE ARTILLERY,
FOURTH DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, Tenn., September 3, 1864.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of parts of the force under my command during the recent raid on our lines of communication by the Confederate forces under Major-General Wheeler:

On the 17th ultimo information was received from several sources that the enemy, 2,500 strong, with artillery, was in the vicinity of Charleston, Tenn., and advancing in this direction. It was rumored that they were to keep to the right of the railroad, and pass over the McGhee's Ferry, Maryville, and Sevierville road, cross the French Broad River, and fall upon General Gillem's rear, or effect a junction with Morgan's forces. I at once dispatched a courier to Maryville, directing the lieutenant commanding a detachment of Second East Tennessee Infantry, stationed at that post, to keep a sharp lookout and fall back upon this city upon the approach of the enemy. On the night of the 19th ultimo, in compliance with instructions, I sent 300 men of the First Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artil-

lery to report to the general commanding Fourth Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, at Loudon. On the 21st ultimo the advance of the enemy reached Maryville, surprised the detachment of the Second Tennessee, the commanding officer of which had neglected the orders sent him from these headquarters on the 17th ultimo, drove them into the court-house, where they resisted the enemy for several hours, until the arrival of a part of his artillery, when our forces were compelled to surrender. No one was injured on our side, and the lieutenant and most of his men soon after escaped: the balance have since been paroled and returned to camp. The other detachments of Second Tennessee at Sevierville, Maynardville, and Clinton were withdrawn in safety. The afternoon of the same day our communications with Loudon were cut, and scouts brought reports that the enemy were crossing the Holston near Louisville. Every preparation was made to resist an attack at this place. My force consisted of 362 officers and men of the First Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, 526 light artillerymen, about 75 of the Tenth Michigan Cavalry, and 906 First U. S. Colored Artillery (heavy). During the night and next day we succeeded in organizing and arming some 500 convalescents and 200 quartermaster's employés. General Carter, at my request, also organized about 500 of the citizens.

On the 22d I sent Captain Stevenson and twenty men of the Tenth Michigan Cavalry toward Loudon, with orders to ascertain, if possible, the movements and intentions of the enemy. He met them this side of the crossing, opposite Louisville, and returned, stating that from the best information he could obtain there were from 200 to 500 on this side of the river. The next morning I mounted 135 of the First Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery on artillery horses, which, with a party of armed and mounted citizens and a detachment of the Tenth Michigan Cavalry, numbered some 300 men, under Captain Stevenson, and sent them down the Loudon road, with orders to drive the enemy off and open our communications with Loudon, or compel him to develop his force and intentions. Late in the afternoon of the same day I learned from scouts that the enemy's whole force was moving in three columns, one along the Bowman's Ferry road, one along the Tar Creek Valley road, and the other on the Maryville and Sevierville road, toward the French Broad, and that a portion was making for Strawberry Plains, which was garrisoned by Captain Standish and some sixty of the Tenth Michigan Cavalry. I immediately dispatched a train with Captain Colvin and a section of his battery and seventy of the First Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery to re-enforce the garrison. The train returned safely the same evening.

The morning of the 24th ultimo our communication with Strawberry Plains was cut. I sent Major Smith, my acting assistant inspector-general, and Lieutenant Neff, my aide-de-camp, with five officers and seventy-three enlisted men of the Tenth Michigan Cavalry, out on the Strawberry Plains road to ascertain the strenth and movements of the enemy. Seven miles out the enemy fired upon Major Smith's command from the woods and behind fence rails piled across the road. The major instantly charged, driving them from their position and running them back to and across Flat Creek bridge, which was on fire. Here he suddenly found himself in the presence of a whole brigade of rebel cavalry in line, with their flanks overlapping his, and three pieces of artillery in position. He retreated rapidly, the enemy pursuing him vigorously for five miles. We lost in killed 3 enlisted men; wounded, 1 officer and 3

enlisted men. It was a very sharp skirmish, in which Major Smith and his command behaved gallantly. For a detailed statement of the affair, I beg to call your attention to Major Smith's report, herewith inclosed, marked A.* On the same day the enemy surrounded Strawberry Plains on both sides of the river and opened fire upon the fort with artillery. At the third discharge Captain Colvin dismounted one of the enemy's guns, when the rest were withdrawn beyond the crests of the hills. Desultory firing was kept up all day and a part of the night. Under cover of the darkness the enemy made several attempts to burn the railroad bridge, but were foiled by the vigilance of the garrison. Our loss was 3 enlisted men wounded. I inclose Captain Standish's report, marked B,† giving the detailed statement of his operations. No little of our success at Strawberry Plains is due to the coolness and good management of Captain Standish.

During the night of the 24th and the morning of the 25th ultimo the enemy crossed his forces above and below Strawberry Plains and marched rapidly along the Emory road to Lee's Ferry, where he crossed the Clinch. At this point a party of the Second Tennessee Infantry, sent for the purpose, fired upon the enemy, killing 3 men, and greatly accelerating their movements. We lost 1 man at this place, mortally wounded.

Our loss sums up 4 enlisted men killed and 1 officer and 6 enlisted men wounded. The enemy took quite a large number of prisoners, most of whom escaped, and the balance have since been paroled and returned to camp. After the enemy left Strawberry Plains we found the fresh graves of 22 rebels, and have since found in the river 12 rebel dead, killed by ten men of the Tenth Michigan Cavalry who resisted the passage of McMillan's Ford for upwards of two hours. Their loss that is certainly known amounts to 37 killed. There is good reason to suppose that more of the enemy's dead will yet be found in the river. The number of their wounded is unknown, but stated by our escaped prisoners to be large. We have also captured quite a large number of stragglers. The enemy did not succeed in injuring our communications to any extent. Flat Creek bridge was rebuilt in two days, and the railroad and telegraph wire easily and rapidly repaired and put in working order.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVIS TILLSON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Captain AMMEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fourth Division, 23d Army Corps.

No. 376.

Report of Maj. Israel C. Smith, Acting Assistant Inspector-General, of operations in East Tennessee August 24 (Wheeler's raid).

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *August* 29, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with instructions from the commanding general, I started from this point at 2.30 p. m. August 24, 1864, in command of the cavalry detachment stationed at this post, consisting of five officers and seventy-eight enlisted men of the Tenth Michigan Cavalry, and Lieut. E. W. S.

*See following. †See p. 741.

Neff, aide-de-camp on the staff of the general commanding. I proceeded up the Strawberry Plains road seven miles, where I was informed that two squadrons of rebel cavalry were destroying the railroad track about one mile above. I advanced up the track two miles at a trot, but discovered no rebels. The citizens on the road reported two squadrons of the enemy on the road above, stating that no others had crossed the river, and that a scouting party, numbering about thirty, had passed up the road one hour previous to my arrival. From this point I moved up the road at a walk, arriving at a point about two and a half miles from Flat Creek bridge, where the road ran through a thickly wooded portion of the country. My command was fired upon by the Eleventh Texas Cavalry, formed in line across the road. I charged instantly; the enemy broke and ran. I charged them to and over Flat Creek bridge, capturing the colonel of the regiment and 14 enlisted men, besides 9 wounded, who lay along the road; also about 20 horses. The road was strewn with carbines and revolvers abandoned by the rebels in their flight. Immediately after crossing the bridge I discovered a large force of the enemy in my front, and one regiment passing around my right flank, and one regiment moving at a gallop passed my left flank. I ordered my command back across the bridge, where I made a stand. I dismounted my men and held the enemy in check until the regiment that was marching around my right came up and gave me a volley in flank and rear, when I ordered my command to fall back. The instant that I started a rebel regiment charged me across the bridge, and the regiments on my right and left also charged, driving me back on the Knoxville road five miles before they relinquished their pursuit. I was enabled to make a stand three different times of two or three minutes' duration to rest my horses. My prisoners were all retaken; also the captured horses and arms.

My casualties are as follows: Killed, 3 enlisted men; wounded, 1 officer and 3 enlisted men; missing, 2 officers and 44 enlisted men. The missing have since been paroled and rejoined their command.

Both officers and enlisted men behaved with great gallantry. My thanks are due to Lieutenant Neff, who rendered me valuable assistance, carrying my orders under a terrible fire with the coolness of a veteran.

I remain, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. C. SMITH,
Major and Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

Capt. W. W. DEANE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 377.

Report of Capt. John H. Standish, Tenth Michigan Cavalry, of operations in East Tennessee August 24–26 (Wheeler's raid).

HEADQUARTERS TENTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
Strawberry Plains, August 26, 1864.

The enemy having finally withdrawn from around this post, I avail myself of the first spare moment in giving a meager report of proceedings here since Wednesday morning last.

At about 9 a. m. of the 24th my scouts reported the enemy within four and a half miles of this place, but in what force they could not

learn. Deeming it possible that they might attempt the passage of the Holston at McMillan's Ford, some two miles below here, I had kept pickets there over night, from whom I learned at an early hour that some few persons had attempted the crossing during the night, but at a shot from the picket had abandoned the attempt. Supposing the ford more difficult than it really was, I sent ten men early on Wednesday morning, with instructions to dispute the passage of the river to the last moment. By 11 a. m. the brisk firing at the ford induced me to re-enforce the party there with twelve men. At 12 m. the re-enforcement returned with the information that the enemy had crossed in large numbers, and had probably captured the original ten sent out. Up to this time no particular demonstrations had been made from the south side of the river opposite the post, although squads of mounted men had been seen on almost any eminence near the woods. By 2.30 p. m. a very fair line had been formed by the enemy, reaching from near the railroad, that being their right, to the McMillan Ford below, and from the ford on the north side of the river across to a point some three-quarters of a mile above the fort, thus very nearly encircling our post and force. During the night previous Capt. John H. Colvin, commanding Colvin's battery, Illinois Light Artillery, aided by his efficient lieutenant, John S. Huntsinger, had placed his artillery, and as far as possible prepared for the reception of General Wheeler and escort. My right, fronting the north, rested on the river above the fort, in charge of Lieut. William Wilson, Company D, First Ohio Heavy Artillery, aided by Lieutenant Miller, of same regiment, and my left under command of Capt. Samuel Bryan, Company B, Tenth Michigan Cavalry, while the center was in charge of Lieut. E. A. Botsford, Company L, Tenth Michigan Cavalry. Rifle-pits between the fort and bridge were occupied by men in charge of Lieut. D. A. Dodge, Tenth Michigan Cavalry, assisted by Lieut. C. C. Mingus, of First Ohio Heavy Artillery. This disposition of men had all been effected long ere the enemy had formed. Thus situated, skirmishing commenced at about 2.30 p. m., and was kept up with slight intervals till dark.

Sharpshooting was practiced by the enemy from both sides the river, but principally from behind dwellings and other covers on the south side of the river. Up to 3 p. m. nothing had occurred to demand the particular attention of Captain Colvin, but at about that hour a force grouped sufficiently to elicit a shot, the effect of which was a very sudden dispersing of the group. For some two hours the captain paid his respects to numerous portions of the enemy's lines, always producing a very decided impression upon them. Some buildings behind which the sharpshooters had covered themselves were slightly damaged, barely enough to cause an abandonment of the premises. At about 5 p. m. a diversion from my left was made by an attack upon the enemy's rear by a detachment of the Tenth Michigan Cavalry, under command of Maj. I. C. Smith, and at about the same time the enemy commenced shelling with three pieces of artillery planted on the south side of the river. Their first efforts seemed directed against the rifle-pits upon my left, which seemed, in the judgment of the enemy, to be the vulnerable point. A few well-directed shots from the fort diverted them from that point and called forth an effort upon the front, but failing to accomplish anything, out of sheer chagrin and madness, they threw shells without much regard as to whom they injured or where they went, and fin-

ally crowned their efforts by bursting one shell among my horses, killing 5. Captain Colvin very coolly returned the compliment by dismounting one of their guns, the damage to which I have not yet learned. The firing ceased at about 6 p. m., but our watchfulness was in no wise abated. Every precaution was taken to guard against surprise and every effort possible to secure the bridge and post was made, and then, with every man at his post, we were prepared to pass the night, which, by the way, passed off without an alarm.

Thursday morning disclosed the fact that the enemy had at least during the night changed position, but that they had in the main abandoned the Plains we did not learn until some time in the morning by way of Mr. McMillan. At about 9 a. m. we discovered that many were yet upon the south side of the river. They claimed some attention through the day and night. Most of these crossed the river above here at McBee's, McLane's, and other fords. Some, however, were alarmed by a few shot from a scouting party sent to watch the McBee Ford, and did not cross until after dark last night, when they effected a crossing at the McMillan Ford below here, and pursued the main body.

The casualties accruing to this command are 3 men wounded, 2 seriously and 1 slightly, and 6 captured.

In mentioning the names of the officers I have unintentionally omitted that of Lieutenant Watkins, of the Tenth Michigan Cavalry, and in closing it gives me great pleasure to say that too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the officers and men under my command, who, though numbering less than 200, by their prompt and continued discharge of every duty, however arduous, proved themselves capable to hold the post against a force of probably not less than 5,000.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. STANDISH,
Captain, Commanding Post.

Brigadier-General TILLSON.

No. 378.

Report of Col. Horatio G. Gibson, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, of skirmish (August 17) at Cleveland, Tenn. (Wheeler's raid).

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Fort McPherson, Cleveland, Tenn., August 22, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 17th instant I received warning of the approach of the enemy in force, and about noon my cavalry pickets were driven in from the Dalton road. At this time my command was posted as follows: The battalion (four companies) of the Sixteenth Kentucky Cavalry, under Maj. George F. Barnes, and a section of light artillery, under Second Lieut. E. R. Davidson, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, at the building formerly occupied as my headquarters. The Second Battalion (seven companies) of my regiment, under Maj. D. W. Hoffman, at Camp Sedgwick, on the ridge midway between Fort McPherson and the town, and a detachment of my regiment (100 men), under First Lieut. A. J. Thompson, at Fort McPherson. As soon as the enemy made his appearance and commenced an attack upon the

troops near the depot, Lieutenant Davidson opened with effect upon him, followed up by Lieutenant Thompson from the fort, when the advance of the enemy broke to the rear. A flag of truce soon after appeared in view, and I at once ordered a cessation of the firing until the purport of it could be ascertained. By this flag I received a note from Major-General Wheeler, of which the following is a copy :

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
August 17, 1864.

OFFICER COMMANDING U. S. FORCES,
Cleveland, Tenn. :

I desire to know if you intend compelling me to shell the town ?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General, C. S. Army.

To which I replied as follows :

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Cleveland, Tenn., August 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER,
C. S. Army:

GENERAL : In reply to your note just received, I have to say that I have no objections to your shelling the town.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. GIBSON,
Capt. Third U. S. Artillery and Col. Second Ohio Heavy Artillery.

After an interval of twenty minutes Lieutenant Thompson opened fire again from the fort, but deeming Lieutenant Davidson's position insecure unless supported by my whole command, I ordered Major Barnes to withdraw him and the cavalry to Camp Sedgwick, from which point Lieutenant Davidson again opened upon the enemy, who could be seen in large force in the woods directly in our front. I at the same time ordered all patients in the hospital, citizens, and all public stores to be removed from the town, and whatever stores should remain after night-fall I gave orders to burn in case of necessity. During the afternoon Captain Bachmann, of the Sixteenth Kentucky Cavalry, with his company, was sent to reconnoiter the woods in our front, and had a sharp skirmish with a body of the enemy posted there. The enemy appearing to make an effort to get in rear of my position, I sent out scouts from the cavalry on the Charleston and Harrison roads, who reported him as having crossed both roads in force. The position I occupied with my main force being totally indefensible, except from an attack directly in front, and moreover interfering to a serious extent with the fire from Fort McPherson, I removed my whole command, as soon as night set in, to the fort. This precaution, I am satisfied, saved my command from serious loss, as I have since learned from rebel deserters that it was the intention of the enemy to attack me after night-fall from my rear. The next morning, however, I found that the enemy had disappeared, having done no further damage than the cutting of the telegraph wires and the destruction of a few yards of railroad above and below the town.

Our casualties comprise, I regret to say, Capt. Philip Rothrock, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, severely wounded by a shell, and 2 enlisted men of the Sixteenth Kentucky Cavalry slightly wounded.

A wounded rebel soldier states that the enemy lost 8 killed by one shell and as many more wounded by our artillery fire.

I am much indebted to Major Barnes, Sixteenth Kentucky Cavalry, for the invaluable assistance rendered me by his cavalry, and I most cheerfully testify to the indefatigable exertions of his officers and men in watching and giving information of the movements of the enemy. I must also commend in the highest terms First Lieut. A. J. Thompson, acting engineer officer, for the admirable services of his pieces from Fort McPherson, and the skill, energy, and industry he has displayed in the construction of that work. Second Lieut. E. R. Davidson is also entitled to credit for the services rendered by his section of light artillery.

The officers and men of my regiment were zealous and indefatigable in their preparations to meet an attack from the enemy, and labored in the trenches near Camp Sedgwick and Fort McPherson night and day for the greater part of seventy-two hours.

In rendering this report, I deem it proper to say that this attack of the enemy has satisfied me that my true position for the defense of the railroad and the public buildings and stores at this place is near the building from the vicinity of which Major-General Steedman ordered me to remove. With the fort now finished, and one just commenced midway between it and the town, and batteries and rifle-pits around the building referred to, I can hold the place against any odds, and completely protect the railroad and everything intrusted to my care. I respectfully, but earnestly, insist upon being allowed to make such dispositions for defense at this place as I have suggested, and if my suggestions are disapproved, I respectfully request that the matter be referred to Major-General Sherman for his orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. GIBSON,
Colonel Second Ohio Heavy Arty., Comdg. U. S. Forces.

Maj. S. B. MOE.
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. District of the Etowah,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

No. 379.

Report of Brig. Gen. Washington L. Elliott, U. S. Army, Chief of Cavalry, Department of the Cumberland.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Atlanta, Ga., September 13, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the cavalry during the recent campaign from Chattanooga, resulting in the capture of Atlanta, Ga.:

After the battle of Chickamauga and pursuit of Wheeler and Roddey, in their attacks upon our trains and lines of communication in the months of September and October, and the battle of Mission Ridge, in November, 1863, the cavalry of the department, consisting of two divisions and unassigned regiments of cavalry and mounted infantry, was very much scattered and reduced in effective mounted force.

The First and Second Brigades of the First Division were actively engaged during the months of December, 1863, January and February, 1864, in East Tennessee, men and horses exposed to cold, with but little shelter and subsistence. The Third Brigade, First Division, occupied Rossville, Ga., as an outpost. The Second Division

occupied a line from Washington, on the Tennessee River, to Mooresville, Ala.; also Calhoun, on East Tennessee railroad. The Fourth U. S. Cavalry and Seventy-second Indiana Mounted Infantry detached to Mississippi, under the command of Brig. Gen. W. S. Smith, U. S. Volunteers. Many of the regiments and detachments of regiments, re-enlisted as veteran volunteers, went to their homes, which caused delay in concentrating, mounting, arming and equipping them for the commencement of the recent campaign.

On the 1st of April the cavalry and mounted infantry of the department was reorganized, consisting of four divisions, of three brigades each, and one battery to a division, the divisions commanded, respectively, by Brig. Gen. E. M. McCook, Brig. Gen. K. Garrard, Brig. Gen. J. Kilpatrick, and Brig. Gen. A. C. Gillem, with the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. W. J. Palmer, unassigned. This organization required regiments to be moved before others could be withdrawn from stations occupied.

The First and Second Brigades, First Division, were concentrated at Cleveland, Tenn.; the Third Brigade, but partially mounted, at Wauhatchie; the Second Division at Columbia, Tenn.; the Third Division at Ringgold, Ga., and the Fourth Division, but partially mounted, occupied the line of the railroads from Nashville, Tenn., to Decatur and Bridgeport, Ala.

The First Division marched from Cleveland, Tenn., for Dalton, Ga., covering the front and left flank of the Fourth Corps, Army of the Cumberland, and afterward that of the Twenty-third Corps, Army of the Ohio, near Varnell's Station, until relieved by Major-General Stoneman's cavalry. On the 11th of May the division marched to Ray's Gap, west of Dalton, and on the evacuation of that place marched with the Fourth Corps upon Resaca. The First and Third Brigades, Second Division, marched from Columbia, Tenn., for La Fayette and Villanow, Ga., under orders from the major-general commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi, and to the right and rear of the Army of the Tennessee. The general direction of its march, also the details of the same, I am unable to give, not having the orders received by General Garrard. The Second Brigade, Second Division, marched with Seventeenth Army Corps from Pulaski, Tenn., and Decatur, Ala., via Rome, Ga., joining the armies at Allatoona, Ga. The Third Division marched from Ringgold, Ga., covering the front and right flank of the Twentieth Corps, Army of the Cumberland, and afterward that of the Army of the Tennessee, on its march through Snake Creek Gap upon Resaca, Ga., covering its right flank by detachments and pickets along the right bank of the Oostenaula River, until the rebel army evacuated Dalton and concentrated at Resaca.

After the battle, which resulted in the retreat of the enemy from Resaca, the First Division crossed the Oostenaula at Free Bridge, marched to Cassville, Ga., covering the front and left flank of the Twentieth Corps. The Second Division crossed the Oostenaula at Lay's Ferry, for Rome, Ga., to strike the railroad between there and Kingston, Ga., marching on the right flank of the Army of the Tennessee. The Third Division crossed the Oostenaula at Lay's Ferry, covering the front of the Army of the Tennessee and keeping up communications with the Army of the Cumberland on the left.

After the battle near Cassville, which resulted in the retreat of the enemy across the Etowah River to Allatoona, Ga., the First and Third Divisions were concentrated on Two-Run Creek, near Cassville, Ga., until the dispositions were made for pursuit.

The First Division crossed the Etowah at Island Ford, marched via Euharlee to Stilesborough as the advance of the Army of the Cumberland, thence to Burnt Hickory and Burnt Church, on the Marietta road, near its intersection with the Acworth and Dallas road, covering the left flank of the Twenty-third Corps. The Second Division crossed the Etowah at Gillem's Bridge, marching via Van Wert to Dallas, Ga., and covering the front and right flank of the Army of the Tennessee.

The Third Division, under the command of Col. W. W. Lowe, General Kilpatrick being absent wounded, was left at Kingston to guard the line of the Etowah River, with orders to obstruct all fords, hold Gillem's Bridge, but remove the planks from flooring to prevent its use by the enemy, and destroy all other bridges which could possibly be used by them. The division was subsequently assigned to stations as follows: Third Brigade at Calhoun, Ga., headquarters with remainder of division at Cartersville, Ga., with orders to patrol the line of railroad and scout from Cartersville to Spring Place, Ga.

The Second Division marched, via Burnt Hickory and near Stilesborough, on south side of Etowah River, to Allatoona, and this movement of the cavalry, in conjunction with that of Major-General Stoneman's cavalry of the Army of the Ohio, for Allatoona direct, contributed to cause the retreat of the enemy from Dallas and New Hope Church to Kenesaw Mountain.

The First Division was posted on the right of the Twenty-third Corps, and near Lost Mountain, which was the extreme right of the armies. The Second Division was posted on the left of the Army of the Tennessee, the extreme left of the armies.

On the retreat of the enemy from Kenesaw to the Chattahoochee, the First Division marched via Powder Springs to Rottenwood Creek, a tributary of the Chattahoochee, and on west side, to co-operate, if necessary, with the Second Division, posted at Roswell, Ga.

On the retreat of the enemy to east side of the Chattahoochee and Peach Tree Creek, the First Division was posted from Vining's Station to Turner's Ferry. The Second Division forced and held the crossing of the Chattahoochee at Roswell, covering the front and left flank of the Army of the Tennessee, breaking the Georgia railroad near Stone Mountain, and, on the 22d, making a successful raid upon that railroad by destroying two bridges and five wagon-road bridges, the track, a number of cars, a quantity of stores, capturing a number of horses and prisoners, and returning with the loss of only 2 men; it also marched as a support to Major-General Stoneman, commanding cavalry of the Army of the Ohio, on a raid on the Atlanta and Macon Railroad. After waiting two days at Flat Rock, by the orders of General Stoneman, and in the absence of further instructions, the Second Division returned to its camp, after engaging two divisions of the enemy's cavalry.

After the battle of the 20th July, and the retreat of the enemy upon Atlanta, the First Division crossed the Chattahoochee, and was posted on Proctor's Creek, covering by pickets the Mason and Turner's Ferry road. The Second Division was posted on left and rear of Army of the Tennessee, picketing the roads from Decatur to Roswell.

On the 27th July the effective force of the First Division, with the effective force of the Fifth Iowa, Eighth Indiana, Second Kentucky Cavalry, of the Third Division, and Fourth Tennessee Cav-

alry, of the Fourth Division, forming the greater part of the command which had recently arrived from the raid on the West Point and Montgomery Railroad, under command of Major-General Rousseau, made a raid on the Atlanta and West Point and Atlanta and Macon Railroads, destroying large numbers of wagons, stores, and cars, with partial damage to the railroad track. This force encountered a greatly superior force of the enemy, and, after severe fighting, returned, with considerable loss of men, horses, and arms, and 2 pieces of artillery reported destroyed, inflicting, however, considerable damage upon the enemy.

The First Division was ordered to occupy the station of the Third Division, and the latter, under command of General Kilpatrick, ordered from the District of the Etowah to west side of Chattahoochee, from Turner's Ferry to Sweet Water Creek, and afterward posted at Sandtown, picketing to Camp Creek. A reconnaissance was made by the Third Division to Fairburn, on the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, developing only a small force of the enemy's cavalry, not disposed to offer much resistance. After destroying a portion of the track, some public buildings and stores, the command returned to its camp with but little loss.

On the 18th of August the Third Division, with First and Second Brigades of Second Division, commanded respectively, by Colonel Minty and Brigadier-General Long, with two sections of the battery attached to the division, made an attack on the Atlanta and Macon Railroad, marching from Sandtown, crossing Atlanta and West Point Railroad at or near Fairburn, to the Macon road at Jonesborough and Lovejoy's Station. A detachment of the command, under Lieutenant-Colonel Klein, struck the road at or near Bear Creek Station. The enemy concentrated a superior force of cavalry, with infantry and artillery, which prevented the deliberate destruction of the railroad. After severe fighting, in which there is reason to believe the enemy suffered severely, the command returned to the army via McDonough, White House, Latimar's, and Decatur, making a complete circuit of the rebel army. On 24th of August Third Brigade, Second Division, destroyed portion of railroad between Decatur and Stone Mountain. On the 25th day of August, in the movement of the armies upon the Atlanta and Macon Railroad at Jonesborough, Ga., the Second Division covered the withdrawal of the Fourth Corps, and also that of the Twentieth Corps, in the movement of the latter to the railroad bridge across the Chattahoochee River, leaving one brigade to cover the front of the Twentieth Corps from Pace's Ferry, on the Chattahoochee, to Sandtown. The other two brigades covered the rear and left flank of the Twenty-third Corps, conforming to its movements. The Third Division, leaving its dismounted men to hold the bridges over the Chattahoochee at Sandtown, and support the Eighteenth Indiana Battery, of the First Division, but temporarily assigned to duty with the command occupying Sandtown, covered the front and right flank of the Army of the Tennessee to Fairburn and down Flint River to Glass' Bridge, on road to Lovejoy's Station.

The entire cavalry command, during the winter of 1863 and 1864, has performed service in a country affording but a limited supply of forage, particularly long forage; for the want of this, and on account of the lateness of the season for grazing, the animals suffered. During the time the army depended for its supplies on its wagon transportation, the cavalry did not have transportation sufficient to haul its forage, and had to depend on the country, affording at that

time corn of short growth and green wheat, the latter preventing starvation, but rather weakening than strengthening the animals. In withdrawing the armies from Lovejoy's Station to Atlanta the Second Division covered the rear and right flank of the Twenty-third Corps; the Third Division the rear and left flank of the Army of the Tennessee. On account of their absence on duty, from wounds, or as prisoners of war, for the details of the operations of the several regiments, brigades, batteries, and divisions, as also of individual services, I refer to the reports of the several commanders heretofore briefly stated, and others to be forwarded when received. The Third Brigade, First Division, Col. L. D. Watkins, Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, but partially mounted on horses from a convalescent camp established near Chattanooga, and occupying La Fayette, Ga., was attacked by a largely superior force under the rebel General Gideon J. Pillow and handsomely repulsed, with great loss to the rebels in killed, wounded, and prisoners. General (then Colonel) Croxton's Fourth Kentucky Mounted Infantry's timely arrival contributed much to the retreat of Pillow.

In closing this report, I can say with pride that the cavalry of the Army of the Cumberland has performed its duty cheerfully, executing every order given by or through me, skirmishing almost daily, and in many instances the skirmishes assuming the proportions of a sharp fight.

The services rendered by Col. O. H. La Grange, First Wisconsin Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade; and Col. L. D. Watkins, Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, commanding Third Brigade, First Division; Col. A. O. Miller, Seventy-second Indiana Mounted Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, Second Division, entitle them to promotion by brevet or otherwise. Capt. J. B. McIntyre, commanding Fourth U. S. Cavalry, is worthy of promotion, and I recommend that he be appointed a brigadier-general, being a cavalry officer of several years' service. My personal staff, and that of the cavalry command, have promptly performed the various duties assigned them.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. ELLIOTT,

Brig. Gen. and Chief of Cavalry, Dept. of the Cumberland.

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Cumberland.

Approximate report of casualties of the cavalry command in the Department of the Cumberland, commanded by Brig. Gen. W. L. Elliott, during the campaign from the 3d day of May, 1864, to the 3d day of September, 1864.

	First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division	Fourth Division.[a]	Total.
Commissioned officers—					
Killed	5	1	3	.....	9
Wounded—					
Slightly	5	12	5	.....	22
Mortally	2	.....	1	.....	3
Severely	9	8	2	.....	17
Missing	59	9	.....	.....	68
Total	78	30	11	.....	119

[a] No report.

Approximate report of casualties of the cavalry, &c.—Continued.

	First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Fourth Division.	Total.
Enlisted men—					
Killed	33	66	16	.....	115
Wounded—					
Slightly	85	186	67	.....	338
Severely	40	60	38	.....	138
Mortally	.....	1	5	.....	6
Missing	912	144	45	.....	1,101
Total	1,070	457	171	.....	1,698
Rebel prisoners of war—					
Commissioned officers	18	29	14	.....	61
Enlisted men	247	a427	264	.....	938

a In addition to this number about 200 were turned over to the Army of the Tennessee, it being impracticable to send them to headquarters Department of the Cumberland.

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brig. Gen. U. S. V., Chief of Cav., Dept. of the Cumberland.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Atlanta, Ga., September 13, 1864.

No. 380.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Edward M. McCook, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.

HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
In the Field, May 9, 1864—2 p. m.

Major-General SCHOFIELD:

When I arrived at this gap, east of the railroad, I found a part of my Second Brigade falling back over this road toward your left. The rest of the brigade had fallen back on the main road between Dalton and Varnell's Station. I have sent the whole of this brigade along the line of this railroad to Varnell's, with orders to hold that point if possible. This gap—which I regard as important—being immediately on your left flank, I will endeavor to hold with the other brigade. The column which attacked my cavalry on the main Dalton and Varnell's Station road was composed of two brigades of infantry and one of cavalry with a battery of artillery. The enemy were checked at the junction of two roads near this point. My loss has been very serious, both in officers and men. The men, from the nature of the country, were compelled to fight dismounted and without artillery against their infantry, artillery, and cavalry. Some of the horses belonging to dismounted men were lost. The brigade came back in good order. Our cavalry drove theirs ten miles, until they came upon the infantry and artillery. At present they are making no further serious demonstrations toward our left. My line before was five miles long; it was impossible to make it shorter and cover the roads you desired me to cover in your orders of this morning. No country could be worse than this to handle cavalry in. The orderly who brings this will bring back any communication you desire to make to me.

E. M. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Main Dalton Road, May 9, 1864—6 p. m.

Your note just received. General Schofield ordered me this morning to make heavy demonstrations on all the roads to Dalton. My Second Brigade was repulsed by one brigade of cavalry and two of infantry near Poplar Springs. They attacked the fortifications. I have lost severely both in officers and men; among the rest Colonel La Grange.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. M. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. W. L. ELLIOTT,
Chief of Cavalry, Department of the Cumberland.

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NEAR SMITH'S HOUSE, *May* 10, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that my command skirmished heavily with the enemy all this morning, driving them back to the fortifications on Potato Hill. When we reached the base they opened two pieces of artillery. I think their force was cavalry and mounted infantry. My loss yesterday was 136 enlisted men and 11 officers killed, wounded, and missing; Colonel La Grange wounded and a prisoner. Twenty-five of our wounded were brought off the field. The enemy's loss was more severe than ours. The force attacking consisted of three brigades, and our men were simply overpowered. Most of the loss is in killed and wounded, many of the wounded having fallen into the hands of the enemy. I will send you a report as soon as received from brigade commanders. I am now on the left and front of Cox's division, Twenty-third Army Corps.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. M. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. W. L. ELLIOTT,
Chief of Cavalry.

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HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
May 14, 1864.

GENERAL: I received your dispatch directing me to move with my column to support a brigade and battery at 10.30 p. m. It was dated 4.30. No brigade or battery has passed on the road indicated as yet. I have sent a note to General Stanley about it. My command was engaged several times to-day and lost about 40 killed and wounded. I drove the enemy to the ridge on General Stanley's left, but could not dislodge them. I am doing all I can to cover the left and have every road regularly patrolled. I have a courier line between here and Stanley's headquarters, over which you can send dispatches.

E. M. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. W. L. ELLIOTT.

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HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
In the Field, May 20, 1864—4.30 a. m.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that yesterday I was ordered to march on Cassville. I got within four miles of the place, skirmish-

ing nearly all the way, driving them back. The advance developed the fact that the enemy were in heavy force in front of Cassville. One division of them (Stevenson's) advanced on me in line of battle. I was compelled to withdraw. In the afternoon General Stoneman ordered me to advance with my division and attack. There was nothing but infantry in my front. I drove them from two lines of rifle-pits. The Second Indiana in a saber charge captured one entire company of Eighteenth Alabama. Part of the Eighth Iowa in a charge also killed and captured a number of the enemy. My artillery knocked one of the enemy's guns and one of their caissons all to pieces, which they left on the field. The prisoners inform me that I was fighting Stevenson's division in the morning and Stewart's in the afternoon. All the prisoners taken are infantry. We captured two of their ammunition wagons and a quantity of flour, corn, and bacon. Both men and horses of my division need rest. They have been in the saddle from eighteen to twenty hours each day since the 2d of this month.

Our loss in killed and wounded was 34 or 35.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. W. L. ELLIOTT.

HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
In the Field, May 25, 1864—8.30 p. m.

I am in the best position I could find here, covering all the roads that lead to the left and rear. I have sent 250 men across the ridge to cover the Cartersville road. I made no report heretofore, because one of your staff officers was here who could communicate to you any information of importance. Stevenson's division passed on the road from Acworth to Dallas this afternoon. Since my arrival here the enemy has thrown heavy cavalry pickets in front of me on all the roads. If I hear the sound of battle in the morning, unless otherwise ordered, I will swing around and endeavor to gain possession of this road over which their troops passed to-day, and on which Hood's corps marched yesterday. It is three miles from my present position. The train with Stevenson was his ammunition train. The information came too late to make any attack.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. W. L. ELLIOTT.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
In the Field, May 26, 1864—9.10 a. m.

I have just taken 13 prisoners from the rear of the enemy's rear guard on Marietta road. A small detachment from my command are pushing and annoying them. I did not feel at liberty to detach any large force, as I was ordered to cover these roads, and moving in that direction would uncover them. These prisoners represent

the following regiments, all of infantry: Fifty-eighth North Carolina, Thirty-sixth Georgia, Fifty-fourth Virginia, all of Stevenson's division, Hood's corps, Reynolds' and Cumming's brigades.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. W. L. ELLIOTT,
Chief of Cavalry, Department of the Cumberland.

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HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
In the Field, Burnt Church, May 26, 1864—6 p. m.

GENERAL: I attacked Wheeler's whole cavalry force at 4.30 this afternoon, inflicting severe loss upon him and taking 52 prisoners. On being attacked he retreated with a train toward Acworth. I have lost Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, commanding Second Brigade, who is missing, and about 25 men and officers killed and wounded. I propose pushing him still farther to-night. After breaking their cavalry line I struck their infantry. I have turned their cavalry force toward Acworth. General Stoneman has arrived with one brigade.

E. M. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

General W. L. ELLIOTT.

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HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
May 26, 1864—11.40 p. m.

I have just received your note dated 7.45. It was my command that cut the enemy's column on Dallas and Acworth road, not General Stoneman's. He knew nothing of it until after it was over. I captured 52 prisoners (2 officers), and killed and wounded a number, about 80. I am on the Marietta road at the junction of the Dallas and Acworth road, east of General Stoneman and in his front. I will not move in the morning until both men and horses are fed. I have had no forage for two days. The force I attacked was the whole of Wheeler's. Stoneman ought to pass to my front and relieve me.

E. M. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

General ELLIOTT,
Chief of Cavalry.

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HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
In the Field, May 28, 1864—8.45 a. m.

SIR: I have the honor to state, in reply to your request, that the following are the brigade and regimental commanders to the brigades of my division now with me. I cannot furnish names of regimental commanders without access to my books:

First Brigade, Col. J. B. Dorr, Eighth Iowa, commanding; Eighth Iowa, Lieutenant-Colonel Barner; First Tennessee, Lieut. Col. James P. Brownlow; Second Michigan, Major Scranton.

Second Brigade, Lieut. Col. Horace P. Lamson, Fourth Indiana, commanding; Second Indiana, Maj. David A. Briggs; Fourth Indiana, Maj. George H. Purdy; First Wisconsin, Capt. Levi Howland.

About an hour and a half ago the enemy made an attack all along my line, the most stubborn and persistent one I have seen them make during this campaign. They are all fighting, dismounted, in the timber, and I can't tell whether they are infantry or cavalry. I judge them to be dismounted cavalry, however, as there are two divisions in our front, and one brigade on our left and rear at the creek, near the junction of the Acworth and Allatoona roads. Should a serious attack be made with infantry, I regard my force as totally inadequate to hold a position of such importance as I believe this to be. Stoneman, I think, is some place on my right. My line is formed on the Marietta road, facing due southeast. I shall hold this road as long as I can, and not be controlled in my movements by the movements of our infantry. I believe the general commanding does not appreciate the importance of it, with all their cavalry in our front. If this road is left open, or they force a passage through my lines, as they are now attempting to do, they will have uninterrupted access to all our trains, hospitals, and the rear of our whole infantry line. When we get through with this skirmish I will send you the result. Colonel Brownlow sent word to General King that they were pressing our line pretty hard. He replied that he could expect no infantry re-enforcements in any emergency. I hope there may be no necessity for asking any. Should there be, I will transmit my request through the proper channels, in order that, as at Dandridge, I may receive them after the need has passed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. D. F. How,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cav. Command, Dept. Cumberland.

Hdqrs. First Cav. Div., Dept. of the Cumberland,
May 28, 1864—8 p. m.

General: I have just passed all along my line from right to left. Everything is all right, and our line occupies the proper relative position to the infantry. General Carlin opened some guns on the enemy, which stopped the skirmishing. The report concerning a movement on our left was false, though I was led to believe it from their attacking my front so determinedly, and at the same time skirmishing heavily with our infantry. I will feel them at sunrise, and advise you at once of the result.

E. M. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

General W. L. Elliott.

Hdqrs. First Cav. Div., Dept. of the Cumberland,
May 30, 1864—6.30 a. m.

The enemy kept up an incessant fire upon my men from 9 o'clock last night until daylight this morning. My men were not permitted to reply, but reserved their fire for the nearer approach of the enemy. Their fire was without any result, except keeping my whole command awake all night. I could not see their object.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. W. L. Elliott.

HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
In the Field, June 4, 1864—6.30 p. m.

I have the honor to inform you that part of my forces were in Acworth this morning, and drove a small party of fifteen rebels from the town. They could not ascertain the precise location of their picket post, supposed to be a strong one about two miles from the town. Their main cavalry force is at Big Shanty. I respectfully ask permission to move my command to Acworth to-morrow, as I can command this country as well from there as from my present position. I also ask permission to attack General Williams in the morning at Big Shanty.

E. M. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. W. L. ELLIOTT,
Chief of Cavalry.

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HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
June 8, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I sent Colonel Dorr's brigade toward the hospital, as ordered. He scouted the country in that vicinity without finding any enemy. There has not been more than a small party, ten or twelve, near there at any time. On Sandtown road some of my pickets captured 3 of the Thirty-fourth Georgia Infantry. They report Hardee's corps on Sandtown road, about two miles from our vedettes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

General W. L. ELLIOTT.

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HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
In the Field, Hicks' House, June 10, 1864—8 p. m.

SIR: I have the honor to report that since addressing my previous communication to you another scouting party has come in, who report meeting two or three small parties of the enemy advancing upon our lines about one mile and a half below Foster's. These parties, on being attacked, retired toward the left. They were evidently scouting parties endeavoring to ascertain the position of our lines.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. D. F. HOW,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Hicks' House, June 11, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the patrols of the Second Indiana Cavalry captured 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 7 men this morning on the Acworth and Dallas road. They belong to the

Fifty-sixth Alabama Cavalry, Jackson's division, now on the left of Polk's corps. They report Polk's corps on the left of their army; that Jackson's cavalry division is on their left flank; that most of their cavalry is on their right; that they understood yesterday that their army was in motion, moving to their right; that they had good fortifications on Lost Mountain; that S. D. Lee is commanding Polk's old department, and Jackson now has Lee's cavalry division; that a brigade of fresh cavalry went up from Atlanta to their right day before yesterday, and the army is becoming disheartened by Johnston's advances to the rear. They represent their army as constantly changing position, and that they have strong provost guards to prevent desertion and to make the conscripts fight.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding.

General W. L. ELLIOTT.

HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
In the Field, near Lost Mountain, June 16, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I found the north side of Lost Mountain entirely inaccessible. They opened four guns from intrenchments on the top of the mountain on my skirmishers about 3 p. m., which were silenced by a section of my battery. Two regiments, Fourth Indiana and First Tennessee, got inside of first line of barricades on west side of mountain, but could get no farther. Late in the evening part of their lines were occupied by their infantry; so reported by Major Helveti. I will try to get in the rear of their lines to-morrow morning while General Stoneman demonstrates in their front. Their position is strong, and their force much larger than mine, and I do not feel sanguine of accomplishing any material result, but think that I can annoy them excessively and attract their attention to this end of their line.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

E. M. McCOOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. D. F. HOW,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Lost Mountain Post-Office, June 17, 1864—8 p. m.

After sending you the note about not moving the brigade, I sent a force out, fearing that General Stoneman's taking the responsibility might not be sufficient reason in your eyes for not obeying your order should anything happen. My men chased the enemy's cavalry on the upper road leading from here to Marietta as far as Mud Creek, six miles from Marietta by this road and six miles from Lost Mountain Post-Office. They were in rear of the enemy's infantry. The road is not laid down on the map, and is an excellent one. You have to follow the Powder Springs road two miles, then turn to the left and east to Marietta. There is also another road, called the Villa Rica road, which turns off to Marietta half a mile this side of this one. So far as any of my command went both

roads were good. A detachment of mine captured two hospitals on the Marietta and Dallas road, containing a colonel, 3 captains, 1 lieutenant, 35 enlisted men, 14 nurses, and 2 surgeons.

E. M. McCOOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. W. L. ELLIOTT,
Chief of Cavalry.

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HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Lost Mountain Post-Office, June 19, 1864.

GENERAL: Yesterday evening my scouting parties found and drove in rebel pickets on all the roads leading from here to Marietta and Powder Springs. I have heard nothing from the Second Brigade yet, but suppose it is somewhere in the vicinity of Acworth. I send you two papers (rebel) of the 15th and 17th.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. McCOOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

General W. L. ELLIOTT.

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HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
In the Field, Lost Mountain Post-Office, June 20, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Second Brigade of my division, detached on the 17th instant in accordance with orders received from the chief of cavalry, has returned. Lieutenant-Colonel Lamson, commanding, reports that he moved in the direction of Acworth, on the Powder Springs road, as far as Geary Davis' house, where he took the right-hand fork and struck the Sandtown road at one Burnett's; thence took a road leading in the direction of Big Shanty as far as Captain Owen's, whence he followed a road which strikes the Acworth and Marietta road about two and a half miles southeast from Acworth, near which place he went into camp at 10 p. m. On the 18th and 19th he sent out heavy scouts and patrols on both sides of the railroad, one to within two miles of Moon's Station, and another at the same time to Allatoona Furnace, and scoured that section of the country thoroughly, but failed entirely to discover any enemy. This morning I sent out a strong scouting party of 250 men, with directions to scout the roads to and beyond Powder Springs. The roads scouted by them are dotted on the accompanying map,* made by Major Scranton, Second Michigan, commanding the party. They met a small scout of the enemy about four miles from here, and drove them back upon a picket, at Powder Springs, of about 30, whence they continued to drive them on the Atlanta road to the Sweet Water Creek, where they met a force of probably a regiment, who barricaded themselves. They report the stream impassable. Our loss, 1 man killed. The name of the colonel inquired about by General Elliott to-day is Hardcastle, Thirty-third Mississippi Infantry.

* Omitted.

It is reported that one of General Stoneman's brigades went into Powder Springs after my men left, and were driven out by the rebels.

I send yesterday's paper.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. McCOOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. D. F. HOW,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Lost Mountain Post-Office, June 21, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that a scouting party, sent out by me this morning, went seven and a half miles on the Dallas road without meeting any of the enemy. They have been reported in parties of two or three on the Powder Springs road, and the Marietta road leading from it. Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, commanding one of the brigades in General Stoneman's corps, was shelled out of his camp this afternoon, about two miles this side of Powder Springs. I sent down, and he had been re-enforced by infantry. I shall send part of my command down in the morning, unless something unforeseen occurs. Everything has been quiet on my picket-lines, and the frequent patrols made from them have met none of the enemy.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. McCOOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Lieut. D. F. HOW,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Lost Mountain, June 25, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that one of my scouting parties captured a captain of the Fourth Tennessee Cavalry and 2 men, this morning, about a mile this side of Powder Springs. From information received from prisoners I learn that the rebel cavalry are in the habit of passing through Marietta, behind Kenesaw, to our left. It is in this way, I suppose, they got their force along the railroad above Allatoona. These prisoners belong to a new organization to me—Harrison's brigade, Humes' division. They came in from right of rebel army two or three days since. Some of the enemy have shown themselves this morning on the Dallas road near my pickets. I am sending out to ascertain what the force is. Nothing else new.

Very respectfully,

E. M. McCOOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

[Brig. Gen. W. L. ELLIOTT,
Chief of Cavalry.]

HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
June 29 [30], 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that a scouting party sent by me yesterday morning to Villa Rica, twenty-two miles southwest

of this point, has returned. They report that they found the country very thoroughly occupied by the enemy's scouts, so that they were compelled to take by-roads and the woods for a great portion of the distance. There was no force either at Villa Rica or Pumpkin Vine Post-Office, but four brigades of the enemy's cavalry had been at Villa Rica day before yesterday, and marched from there in the direction of Sandtown. They report the country filled with scouting parties, and found a number of rebel soldiers hiding to escape these scouts. A party of sixty of the enemy passed through Villa Rica to Cedartown yesterday.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. McCOOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. W. L. ELLIOTT,
Chief of Cavalry, Dept. of the Cumberland.

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HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Sweet Water Creek, July 3, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that my command has been operating under the orders of General Stoneman since we left Lost Mountain. Our part, however, has been a secondary one. Found no enemy, except a few of Lee's battalion State militia. Colonel Adams captured 4 or 5 of them, and one of my detachments, in a scout toward Pumpkin Vine, captured a sergeant and 2 men of Armstrong's scouts. No person in either of the commands has been killed or wounded yet. My impression is that the first day out we could have crossed the river at Campbellton or any place else near there. Citizens report that nothing was there at that time, and that now the Georgia militia infantry are there. I cannot account for their cavalry not making their appearance, unless we are too far to their left, or they don't want to fight, or are busy in some other direction. I wish you would be kind enough to send the inclosed dispatch to Captain Rankin or Captain Garfield. Our rations expire to-day. I suppose General Stoneman will let me off as soon as he connects once more with our infantry right, as I don't imagine any present or probable necessity will exist for keeping me longer than to-day. When I leave I will make my first camp near Powder Springs. I think unless we fight to-day there is no prospect of a fight at present. There is more forage in vicinity of Powder Springs than near Lost Mountain. Be kind enough to send me the news by return messenger.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. McCOOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Brig. Gen. W. L. ELLIOTT,
Chief of Cavalry.]

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HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
July 4, 1864—3.30 p. m.

GENERAL: Yesterday, after writing to you, and after General Stoneman had moved to the right of our army, I took 300 men and a section of artillery and advanced on the Howell and Green's Ferry road to a point where it crossed the main Sandtown road. There I

found breast-works occupied in part by infantry of the enemy. I got my artillery within 300 yards of their works, and opened with good effect. I made no effort to take the breast-works, and withdrew at my leisure. Among our wounded was Lieutenant Hill, of my staff. I think that a column of infantry pushed down this road, or the Sandtown or the Campbellton roads, could cross the Chattahoochee without much or any opposition now. I will move to Darby's this afternoon, and I feel satisfied that to-day these roads are occupied by nothing but a cavalry force.

E. M. McCOOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Brig. Gen. W. L. ELLIOTT,
Chief of Cavalry.]

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HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
July 6, 1864.

I have the honor to report that, in compliance with orders received, and also with verbal directions from Major-General Sherman, I proceeded to this point (Hargrove's house), divided my force, sending one detachment to Powers' Ferry, and marching with the other to the mouth of Soap Creek, about six miles distant, where there is also a ferry and a bad ford, said by citizens to be almost impracticable. Artillery was opened from the other side of the river on my men at both points, one gun at the upper and two at the lower ferry, without any effect, however, except killing 3 horses. I found a bridge across Soap Creek, three-quarters of a mile from its mouth, burned; the bridge at Roswell Factory has also been burned. The distance between here and there is twelve miles. There is no difficulty in communicating with General Garrard, as there are no rebels on this side of the Chattahoochee. I find this country full of ravines and ridges, tolerably open and well watered, but there is neither grass, wheat, nor other forage on which to subsist stock. The little that was in the vicinity has been exhausted by Wheeler's force, who has been encamped here, until yesterday morning, for the last five days. I will furnish you with a map of the roads, &c., some time to-morrow. None of the enemy's trains had passed this way; they all crossed on bridges below. I forgot to mention that at Powers' Ferry there is a small boat and a wire stretched across. I can get my artillery in position within 500 yards of their battery. This ferry is well watched and guarded. I have pickets also at mouth of Soap Creek, and at Johnson's Ferry, one mile and a half above that point.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

E. M. McCOOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Lieut. D. F. HOW,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
July 9, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that a detachment under Colonel Dorr crossed the pontoon this afternoon, and scouted the country in front of General Schofield. They found the enemy's cavalry there in force. Brownlow performed one of his characteristic

feats to-day. I had ordered a detachment to cross at Cochran's Ford. It was deep, and he took them over naked, nothing but guns, cartridge-boxes and hats. They drove the enemy out of their rifle-pits, captured a non-commissioned officer and 3 men, and the 2 boats on the other side. They would have got more, but the rebels had the advantage in running through the bushes with clothes on. It was certainly one of the funniest sights of the war, and a very successful raid for naked men to make. Everything is quiet along the line, and citizens on the other side say the enemy were totally unprepared for a crossing on this flank.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. McCOOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

[Brig. Gen. W. L. ELLIOTT,
Chief of Cavalry.]

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HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
July 22, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I found the enemy in sufficient force at the junction of this road and the Mason and Turner's Ferry road to check me. They had both infantry and artillery and I was unable to get my artillery in position to reply. It was too late for me to make a good fight. I will try it in the morning. I am, I think, about four or five miles to the right of the infantry, and will get communication some time during the night.

E. M. McCOOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

General W. L. ELLIOTT,
Chief of Cavalry.

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HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
July 23, 1864—8.30 a. m.

My command drove the rebels away from here this morning. The force in my front was Jackson's division. I got the report of effective force of one brigade (Harrison's), and it numbers 1,618 men. So I judge the division is strong, which is confirmed by prisoners taken. I will open communication with General Davis as soon as possible. It is about a mile from here to the river. I sent the dispatch to General Stoneman across.

Very respectfully,

E. M. McCOOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. D. F. HOW.

—

THIRTEEN MILES SOUTHWEST OF DALLAS,
August 3, 1864.

On the morning of the 29th [July] I cut the West Point railroad at Palmetto, and thoroughly destroyed Macon railroad for two and a half miles at Lovejoy's; removed telegraph wire for five miles, and burned two trains. I also burned about 100 bales of cotton, and over 500 wagons, including headquarters trains of nearly their whole army, Hardee's entire transportation and the cavalry command supply train; killed about 800 mules and captured 72 commissioned offi-

cers and 350 men. Wheeler was between McDonough and the road when I cut it. Fought Jackson's division near Lovejoy's, and repulsed them; was forced to return by the way of Newnan, and found infantry there. I cut the railroad and telegraph, and four miles out was attacked by Jackson's, Wheeler's, and Roddey's commands, and, finally, by infantry, two brigades that had been stopped there on their way to Atlanta; smashed Ross' Texas brigade in trying to break through to the river, capturing General Ross, with all his horses and men. I was finally completely surrounded, and compelled to abandon everything that would impede me in order to cut my way through. I ordered Colonels Croxton and Torrey to cut through with their brigades. I took Colonel Jones with me and got through 1,200 men by a charge in column, and crossed the river below Franklin. I have not heard from Croxton's or Torrey's commands, but suppose that they got out, as they made the attempt while I was fighting. Colonel Dorr, Colonel Torrey, Major Austin wounded; Major Paine killed; Harrison missing, supposed a prisoner. My loss very heavy. No co-operation from Stoneman. Will be in Marietta to-morrow.

E. M. McCOOK,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.

HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Near Chattahoochee River Railroad Bridge, August 7, 1864.

GENERAL: I received Special Field Orders, No. 42, Division of the Mississippi, July 25, 1864, the following extract from which was intended for my direction:

General McCook's and Colonel Harrison's cavalry will move rapidly on Fayetteville and the railroad beyond, breaking it if possible. General McCook will command the joint cavalry command, his own and Colonel Harrison's, but will use Colonel Harrison's fatigued command as a reserve, and his own to reach the road and break it. The railroad, when reached, must be substantially destroyed for a space of from two to five miles, telegraph wires pulled down as far as possible and hid in water or destroyed. The cavalry will, unless otherwise ordered, move out at daylight of Wednesday, the 27th instant, and aim to reach and break the railroad during the day or night of the 28th, and having accomplished this work will return to their proper flanks of the army.

I have the honor to report that I obeyed this order implicitly, and accomplished all that it contemplated or directed. For full particulars of the details of the expedition I refer you to the accompanying reports of brigade and regimental commanders. A brief summary of results is as follows: Two and a half miles of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad and telegraph destroyed near Palmetto; the same amount of Macon and Western Railroad and five miles of telegraph destroyed at Lovejoy's Station; 1,160 wagons burned; 2,000 mules killed or disabled; 1,000 bales cotton destroyed; 1,000 sacks of corn; 300 sacks of flour, and large quantities of bacon and tobacco. I take these figures from reports of subordinate commanders and have every confidence in their correctness. Of course I could not visit the whole ground personally. The number of wagons destroyed is larger than I had supposed, the number of mules smaller.

No serious opposition was met until we commenced our return. Wherever an inferior force of the enemy attempted to retard our advance, we charged through their line. No skirmishing was per-

mitted. After cutting the Macon railroad at Lovejoy's Station, I found that General Wheeler's command was between me and the point (McDonough) where I had expected to communicate with General Stoneman. After consultation with my brigade commanders, I determined to return to the Chattahoochee by way of Newnan. Two miles from the railroad, Jackson's division attacked us and were repulsed. We then marched toward Newnan, on an obscure road, burning a cavalry supply train we met. Near Newnan the railroad and telegraph were cut in three places. At Brown's Mill, between there and the river, I was surrounded by an overwhelming force: Roddey, Wheeler, and Jackson were all there with cavalry, and a large infantry force besides. I attacked at once, hoping to break their line and reach the Franklin road and the river. In this attack the whole right of their line was broken and demoralized. Ross' Texan brigade was destroyed, all his men and horses captured or killed, and General Ross himself a prisoner; but fresh troops came to fill their places, and after putting every soldier I had into the fight, even to my escort, I found I could not hold the advantage gained, or get through their line in any ordinary manner. I then ordered Colonel Croxton, commanding my First Brigade, and Lieutenant-Colonel Torrey, commanding my Second Brigade, to cut their way through, strike some road leading south, and endeavor to reach the Chattahoochee at the nearest point and cross. Both of these officers were lost in this attempt. The reports of Majors Purdy and Root, who succeeded to their commands, will show you how well their brigades accomplished my design. Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, Eighth Indiana, with his own regiment, the Fifth Iowa, and part of the Second Indiana and Fourth Tennessee, remained with me, cut a way through in the midst of a most terrible fire, and crossed the river at Philpot's Ferry, below Franklin. Lieutenant Miller, commanding a section of the Eighteenth Indiana Battery, by my orders destroyed his guns, caissons, and carriages, cut the harness to pieces, mounted the cannoneers on the artillery horses, and accompanied me. They all got through safely. Colonel Brownlow, First Tennessee, and Major Star, Second Kentucky, also brought detachments through.

My whole loss, killed, wounded, and missing, will not exceed 500. In a supplementary report I will furnish the names.

Among the many other brave men who fell are Major Paine, First Wisconsin; Captain Hess, Second Indiana; Lieutenants Loomis, Horton, and Cobb, Eighth Iowa, killed. Colonel Dorr, Eighth Iowa; Lieutenant-Colonel Torrey, First Wisconsin, commanding Second Brigade; Major Austin, Fourth Indiana; and Captain Kessler, Second Indiana, wounded; and Colonel Croxton, Colonel Harrison, and Captain Sutherland, assistant adjutant-general, missing. Colonel Harrison, Colonel Croxton, Colonel Dorr, Lieutenant-Colonel Torrey, and Major Paine are gone. The country has lost in them their most faithful servants; and their men, the gallant leaders who so often have led them to victory. Brave comrades, kind friends, and true soldiers as they were, their vacant places in our ranks cannot be filled, and the whole command mourns their loss.

Some of the men of the Second and Eighth Indiana remained in stockades on the river bank to cover our crossing, and fought until their last cartridge was exhausted. Not one of them escaped. They cheerfully sacrificed themselves to insure the safety of their comrades. History contains no nobler example of devotion, or names more worthy to be handed down to posterity as heroes.

I would especially mention Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, Eighth Indiana; Major Baird, Fifth Iowa; Major Presdee, Second Indiana; Major Root, Eighth Iowa; and Lieutenant Hill, of my staff, for gallantry and efficiency. Colonel Brownlow and Major Purdy I have already spoken of. Their services in the field were valuable. I would respectfully request that the services of Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, Eighth Indiana, receive some recognition at the hands of the general commanding. Captain Le Roy, assistant adjutant-general; Captain Mitchell, Captain Goulding, and Lieutenant Cunningham, of my staff, Lieutenant Miller, of the battery, and Major Briggs, commanding the noble Second Indiana, through all the sleepless nights, exhausting marches, and hard fighting, were indefatigable, untiring, and brave.

After crossing the Chattahoochee, I marched to Wedowee, Ala., exchanging our worn-out stock and remounting our dismounted men from the plantations along the road, and would have marched to Talladega, destroyed the iron-works and returned by way of Rome, but for information received in a dispatch, addressed to the rebel General Clanton, which was intercepted by my scouts. I changed my course and returned through Buchanan, Draketown, &c., to Marietta, finding many Union citizens on the route.

I am satisfied that the injury inflicted on the rebels is much greater than any we suffered. We lost no material captured. Our artillery was abandoned deliberately, after being totally destroyed, and our ambulances were left because filled with wounded, and humanity required that they should remain uninjured. Our whole loss, as I before stated, does not exceed 500 killed, wounded, and missing. It is not improper here to refer to the fact that the rebel papers acknowledged a loss of from 800 to 900, and severely censure their generals for not having, with their vastly superior force, entirely destroyed my whole command.

Before going into action on the 30th of July, we had 72 commissioned officers and 350 other prisoners, mostly belonging to the rebel quartermaster's and commissary's departments, taken in and about Fayetteville, that we had marched with us from that place. During the engagement we captured as many more and three stand of colors. It was with the most extreme reluctance and regret that the force of circumstances or rather the force of the enemy, compelled me to abandon the prisoners within nine miles of the river. One stand of the colors I brought off.

I regard the raid as a brilliant success, and had the forces of General Stoneman been able to unite with mine near McDonough, as I understood was contemplated by the general commanding the military division, I think we might have successfully carried our arms wherever desired, and accomplished more magnificent results than any raid in the history of this war.

I conclude my report by expressing gratitude to the kind Providence which enabled me, through the gallantry of my brave men and faithful officers, to extricate my command from the perils which surrounded it, and to bring them back, not only in safety, but crowned with success.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. McCOOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Brig. Gen. W. L. ELLIOTT,
Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Cartersville, August 14, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have telegraphed General Elliott to-day all of importance concerning Wheeler's inroad. I send now a more extended report:

The party who captured the cattle consisted of four regiments of Hannon's brigade and two pieces of artillery. The capture was made about 6 a.m. this morning, four miles north of Adairsville. They had an infantry guard of 400 men with them, and only part of the cattle were captured. Colonel Faulkner started in pursuit with 250 men, at 7 o'clock, and pushed forward for eighteen miles. One hundred of his men had been sent, at 3 a. m. in the morning, in the direction of Jasper, and also scouts towards Ellijay and Spring Place, by my order. It left Colonel Faulkner a very small force to pursue with. At Fairmount, Major Fidler found one Georgia brigade and drove in their pickets. Colonel Faulkner telegraphed me that his horses were exhausted. I instructed him to annoy the enemy in every way in his power until our forces were prepared to assume the offensive.

General Smith received intelligence last night of the rumored crossing of a large guerrilla force, and this morning at daybreak Major Briggs [started], with 250 of the best mounted men of my command, with orders to go to Jasper and clear that country of any marauding parties or intercept any force that might be retreating in that direction. Sixteen miles from this place he ascertained that a large force had crossed the Tennessee road toward Kingston and Adairsville. He sent courier back. I ordered him to follow their trail and endeavor to intercept these cattle-men and attack them. One hundred more men were sent to him. When I received your dispatch my whole force of both brigades in camp was about 100 men; 50 had been detailed to go with General Smith's infantry to Canton, and since 30 for vedette duty. I have not heard from Major Briggs, and do not expect his return until to-morrow night or the day after.

My whole available force in camp is about twenty men. I think the beef detachment will go back through Jasper, and that Briggs will probably intercept them. I believe Wheeler is trying to reach the tunnel and destroy it. I understand there is but one small regiment there, and he will probably succeed. If infantry could be run up the road to-night and keep him from doing mischief until cavalry could come, he would have to retreat rapidly, and his only way out would be through the vicinity of Rome, Cedartown, &c. All the other ways to the eastward, I think, could be closed by infantry if moved. Their force appeared to be taking things leisurely until Faulkner attacked them, evidently knowing that our cavalry force was out of the way. I will telegraph any information promptly.

E. M. McCOOK,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. D. F. HOW, *A. A. A. G.*

HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Cartersville, Ga., September 30, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders received from headquarters Department of the Cumberland, under date of May 1, 1864, the First and Second Brigades of the division under my command, with

the Eighteenth Indiana Battery, left Cleveland on the 3d of May, and marched, covering the advance and left of Generals Schofield and Stanley, to Catoosa Springs, skirmishing slightly on the march, where it remained, covering the left flank of the Army of the Cumberland, until the 7th of May. At daylight on the 7th, acting under General Schofield's orders, and still covering the left flank of the army, now concentrated, moved to Varnell's Station, and skirmished and fought until the 11th. During these days the services called from and rendered by the division were of the most arduous kind. Potato Hill, a strong natural position, strongly fortified, was assaulted, and the first line of the enemy's breast-works taken by the First Tennessee Regiment, under Colonel Brownlow, and on the 9th a feigned attack, ordered by General Schofield, and executed in the most gallant manner by the Second Brigade, about 1,100 strong, was converted into a battle by an overwhelming force of the enemy, consisting of two divisions of Wheeler's cavalry and Stewart's division of infantry. After fighting desperately for four hours the brigade was driven, still in good order, but having lost in killed, wounded, and missing 9 officers and 130 enlisted men, among whom was Colonel La Grange, its brave commander.

On the 11th the division moved to Ray's or Dug Gap, an important position covering the left of our army in its flanking march, and relieving with its small force General Geary's entire division of infantry. On the 13th crossed gap and joined General Howard; had a spirited engagement in the evening, and until the 16th took part in the operations about Resaca, the Second and Fourth Indiana and Second Michigan dismounted and filling up gaps in the infantry line, and the rest of the command covering the left flank of Hooker's column, in his severe fight at that place. Between the 16th and 18th the division crossed the Connesauga and Coosawattee, and having formed a junction with Stoneman, who acted as a support, marched upon Cassville on the 19th, and, after a severe fight of cavalry against infantry, and a heavy artillery duel, drove the enemy out of their intrenchments into the town, and placed their battery entirely hors de combat. From this time until the 23d the division remained at Kingston, and on the morning of that day crossed the Etowah River at Island Ford, and taking the advance of the army, found and defeated J. T. Morgan's and Ross' brigades at Stilesborough, and during the two following days pursued them, skirmishing incessantly, and crossing Raccoon and Pumpkin Vine Creeks, until the 26th, when it caught up with the enemy in front of Burnt Church, cutting their train and cavalry line in two, and driving their infantry back upon their intrenchments, capturing 72 prisoners, with but slight loss, except that of Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, commanding Second Brigade, captured. From this time until the 3d of June the division remained without infantry support, without forage for its horses, and but half rations for the men, holding successfully a hilly, wooded country, utterly unfit for cavalry operations, subject to continued and persistent attacks of all three arms of the service, both by night and day. On the 3d the infantry, under Schofield, advanced on the left, and the division advanced on the left flank and took possession of the Dallas and Acworth road, and remained near and about this place, covering the right rear of the army, which was making its flank movement to Big Shanty, picketing heavily, sending out frequent scouts to long distances, and making reconnaissances until the 13th, when it was ordered to Acworth, where it

remained until the 16th, when it advanced with Stoneman, covering the right of the army, upon Lost Mountain, and on the 17th occupied the mountain, driving the enemy's cavalry four miles down the Marietta road, and camping on the west spur of the mountain, where the division remained until the end of the month, covering all the roads to the right and right rear of the army, and sending frequent parties into the enemy's country.

On the 1st [July] moved, in conjunction with Major-General Stoneman, and passed through Powder Springs and down toward Campbellton to Sweet Water, and sending strong parties down all the roads, having frequent skirmishes, but meeting no large bodies of the enemy, until the 4th, when the division marched for Marietta, and, passing through, camped at Hargrove's house, on Soap Creek, where it arrived just after Wheeler's command had left. Remained at this place until the 15th, sending out expeditions and guarding the fords across the Chattahoochee at Powers' Ferry, Paper Mills, and Pace's Ferry. During most of this time there was more or less skirmishing along our whole front. On the 15th marched to near burnt railroad bridge across the Chattahoochee, and put battery in an earth-work on the left; advanced and picketed the river banks strongly, both above and below the bridge. On leaving this point, on the 22d, crossed the river and skirmished heavily with the enemy during the evening, driving them and occupying their position—Mason's Church. On the 23d were attacked in camp in the evening, but repulsed the enemy and put up heavy works, which were re-occupied on the 26th, having previously moved on Mason and Turner's Ferry road to cover General Davis' right. Were again attacked about 2 p. m., and after a severe fight drove the enemy, and on the 27th crossed the river and went on the raid, a report of which I have already had the honor to furnish, and in which, according to their own confessions, more severe injury was inflicted upon the enemy than by any similar raid since the commencement of the war. I beg to refer to that report for a statement of damage done to railroads, telegraph lines, and Confederate property.* On the 5th [August] the division moved to its old camp, near the railroad bridge, and remained there picketing, leaving there on the 10th and removing its headquarters to Cartersville, where they still remain.

The number of prisoners taken by the division and turned over to different provost-marshals during the campaign was 353. Seventy-three commissioned officers and 372 enlisted men were taken at Fayetteville on the raid, but were set at liberty after being held for two days. I know of no way in which the rebel loss at our hands during the campaign can be estimated. Their papers confess to a loss of over 900 at the battle of Brown's Mill. In consequence of the fact that all our losses on the raid are necessarily included under the head of missing, it is impossible to arrive at any accurate idea of the proportions between killed and wounded of the division during the whole campaign, and the annexed statement is therefore so far approximative. It is reported by exchanged prisoners that 574 of our men fell into the enemy's hands on the raid; if so, the number of killed and wounded on the campaign will not vary much from 225. Of course it is impossible to separate these two classes.

The operations of the Third Brigade were, as will be seen by its reports, entirely independent of the rest of the command.

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*See p. 762.

Since reaching Cartersville the division has been much scattered; parts of some regiments have been mustered out, many men are dismounted, and those who have succeeded in obtaining horses have already seriously impaired their usefulness in a long pursuit after Wheeler. Its line extends from Cartersville, Ga., to Franklin, Tenn. The constant calls upon it for scouting parties preclude the idea of recruiting its old horses, and the frequent forced gaps in its communications prevent anything like unity of action. It is my earnest hope that the interests of the service will soon permit the consolidation of, and thus restore its usefulness to, my command.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. McCOOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Capt. J. E. JACOBS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Cartersville, Ga., September 12, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to herewith forward you a list of casualties of the First Cavalry Division, Department of the Cumberland, from May 3 to September 3, 1864:

Date.	Killed.	Wounded.		Missing.	Total.
		Severely.	Slightly.		
May 3 to June 25	17	24	67	167	275
June 25 to August 1	19	23	22	801	*a* 865
August 1 to September 3	2	2	1	3	8
Total	38	49	90	971	1,148

a Thirty-eight men having returned since first report.

S. P. GOULDING,
Capt. and Prov. Mar., 1st Cav. Div., Dept. of the Cumberland.

Capt. P. H. WARNER,
Prov. Mar., Cavalry Command, Dept. of the Cumberland.

No. 381.

Report of Col. Joseph B. Dorr, Eighth Iowa Cavalry, commanding First Brigade, of operations July 18.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
In the Field, July 18, 1864.

The scouting party ordered to Turner's Ferry has just returned. I found a strong picket-line on opposite side of the Chattahoochee, evidently cavalry, which seem to have recently taken their present position. The earth-work about one mile and a half from Fort McCook is constructed for six guns. No guns visible. No boat of any

description found upon the river. No party of the enemy has crossed the river except six or eight footmen belonging to Cheatham's division, of whom 2 were captured by Major Carter, in command of dismounted cavalry, at Turner's Ferry, and from which probably originated the report that the enemy had crossed between the mouth of Peach Tree Creek and Turner's Ferry. Major Carter has 500 dismounted cavalry at Turner's Ferry, and pickets the river from that point to the mouth of Nickajack.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. DORR,
Colonel, Commanding.

Captain LE ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division.

No. 382.

Report of Col. John T. Croxton, Fourth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations July 27–30 (McCook's raid).

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Kingston, Ga., August 20, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by my command in the late raid as follows:

On the morning of the 27th ultimo my brigade, consisting of the Eighth Iowa Cavalry, Colonel Dorr; the First Tennessee, Colonel Brownlow; and the Fourth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, and reporting in the aggregate 940 officers and men, moved in advance across the pontoon bridge at Turner's Ferry, and south toward Campbellton, reaching that point at 3 p. m. A company sent in advance, under Captain Goulding, division provost-marshal, found the enemy upon either bank of the river at Campbellton, and also at a ferry, three miles above. We halted here to await the arrival of the pontoon train, which reached us at 3 a. m. on the 28th. We moved at once to Smith's Ferry, six miles south of Campbellton, reaching it at daylight, capturing a rebel scout on the western, and finding no force on the eastern, bank of the river. By direction of the general commanding the division, I began crossing the brigade, dismounted, in a single bateau, capable of transporting four men, and by 12 m., when the pontoon train arrived, had crossed nearly the whole of my brigade. At 3 p. m. the bridge had been thrown over, and the Second Brigade having crossed and moved in advance on the Palmetto road, the horses of my command were brought over; the brigade mounted and followed the Second about two miles, when we took a road to the right, the First Tennessee in advance, pressing on rapidly, encountering only a small squad of the enemy, and reaching Palmetto at sundown simultaneously with the Second Brigade. Here we were busily engaged for two hours in destroying the railroad and telegraph line. We then moved, following the Second Brigade, on the Fayetteville road, reaching that place at daylight on the 29th.

For five miles west of the town the road upon either side was lined with the enemy's trains, which were taken possession of by details from the advance brigade. At sunrise we left Fayetteville, my

brigade in the advance, on the road to Lovejoy's Station. Colonel Brownlow, of the First Tennessee, had the advance, supported by a battalion of the Eighth Iowa, under command of Major Root, until we reached Flint River, four miles from Fayetteville. We continued to find the rebel trains. The quartermasters in charge, with the teamsters and guards, were captured by the advance, and the wagons left for the rear guard to burn. A few who escaped from the train had hurried on and fired the bridge over Flint River, when Colonel Brownlow came up and captured the party and saved the bridge. At 7 a. m. we struck the railroad half a mile north of Lovejoy's Station, and immediately cut the telegraph line and began to destroy the track. Here we remained until 2 p. m., when the command moved back on the road we came, my brigade in the rear, the regiments marching left in front. About a mile from the railroad the column in front had turned square to the left, taking a road that led in a southwestern direction toward Newnan. Just as the advance of my brigade reached this road a brigade of rebels appeared in front and began firing on us. I saw it was impossible to get away without fighting, and accordingly ordered Colonel Dorr, of the Eighth Iowa, to charge down the road and drive them back and hold them until I could get the other regiments in line. With the advance battalion of his regiment Colonel Dorr dashed against the head of the enemy's column, drove it back with confusion, and was only checked by the enemy's troops in rear, which were promptly deployed on either side of the road. It gave me time, however, to get the remainder of the Eighth Iowa and First Tennessee in position, and covering the road we were to hold, I intended the Fourth Kentucky to pass on and take position farther on the road and to cover it while I withdrew the other regiments.

The enemy, however, attacked us immediately with such force and vigor that I found it necessary to put the Fourth Kentucky, except two companies, in on the right of the First Tennessee, which I did, so as to strike the left of the enemy's line in flank. Just at this time an orderly, sent to inform the general commanding the division, returned, stating that the enemy were moving on our road between my brigade and the one in advance. I ordered two companies of the Fourth Kentucky, under Captain Hudnall, to move up the road, communicate with the column, and hold the road open. At the same time I ordered the whole line to move forward and drive the enemy from our front and be ready to withdraw promptly. The line moved and the enemy were driven back, though not without considerable loss to us in killed and wounded. The whole of the brigade was rapidly withdrawn and proceeded on the road, except two companies of the Fourth Kentucky, who were deployed to push the enemy and cover the movement. In the mean time Captain Hudnall, assisted by the Second Brigade, had driven the enemy off the road, which the Second Brigade covered until mine passed, except the two companies of the Fourth Kentucky, who had been left in the rear, and by some unaccountable means they appear to have taken the wrong road or been intercepted and failed to join the column. Two miles farther on we crossed Flint River, when my brigade allowed the Second to pass it and again took the rear. It was now dark, and immediately in my front moved the train of pack-mules, preceded by several hundred prisoners and their guard. From that time until midnight we made but little progress, as the road in front was continually blockaded by the column in my immediate front. I

repeatedly sent my staff officers, and went twice myself, ahead to see if I could hurry up those in front. The road was a narrow, devious path, crossing innumerable ditches and bogs, and I was led to believe that these obstacles were the cause of delay to the rear of the column. In one of these expeditions I came upon Lieutenant Hill, of the division staff, who informed me that the head of the column was eight or nine miles in advance, and that he had been left by the general to hurry me up. I simply pointed to the train of pack-mules passing and waited the arrival of the advance of my brigade, which was pressing on their rear. A few miles farther on we came to the bridge over White Water, where I found Captain Le Roy, assistant adjutant-general, who stated he was directed by the general commanding the division to call on me for a company to remain with him until daylight and then to burn the bridge. Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly was directed to furnish the company. About two miles farther on I found Captain Mitchell, acting inspector-general, who had been left by the general to hurry me up. He rode with me a few hundred yards, when we found the road completely blockaded. Captain Mitchell went ahead to discover and remedy, if possible, the difficulty, and I have since learned from him that he found the pack-train in front so sound asleep that nothing short of his saber could arouse them. After a long time, and when it was nearly daylight, my front was cleared and the pack-train dashed off at a gallop. I followed at the same gait and repeatedly sent my two staff officers and orderlies to the rear to impress upon the regimental commanders the importance of keeping closed up, as I apprehended that the enemy would strike us in flank by some of the many roads that tapped the one we traveled from the north. We had galloped on for about seven miles when a messenger from Colonel Kelly informed me that he had been attacked in rear. The next moment a number of men of the Fourth Kentucky who had escaped, galloped up, reported the regiment completely surrounded, and the enemy pursuing the rest of the brigade, and the report of their carbines in my immediate rear confirmed the truth of this report. The First Tennessee was placed in position, covering the road where it crossed a small stream, with directions to destroy the bridge and cover the rear from that point to Newnan, about ten miles. The rear was covered without difficulty by that regiment, assisted by detachments from the Eighth Iowa.

I promptly advised the general of the condition of affairs in the rear, to which he replied that I must hold the enemy in check, as he was apprehending an attack in front. At Newnan Colonel Harrison's brigade took the rear, and we followed the artillery in rear of the Second Brigade. Several miles southwest of Newnan, the general commanding the division rode back to the head of my brigade, advised me that the enemy were in front and on our right flank, and directed me to put my command in position, covering a road leading to the right. The regiments were wheeled right into line, the Eighth Iowa on the left, the First Tennessee on the right, and what of the Fourth Kentucky was there in the center. The whole dismounted and moved forward 100 yards. Skirmishing began and continued some time in front of my right and of the brigade on the right; the latter were ordered forward, the enemy soon driven off, and I was ordered to mount my brigade and move on. The general commanding the division informed me that the rebels were on the road in front and between us and the advanced brigade. He directed me to send a regiment down the road to open

communication. The Eighth Iowa, Major Root commanding, moved on, passing the pack-train and prisoners, and charging in column of fours down the road, which led through an almost impenetrable forest. The enemy had planted himself across this road and determined to hold it. The Eighth Iowa dashed upon them and drove them out, captured a number of prisoners and a large number of horses, and finally forced their way through. The enemy, however, who were dismounted and hidden in the dense woods on either side of the road closed upon the flanks of the charging column, severing and driving it either way.

The First Tennessee had been sent out to reconnoiter a right-hand road. The Fourth Kentucky, many of whom had no ammunition, were thrown into the woods on the right of the road, and General McCook, who was on the ground, ordered up a detachment of the Second Indiana on the left. This checked the enemy, who, though repeatedly attempting it, never emerged from the woods, but held tenaciously to his position there. Afterward the First Tennessee came up, and was placed in position on the left and in rear of the line so as to cover that flank. Shortly afterward a part of Colonel Harrison's brigade came up, relieved mine, and tried to make its way through, but failed. In the mean time the enemy was appearing on all sides, and, as far as I could tell, we were completely surrounded. After Colonel Harrison's brigade had failed to open the road I proposed to the general commanding the division that I would take my brigade, or what was left, and try and find my way out. He consented, and the regiments were ordered to prepare for the movement. Colonel Dorr, who had been severely wounded the day previous, left the ambulance and gathered up the remnant of his gallant regiment. I rode out with Colonel Brownlow to a large open field through which I proposed to move and across which ran an impassable ditch. After some time I found a bridge by which it could be crossed, and ordered him to bring on his regiment, and sent an officer to bring on the remaining two. We had just crossed the bridge when the enemy made a furious attack on our lines just where I had left Colonel Dorr, with the Eighth Iowa Cavalry, and apprehending some difficulty in his getting out in the confusion, I halted the First Tennessee on a high ridge in the open ground beyond the ravine and formed it in line facing the enemy. In a short time the enemy were repulsed and the firing ceased. I saw the Fourth Kentucky coming up, followed by what I supposed was the Eighth Iowa, and immediately ordered Colonel Brownlow to move.

Passing through the woods, crossing the main road, either end of which was in possession of the enemy, we came to a road leading toward the river. Here Colonel Brownlow was directed to move on, while I halted with three orderlies to see that the Eighth Iowa followed. One of the orderlies I sent back to inform General McCook that we were out and the road clear. While I was waiting here, expecting the arrival of the Eighth Iowa, the rebels, who seemed to have discovered our movement, appeared on the road in rear of the part of my command that had passed. I determined to ride back, hurry up the Eighth Iowa, and, if possible, drive them off, but on reaching the main road I had crossed found it occupied by the enemy. I determined then, if possible, to join Brownlow, but after repeated attempts failed and found myself with my two orderlies alone, our horses, which had not been unsaddled since leaving camp, exhausted, and the enemy occupying all the roads that led to the river. On the following night one of the orderlies was

killed by a rebel sentinel. With the other I succeeded, after a good deal of delay and annoyance, in reaching our lines at Sweet Water Town on the 12th instant. I am informed by Captain Hudnall, Fourth Kentucky, who made his escape, that the bridge over White Water, though torn up and fired, was not burned. The enemy dashed up, drove the company away, extinguished the fire, repaired the bridge, and attacked the rear of the Fourth Kentucky at dawn. They pressed them hard, and drew company after company into the fight, until finally the whole regiment was dismounted and thrown across the road in favorable position, where they repulsed the repeated assaults of the enemy, made with great spirit and in largely superior force. While they engaged the whole line, the enemy sent a force around either flank, who came in between the regiment and their horses, and they found themselves dismounted, surrounded, and their ammunition exhausted. The men who were holding horses nearly all escaped and joined the column, but of the rest only a few succeeded in making their way through the country. I regret beyond expression the loss of so many of those who have been my comrades so long. Perhaps if they had trusted more to their heels and less to their carbines the casualty list on our side and the enemy's, too, would have been considerably abridged. The firing in rear was not heard by me or any of the brigade, the sound being drowned in that made by our horses moving at the gallop. When I did discover the state of affairs, the plain question was, not how to rescue the Fourth Kentucky, but rather how to save the remainder of my brigade from a similar catastrophe and protect the rear of the column.

I desire, before closing this report, to record my appreciation of the gallant conduct of Colonel Dorr and Major Root, Eighth Iowa; Colonel Brownlow, First Tennessee; Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, Fourth Kentucky, and their subordinates. Whatever of disaster occurred was by the inevitable fortune of war or chargeable to some other hand, and was not for any want of fidelity or gallantry on the part of the officers or men under my command.

In reference to that everlasting train of pack-mules, on which, I confess a disposition to charge a good deal, I think I ought to say that no pack animals started with my brigade, because I understood distinctly from the general commanding the division that nobody was expected to go except soldiers to fight and officers to command them. Some were along, however, belonging to whom I know not, and they formed a nucleus around which gathered every man who could find a mule to lead or ride, and who was impelled either by a desire to save his horse or shirk the performance of his duty.

A list of casualties, I learn, has already been furnished, which, though not even approximately correct, will serve for the present until more authentic and definite information can be had concerning the fate of the missing. I regret to record the loss of Captain Sutherland, assistant adjutant-general, who is still missing. In the brief intercourse of a fortnight he had won my confidence and esteem by his intelligent and earnest performance of his duty.

I have the honor, captain, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. CROXTON,
Col. Fourth Kentucky, Comdg. First Brig., First Div.

Captain LE ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Division.

No. 383.

Reports of Col. James P. Brownlow, First Tennessee Cavalry, commanding First Brigade, of operations July 27–31 (McCook's raid).

Hdqrs. First Cav. Div., Dept. of the Cumberland.
Marietta, Ga., August 1, 1864.

General: I have the honor to submit the following brief report of operations of this command from July 28 till the present time:

On the morning of July 28 we crossed the Chattahoochee River above Campbellton and moved twelve miles southwest of Campbellton, recrossed the river, and advanced to Palmetto Station, on the West Point railroad, without opposition. Here the road was destroyed for some distance, together with the depot and a few box cars containing a quantity of salt, bacon, flour, and other commissary stores. At 9 p. m. we advanced, via Fayetteville, to Lovejoy's Station, on the Macon road, which was destroyed in such a manner as to render it unserviceable for about twelve or fifteen days. We destroyed a large amount of commissary stores at this place. Between Fayetteville and Lovejoy's we destroyed more than 500 wagons loaded with general supplies, together with general headquarters wagons of the army. At 12 m. on the 29th the First Brigade, Colonel Croxton, Fourth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, commanding, was attacked by Armstrong's cavalry brigade, which was handsomely repulsed after three hours' hard fighting. On the 30th we moved in the direction of Newnan, with a view of recrossing the river at Moore's Bridge. Here we were attacked at 8 a. m. by two divisions of cavalry and one division of infantry. The fighting was desperate during the entire day. At 5 p. m., seeing that the division would be overwhelmed and compelled to surrender, General McCook gave permission for the commanding officers to save themselves, if possible. I cut the enemy's lines with 600 men, but was unable to cross more than 150 on account of the enemy's crossing in force at Moore's Bridge. I reached Conyers with twenty-eight mounted men: the remainder, being dismounted, have not yet arrived, but are expected hourly. Major Purdy, Fourth Indiana Cavalry, crossed twenty miles below Moore's Bridge, and has arrived safely with 280 mounted men. I do not think any other attempts were made to escape. My opinion is that General McCook surrendered at dark; I am not certain of this fact.

Our loss will not exceed 2,000 killed, wounded, and missing, 2 pieces of artillery, and 6 ambulances. I will send in a detailed account to-morrow.

JAS. P. BROWNLOW,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Brig. Gen. W. L. Elliott, *Chief of Cavalry.*]

Hdqrs. First Brigade, First Cavalry Division,
Department of the Cumberland,
Marietta, Ga., August 5, 1864.

Captain: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of this brigade on the late raid, commencing July 27, 1864, and ending August 3, 1864:

In obedience to orders, July 27, 1864, we left camp at Mason's Church, crossed the Chattahoochee River at Turner's Ferry, and, in

advance of the division, moved down the north bank of the river to a point twelve miles below Campbellton; recrossed the Chattahoochee at 9 a. m. on the 28th with but little opposition, and moved to Palmetto, on the West Point railroad, which we reached at sunset. Captured the mail, destroyed the telegraph wire, burned the depot, containing several bales of cotton, a large quantity of salt and flour, and at 9 p. m. moved to Fayetteville, which was reached at daylight on the 29th, where we destroyed the mail, 20 boxes of tobacco, 3,000 sacks, and 4 barrels of whisky. At 5 a. m. we moved in the direction of Lovejoy's Station, on the Macon and Atlanta Railroad. Between these points we captured over 500 wagons, which were left for the rear guard to destroy. On reaching the railroad Major Thornburgh, First Tennessee Cavalry, and Major Root, Eighth Iowa Cavalry, were ordered to the station to destroy the cars and other government property, consisting of $300,000 worth of cotton and salt and $100,000 worth of tobacco, which they did most effectually, besides destroying the track for more than one mile. Having completed our work we moved, in the rear of the division, on the road leading to Moore's Bridge over the Chattahoochee, via Newnan, on the West Point railroad. We had moved but one mile on this road when we were cut off from the division and attacked on the right flank by Armstrong's rebel brigade, which, after fighting three hours, was handsomely repulsed with a loss of two companies of the Fourth Kentucky Mounted Infantry. Colonel Dorr, of the Eighth Iowa, wounded; Adjutant Horton, Lieutenant Loomis, Eighth Iowa, and Lieutenant Roberts, First Tennessee Cavalry, killed.

On the 30th the Fourth Kentucky, Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly commanding, being the rear guard, was attacked by Humes' division, and after repulsing five desperate charges of the enemy were overpowered and the majority captured. After moving northwest and in the rear of the town (Newnan) the command was surrounded by a large force of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, which we fought till 5 p. m., when Colonel Croxton, commanding the brigade, received orders from General McCook to cut his way out and move south in the direction of La Grange. Colonel Croxton moved in the direction indicated, but soon became lost from his brigade, when I assumed command and moved in the direction of the river, which was reached at Rotherwood at 1 a. m. on the 31st. I immediately commenced to cross the brigade, but having only two small canoes the work was very slow, and I had crossed but 250 of the command when I was attacked from both sides, the enemy having crossed above me, and the remainder killed, wounded, and captured. I believe more would have escaped if the brigade had moved in the direction suggested by General McCook.

It is impossible at present to state the loss of the command, as stragglers are coming in daily, and many now missing will come in before the end of the week.

I embrace this opportunity of tendering the thanks of the First Brigade to General McCook for the brave and masterly manner in which he led us on this daring expedition, and did such good service in behalf of the Division of the Mississippi.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. P. BROWNLOW,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. ROBERT LE ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 384.

Report of Maj. Richard Root, Eighth Iowa Cavalry, of operations July 27–31 (McCook's raid).

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH IOWA CAVALRY,
In the Field, August 5, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor of reporting the part taken by the Eighth Iowa Cavalry in the late raid.

The command started from camp July 27, crossing the Chattahoochee River to the west side, moving southwest below Campbellton, recrossing the river on the morning of the 28th, thence moving eastwardly, striking the Atlanta and West Point Railroad at Palmetto. Here the regiment received orders to move south along the railroad and destroy it, which was done effectually for one mile and a half. Then the command moved east, striking the Atlanta and Macon Railroad at Lovejoy's Station on the morning of the 29th. On the way the command captured and burned, as near as I could judge, about 200 wagons, a train of 60, loaded with officers' baggage. The mules belonging to the train were sabered, as it was impossible to bring them along, also a large number of prisoners, mostly officers, were taken and turned over to the provost-guard. At Lovejoy's Station a detachment of the Eighth Iowa burned part of a train loaded with government stores, consisting of tobacco, lard, and arms. The tobacco was estimated by the citizens to be worth $120,000. The depot, water-tank, and road was destroyed for two miles by my command. Receiving orders at 10 o'clock to move, the command started on the return; when a short distance from the railroad the column was attacked by Ross' Texan brigade, and the First Brigade cut off; Colonel Croxton ordered the Eighth Iowa to charge through and open communication. The regiment charged with revolvers, and a desperate hand-to-hand fight ensued. Twice the regiment charged and was repulsed. Here Colonel Dorr was wounded, and Lieutenant Horton, acting adjutant, killed; also a number of non-commissioned officers and privates wounded and captured. At this time General McCook came up with the Second Brigade, who charged and drove the enemy, when the command joined him and proceeded on toward the river at a rapid rate, marching all night.

At daylight, the morning of the 30th, the rebels attacked the Fourth Kentucky, which was acting as rear guard, and captured two companies. The command moved on; succeeded in reaching Newnan, where we found a large cavalry force in our front and flanks; also two brigades of infantry, numbering 2,500 men, so reported by prisoners taken by my command. Here the command was ordered to strip for fight. The Eighth Iowa was ordered out as skirmishers, and, if possible, to find the enemy's lines. Pushing forward, I found the enemy had nearly encircled us, their lines running around in a horseshoe shape, and the only place left open was to the south. At this time the fighting had become general all along the lines, the enemy charging and was repulsed several times to my knowledge. At this time I received orders to mount my command and charge down a road leading to the river. Advancing cautiously until in sight of the enemy the charge was sounded. The command found themselves confronted with Ross' Texan brigade; charging through their lines, driving them back, clear through and past where their

horses were held, capturing at least 500 horses of the brigade. Here a part of the Eighth Iowa charging on a squad of officers who were fighting desperately, capturing and killing all who were in the road, and they, being examined, proved to be General Ross and another, Lieutenant Williams: I sent them forward to General McCook, but learned that they never reached him, as they must have been recaptured at the time the Eighth Iowa was engaged. The fighting all along the line was terrific. As my orders were from the general commanding to cut my way through and clear the road, my command lost largely in killed and wounded, as I found myself surrounded several times and cut through at least three times, holding the road for at least one hour; but the number of the enemy being at least five to one, I was compelled to fall back and try to get out the best I could. The enemy's dead and wounded lay in heaps all along the road, and could not have been less than 100. In this charge I lost Lieutenant Loomis and Lieutenant Cobb and 10 privates killed. In trying to return to the command I found myself cut off by the enemy's infantry. I then moved in another direction, meeting the enemy in force on all sides. I ordered the officers left to cut their way through to the command. Myself with two officers and ten privates attempted to get out the best we could, which we accomplished, meeting the command under General McCook cutting its way out. Proceeding to the river, and crossing on the morning of the 31st, we then marched the 1st and 2d and arriving the 3d at Marietta.

It is out of my power at present to give the casualties of the regiment, but will furnish it as soon as possible. I would beg leave to call to the notice of the general commanding Captain Dance and Lieutenant Morrow for their daring and bravery whilst under fire and in the masterly manner of handling their commands, but it is useless to distinguish, for all did nobly. The enlisted men fought like tigers.

Respectfully submitted.

R. ROOT,
Major, Commanding Eighth Iowa Cavalry.

Brig. Gen. E. M. McCOOK,
Commanding First Division, Dept. of the Cumberland.

No. 385.

Report of Col. John T. Croxton, Fourth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, of action (June 24) at La Fayette, Ga.

HDQRS. FOURTH KENTUCKY VET. INFTY. (MOUNTED),
La Fayette, June 24, 1864.

GENERAL: A mounted force of rebels, consisting of two brigades and one detached battalion, under command of General Gideon J. Pillow, attacked Colonel Watkins at La Fayette at daybreak this morning. We were encamped at Rock Spring Church, seven miles distant, and as soon as I heard it moved down. Found the rebels had surrounded the town and driven Colonel Watkins' command to the houses, which they had for hours tried to take by assault, but had been successfully held at bay. We found a rebel line north of the town, and immediately attacked it, routing and driving them

through and beyond the town toward Summerville. They left their dead on the field, also a number of wounded. We captured about 78 prisoners, including lieutenant-colonel of the Ninth Alabama Cavalry, and several commissioned officers. The rebel prisoners report that Resaca was captured by their troops yesterday, and that Forrest is on the way. Colonel Watkins reports the rebels at Villanow and beyond. I will remain hereabouts until I hear from you, sending a company to Ship's Gap. Colonel Watkins has but little ammunition left.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. CROXTON,
Colonel Fourth Kentucky.

[Major-General STEEDMAN,
Commanding District of the Etowah.]

No. 386.

Report of Lieut. Granville C. West, Fourth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, of operations July 27–31 (McCook's raid).

HDQRS. 4TH KENTUCKY VET. VOL. MOUNTED INFTY.,
Chattahoochee Bridge, Ga., August 9, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report to the general commanding the division of the part taken by the Fourth Kentucky Veteran Volunteer Mounted Infantry in the recent raid upon the enemy's communications in the rear of Atlanta. Of course it would be impossible for me to give anything like a detailed account, as I was entirely unadvised as to the character of the orders received from time to time by Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, commanding the regiment; therefore, I can report but little outside of what transpired under my personal observation.

The operations until we reached the Macon railroad are of but minor importance so far as this regiment is concerned, as we were most of the time in rear of some other command. When the command started on the return, the Fourth Kentucky was left as rear guard. For some reason unknown to me, the regiment was not closed up immediately upon the column. When we had advanced, I suppose, half a mile from the railroad, the enemy attacked the Eighth Iowa, in our immediate front. We were marching left in front. Immediately filed to the right and formed on left into line facing the enemy, who were in strong force in woods and on an eminence. Each company dismounted and went into action as soon as they could form their line. This order I received from Lieut. Col. Robert M. Kelly personally. The whole regiment (except Companies I and K, who were on picket) now became engaged with the enemy, charged, and drove them from their position, across some fields, to woods beyond. In this position the firing was very heavy for two hours. The regiment had advanced during the time too far to the enemy's left. He advanced his right, and cut us off entirely from the rest of the command. At this moment Companies I and K arrived upon the field, and by a gallant charge upon the enemy's right again opened communication with the rest of the command. By order now of Lieut. Col. R. M. Kelly the right companies fell back, mounted, passed round the enemy's right,

and joined the command, except Companies D and H, commanded, respectively, by Lieut. Charles T. Swoope and Captain Merrill, who unfortunately fell into the enemy's hands. Lieutenant Swoope must have misunderstood the order to fall back; I do not think it ever reached Captain Merrill, as I am informed he refused to retire until positive orders should come for him to withdraw. Besides the prisoners, we lost in the action 4 killed and 12 wounded. Lieut. C. V. Ray, Company H, is supposed to have been killed. The enemy's loss was equal to or more than our own, as they were seen carrying away several, besides 3 or 4 that were either killed or wounded, trying to rescue one that was wounded in our immediate front. The regiment now followed the column, acting as rear guard. This was on Friday, July 29; the command marched during the whole night following.

At 1.30 a. m. on the morning of July 30, Company C, under my immediate command, was ordered to remain at and destroy the bridge over what I learned was White River. The column had not passed more than thirty minutes when the advance of the enemy appeared at the bridge. A few shots were passed, when the enemy retired for a few moments, during which time the bridge was torn up and set on fire. The enemy appeared again soon in strong force, and after a spirited contest for the possession of the bridge, we were forced to withdraw. Some three miles, I suppose, from there, we joined the regiment under Lieut. Col. R. M. Kelly. I learned from him that he had orders from Col. John T. Croxton, commanding First Brigade, to remain and hold that position until daylight. I informed him there was a strong force following us, and to be prepared. He had strong barricades constructed across the road, and Companies A and I, under command, respectively, of Captains Jacobs and W. B. Riggs, all under command of Capt. James I. Hudnall, were dismounted to hold them. About 3 a. m. the enemy attacked us in strong force, and made several charges to take the barricade, but were each time successfully repulsed. The other companies of the regiment were immediately mounted and deployed on each side of the road near the barricade. Finding they could not drive those that held the barricade, they attempted to flank us on our right. After repeated unsuccessful attempts to turn our right, they massed upon our left. The firing now was very severe. They made two distinct efforts to drive in our left; finding themselves again unable to succeed, they deployed still farther to their right, passed entirely round our left, and formed their line parallel with the road. Capt. W. B. Riggs, who had command of Companies C and I, on the right, at this moment ordered those companies to the left under the command, respectively, of myself and Lieut. James McDermott. It was now evident from the swift and rapid movements and formations of the enemy that we were fighting a very superior force. Their right now charged and took the road some 200 yards in rear of the advance position we held upon the road, cutting off nearly the whole regiment. We had been fighting now nearly two hours and our ammunition was nearly exhausted, as we had expended half we had in the fight the previous evening. Each man had started on the raid with 100 rounds, and when we had fought until it was all expended, all further defense was impossible. But there was no cowardly nor organized surrender; each man fought until he was entirely overpowered by the enemy. Exclusive of those taken prisoners, I have no way to ascertain our loss either killed or

wounded. That of the enemy must have been pretty heavy, as they established a hospital on the ground, and were there all day on the 30th and till nearly daylight of the 31st burying the dead and attending to the wounded, as I am informed by some of our men who lay hid upon the field until the following morning and then made their escape. Those that remained of the regiment followed on and joined the command near Newnan Station. In the fight near this place on the p. m. of the 31st, Capt. James H. West, who now had the command of the remainder of the regiment by direct orders from Col. John T. Croxton, commanding brigade, took all the men of the regiment who had any ammunition left, and made one charge and expended the last round remaining from the fight in the morning.

I do not think it would be out of place here to speak of the utter worthlessness of the Ballard rifle, used by six companies of our regiment. A great many became entirely useless during the action; some bursted from firing; others became useless by the springs, which threw out the old cartridge, getting out of fix.

Capt. James H. West started from the battle-field, with the remainder of the regiment, with Colonel Brownlow. He fell into the hands of the enemy at the river, with nearly all of the men that were with him.

I left the battle-field with about 30 men and 2 officers—Lieutenants McDermott, Company I, and Hoch, Company G—with the general commanding the division, and arrived at Marietta on the 3d instant, being absent eight days, having started on the morning of the 27th ultimo. Of the 24 officers who went out with us, 17 are missing.

The loss among the enlisted men has been reported to the provost-marshal.

The officers did all they could for the safety of the command.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GRAN. C. WEST,

First Lieutenant Company C, Commanding Regiment.

Captain LE ROY,

Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division.

No. 387.

Report of Lieut. Col. Horace P. Lamson, Fourth Indiana Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Cartersville, Ga., September 8, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders from headquarters First Cavalry Division, Department of the Cumberland, May 2, 1864, the brigade, 1,031 strong, marched on the morning of the 3d from Cleveland, and camped for the night at Red Clay. Late in the day, and just before going into camp, 1 of the division scouts, a member of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, was killed while in the advance with a few of his comrades. On the 4th the brigade advanced toward Catoosa Springs. A detachment of the First Wisconsin drove in the enemy's pickets four miles south of Red Clay, and the brigade

went into camp two miles northeast of said springs, remaining in camp until the morning of the 7th. The brigade in rear of the division advanced toward Varnell's Station. The First Brigade had been skirmishing a considerable portion of the day, and late in the evening had been forced back half a mile, when Colonel La Grange came up to its support, and, at the head of four companies of the Second Indiana, drove the enemy some distance beyond the town and occupied it for the night. On the 8th made a reconnaissance toward Dalton, driving the enemy's pickets back a mile and a half without loss. May 9, Colonel La Grange received orders to advance on the Cleveland and Dalton road to develop the position and strength of the enemy. The brigade moved toward Dalton with the Fourth Indiana in advance. When two miles from Varnell's the advance came upon the pickets and drove them steadily back for a mile upon their reserve column of three brigades of cavalry and a division of infantry, drawn up in line of battle, when he in turn became the attacking party and was driving our dismounted skirmishers back, when a battalion of the Second Indiana, led by Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, came up on a gallop, wheeled into line on the left of the dismounted battalion of the Fourth Indiana, and checked his advance. The First Wisconsin being on the extreme right of the line, the whole soon became heavily engaged, each driving and in turn being driven, until Colonel La Grange, finding the enemy massing heavily upon him, and seeing the hopelessness of contending with such superior numbers, ordered the recall sounded. The enemy at once becoming aware of our situation rushed forward in overwhelming numbers, with an impetuosity not to be checked by our single line, capturing many of the dismounted skirmishers and driving the remainder in some confusion to the woods in the rear, where they rallied and checked the enemy. It was in the midst of this confusion that the gallant La Grange was captured, after two horses being shot under him. All fought with great bravery, but bravery alone could not successfully cope with such overpowering numbers. Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, assuming command, retired with the brigade to Varnell's Station, with a loss of 5 men killed, 1 commissioned officer and 41 men wounded, and 11 commissioned officers and 82 men missing. May 11, marched by way of Tunnel Hill to Mill Creek; had a light skirmish with the enemy five miles south of Varnell's Station. On the 13th crossed the Chattoogata Mountain and came up with the enemy, late in the evening, four miles west of Tilton. 14th, moved in the direction of Resaca, covering advance of the Fourth Army Corps; three miles from camp met the enemy's outposts and drove them back upon his main force; General Howard closely following, soon engaged the enemy, and the brigade was ordered to report to General Stanley. 15th, moved four miles south of Tilton to cover General Hooker's left flank and watch the movements of the enemy. During the day a charge from a brigade of rebel cavalry was repulsed by one section of artillery. 16th, covered the left flank of the main army in pursuit of the enemy and camped on the Coosawattee River, near Field's Mill. 17th, moved to Big Spring, covering General Schofield's advance. 18th, marched twelve miles, and camped at forks of Adairsville and Cassville roads. 19th, after moving six miles toward Cassville the enemy's pickets were encountered and heavy skirmishing began, which continued the greater portion of the day; captured 38 prisoners and lost 5 wounded. 20th, marched to Kingston, where we remained until the 23d, then

marched south, crossing the Etowah River at Island Ford, and met the enemy's pickets at Stilesborough, and severe skirmishing was kept up during the day, considerable artillery being used late in the evening; lost 1 man wounded and 4 missing. 24th, came up with the enemy late in the evening near Burnt Hickory; slight skirmishing. 25th, moved to within six miles of Dallas. 26th, moved to within one mile of the Acworth and Dallas road, on which a column of the enemy was then passing, guarding a wagon train; about 4 p. m. made a charge in column on the enemy's right flank, killing several, and taking 37 prisoners, with loss of 10 wounded, among them Captain Harnden, commanding First Wisconsin Cavalry, who was shot in the shoulder while gallantly leading his regiment in the charge, and Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart missing.

From the 27th to June 3 was holding a position on the left of General Schofield, when we moved four miles southwest, across Allatoona Creek. June 4, made reconnaissance toward Acworth, a portion of the brigade driving the enemy out, and occupied the place. 6th, brigade drove the enemy out and occupied Big Shanty. 14th, moved to Acworth and camped on Hunt's farm until the 16th; moved to Lost Mountain, where the enemy was encountered, and a portion of the brigade under severe artillery fire from his batteries on the mountain. 17th, made reconnaissance to the right and south of the mountain, and late in the day was ordered to Acworth to intercept a body of rebel cavalry, reported to be moving for that place. Remaining there until the 20th, heavy patrols were sent out every day, picking up a considerable number of stragglers from the enemy. 20th, moved to the south side of Lost Mountain and remained there during the remainder of the month.

July 1, brigade was ordered to make demonstrations on the right of our lines, in the vicinity of Sweet Water bridge; engaged the enemy by way of skirmishing, and camped on the 3d near Sweet Water bridge. 4th, marched to within seven miles of Marietta. 5th, marched to within four miles of railroad bridge. 6th, moved to Merritt's Mill, on Soap Creek; returned same evening, and camped near Rottenwood Creek, in the vicinity of Hargrove's plantation, until the 15th. On the 15th moved to the railroad bridge, with orders to hold it. 22d, was ordered to cross the Chattahoochee River at Pace's Ferry, to cover General Davis' right, near a church, one mile and a half from Chattahoochee River, on the Sandtown road. Remained there until the 24th, during which time almost continual skirmishing took place. The enemy's cavalry twice drove in our pickets and made an attack upon our camp, and repulsed him every time successfully. Our loss was 1 man killed. 24th, was ordered to change position and cover General Davis' left flank. 26th, moved back to said church. 27th, received orders to make a raid. Crossed the Chattahoochee River on pontoon bridge at Riverton, and proceeded by way of Sweet Water bridge to within three miles of Campbellton. 28th, about 10 a. m. brigade crossed the Chattahoochee River on a pontoon six miles below Campbellton. Second Brigade marched in advance and Colonel Harrison's command in rear of column. Having crossed the river, the First Wisconsin was detached and ordered to proceed via Campbellton, and, if possible, rejoin the main column at or near Fayetteville. Striking a fork of the road about three miles from the river, the Second Brigade was ordered to take the left, and arrived at Palmetto about 6 p. m., one-half

hour in advance of the other two brigades, cut the telegraph wire, and commenced tearing up railroad track. About two miles of track was torn up and the ties burned. The depot, which contained about 1,000 bushels of corn, 300 sacks of flour, a quantity of bacon, &c., together with three freight cars, and a large quantity of cotton was burnt. At dusk the whole column moved out on the Fayetteville road. Having proceeded about seven miles, a messenger from the First Wisconsin arrived, and stated that they had met with a large rebel force, and after a severe engagement, during which several charges were made, were finally compelled to fall back and cross the river. Major Paine was almost instantly killed while leading the advance guard in a charge, and 1 lieutenant and 9 men captured. When within four miles of Fayetteville it was ascertained that a large number of wagons laden with officers' clothing, trunks, and other valuables, were corraled in different places along the road. As the column was moving quietly on, for it was yet pitch dark, details were made from the head of the column—Fourth and Second Indiana—to drop out, to take and send to the rear the prisoners and the best horses and mules, and kill the poorest animals with sabers, so as to avoid the noise of carbine reports. Not a shot was allowed to be fired. The wagons, together with the clothing, &c., was left for the rear guard, to be burnt. The number of wagons so destroyed was about 600, and between 1,600 and 2,000 mules were killed. At Fayetteville Second Brigade was drawn up in line at daylight. A reconnoitering party was immediately sent out, who captured 130 prisoners, mostly officers, who were quartered in houses. Having arranged the prisoners—about 300—in proper place in the column, the command then moved to the Macon and Western Railroad, tore up considerable length of track, and rested the horses about four hours. During this time it was ascertained that the enemy's cavalry was closing in on our front and rear, and it was finally determined to move in the direction of Newnan, on the Atlanta and West Point Railroad. Having proceeded about three miles, the rear being just out of camp, the enemy rushed through the column, cutting off the rear brigade (Croxton's). After four hours' fighting and charging, the column regained its former position on the road, and moved on some ten miles, when the rear was again attacked, and the enemy again repulsed. While the advance was entering Newnan, rebel infantry were filing off the cars and forming in line of battle, and a train-load had come up about half an hour previous, compelling us to move to the left of town in a northwesterly direction, in order, if possible, to strike the river, it being impossible to cut our way through the direct road leading to it, as the infantry, after our passing Newnan, had moved out and taken position commanding the road. Lieutenant-Colonel Torrey, with his (Second) brigade, was ordered to move on with the pack-animals, ambulances, and prisoners, while the other two brigades were put in position of defense. The enemy's cavalry, in overwhelming numbers, were now close upon our rear and both flanks; in the meanwhile brigade had advanced five miles toward the river, when, in a point of woods east of and joining the Corinth road, the advance guard, four companies of the Second Kentucky, was fired into, and heavy skirmishing began, which was kept up for an hour and a half, until at last the fire became so hot that the brigade, then consisting only of a small regiment (Fourth Indiana) and four companies of the Second Kentucky (the Second Indiana was guarding prisoners), had to leave the woods and shelter themselves behind a rise of ground in an open field.

The other two brigades had then moved up within a mile and a half, and were also heavily engaged. The rebel infantry then charged our little line, causing it to break and seek protection in the woods to the right and rear.

Standing upon an elevated point of ground, behind which some hundred of our men had rallied, one of the brigade staff officers saw that the little squad was nearly surrounded by infantry, and that death or capture would be certain. He charged with the men for a point in the direction of the Chattahoochee River, through an open corn-field and deep, miry ditch, the enemy opening cross-fire on them, and rallied in the woods beyond without losing a man or animal. In the mean time, Major Purdy, Fourth Indiana, and another brigade staff officer, with 180 men, charged for the same point and joined the former. The major, by virtue of rank, took command. The question was whether they should once more attempt to join the main part of the command or strike for some point on the river. The latter was decided upon, as the former was deemed impossible. Marching in a zigzag direction, with the assistance of a negro guide, for three or four hours through thick woods, miry swamps, and over steep hills, with the rebels upon their heels, who finally lost the track, the party then struck a road leading to the river five miles above Franklin, where they arrived about 10 p. m. The river being very deep and muddy, they had to swim the horses. It being very dark, this could only be done by the aid of boats or canoes; three of the latter were found on the opposite shore. The canoes were laden with arms and equipments and three men placed in each, who guided the horses across. Daylight next morning found them comparatively safe upon the north bank of the river, though both men and beasts were very much worn down for the want of food and sleep, and the march before them that day was seventy-five miles to Sweet Water bridge, in order to find a safe camping place, large rebel squads of cavalry being hovering upon our right flank along the river. They arrived at the aforesaid place at 11 p. m. (July 31), and marched into Marietta about noon the following day (August 1), with 283 men, including some officers. This was the first squad that reached Marietta.

August 2, was sent to railroad bridge; remained there until the 10th, when the brigade was ordered to Cartersville, where we now are encamped.

Recapitulation of losses in the Second Brigade during the campaign, since May 3, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1st Wisconsin Cavalry	1	8	3	49	3	44	7	101
2d Indiana Cavalry	.....	1	.....	11	9	152	9	164
4th Indiana Cavalry	.....	1	1	13	6	42	7	56
Total	1	10	4	73	18	238	23	321

H. P. LAMSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. R. LE ROY,
A. A. G., First Cav. Div., Dept. of the Cumberland.

No. 388.

Report of Maj. David A. Briggs, Second Indiana Cavalry.

On the 3d of May the Second Cavalry marched from Cleveland, Tenn., with the remainder of the brigade to Varnell's Station, Tenn. In the action at this place the Second Indiana Cavalry took a very prominent part, losing Capt. J. A. Payne, Lieut. J. Harris, and 46 enlisted men, taken prisoners, and 2 men, Adam Winestock and James M. Slater, wounded and taken prisoners. From Varnell's Station the regiment marched toward Resaca, Ga., taking part in all skirmishes in which the brigade was engaged. From this place the regiment crossed the Coosawattee River, and marched in the direction of Cassville, Ga., near which place we encountered the enemy in force. The Second Indiana Cavalry was ordered to advance in line of skirmishers. In this the regiment lost 1 man, W. H. Underwood, wounded severely in the arm. We were then ordered to retire from our position and move around to the right to take possession of a gap in the mountain. Here the enemy were in force; infantry were formed along the road leading to the gap. Here the regiment made a bold and desperate charge, breaking the rebel lines of infantry, and killing and wounding several of them, and captured 35 rebels of Company C, Eighteenth Alabama (rebel) Infantry. In this charge the regiment did not lose a man. The regiment now moved to Kingston, from there to Burnt Hickory, where it took part in the action on the 26th day of May, and also on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of May.

The regiment took part in the skirmishes of June 2, 3, and 4. From Burnt Church we marched to Big Shanty, where we arrived on the 6th day of June. The regiment marched from Big Shanty to the vicinity of Acworth, Ga., where it remained until the 21st June. We then moved to Lost Mountain, Ga., where the regiment was again engaged, sustaining no losses. We remained in camp at Lost Mountain until the last of June.

The regiment moved from Lost Mountain to Powder Springs, Ga., where it joined Stoneman's command, acting as a reserve for General Stoneman's forces while he drove the enemy across the Chattahoochee. From here we moved to Marietta, thence to camp on Soap Creek. From here the regiment took part in a scout to Jasper and Dallas, then returned to former camp and moved down to the Chattahoochee River; from here went to Good Hope Church, where we remained until the 27th instant. We started on the raid into the enemy's country on the 27th July. The regiment took a very prominent part in this. They were in the advance from the river to Newnan. Here they took part in the fight, and covered the retreat from Newnan back to the Chattahoochee. In this raid the regiment lost heavily, viz, 7 commissioned officers and 117 men.

On the 4th of August the regiment arrived at Marietta, Ga. From here they went to the Chattahoochee, thence back again through Marietta, Acworth, and to Cartersville, where we have remained up to the present date.

DAVID A. BRIGGS,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

No. 389.

Report of Maj. George H. Purdy, Fourth Indiana Cavalry, commanding detachment First Division, of operations July 28–31 (McCook's raid).

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Railroad Bridge, Ga., August 5, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the Second Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Torrey commanding, crossed the Chattahoochee River on pontoon bridge six miles below Campbellton on the 28th of July. The brigade marched in front of the column. The First Wisconsin was detached and ordered to proceed to Campbellton if possible and rejoin the main column at or near Fayetteville. About four miles from the river main column struck a fork of the road: the Second Brigade (Second and Fourth Indiana) was ordered to take the left; arrived at Palmetto about 6 o'clock, one-half hour in advance of main column; cut telegraph wire and commenced destroying railroad track and freight cars. Over two miles of track was burnt, besides the depot, containing about 1,000 bushels of corn, 300 sacks of flour; and a quantity of bacon, together with a large quantity of cotton, was burned by rear guard. The command left Palmetto at dusk. Having proceeded about seven miles, a messenger from the First Wisconsin arrived carrying the news that they had had an engagement with the enemy that afternoon about three miles east of Campbellton, on the Fairburn road; that they had met with a heavy body of rebel cavalry, made several charges, were in turn repulsed and finally compelled to fall back and recross the river, where they held their position. Maj. N. Paine was almost instantly killed at the head of a column of an advance party; 1 lieutenant and 9 enlisted men were wounded or captured. Having arrived to within five miles of Fayetteville it was discovered that a large number of wagons, laden with clothing and officers' trunks, &c., were camped in different squads in the wood along the road. As the column was moving along slowly and quietly, details were made from the Second and Fourth Indiana for the purpose of sabering the poorest animals and take the best at once, together with the prisoners, to the rear of the column. Not a shot was to be fired to avoid unnecessary disturbance. The wagons were left for the rear guard to be burnt. The number of wagons so destroyed was about 600, and between 1,600 and 2,000 mules were killed. At Fayetteville the Second Brigade was drawn up in line in the court-house square just before daylight. Patrols were immediately sent out, who captured 130 prisoners. Near half of those were officers, who were quartered in houses. Having arranged all the prisoners, about 300, in the proper place in the column, the command moved then to the Macon and Western Railroad, destroyed a considerable length of track, and halted about three hours. About noon the command was ordered to move in the direction of Newnan, on the Atlanta and West Point Railroad. Having proceeded about three miles it was discovered that part of the command was cut off by the enemy's cavalry. Parts of the Second and Fourth Indiana were ordered back to assist as skirmishers, which lasted about three hours, when the enemy was repulsed. The march was again resumed, and one battalion of the Fourth Indiana was ordered to remain at a bridge until the column had passed, then to burn it, and follow up as rear guard. On the march to Newnan nothing notable occurred, except that the rear part of the column occasionally

was fired into by a few scattering shots and once fired upon the advance guard. Eight C. S. Government wagons were captured and destroyed by rear guard. The advance guard struck the railroad at Newnan at 10 a. m. About one hour previous to our arrival, two large trains had arrived with rebel infantry from West Point. It being impossible to cut the way through in the direct road to Rotherwood or any of the direct ferries, the command was ordered to move to the left of the town in a southwesterly course, in order, if possible, to strike the Chattahoochee River. The Second Brigade was ordered to move forward with the pack-animals, ambulances, and prisoners, while the other two brigades were placed in position of defense. The enemy's cavalry, being in overwhelming numbers, was now close upon the rear and both flanks. The Second Brigade had now advanced about five miles, when in a point of wood east of the Corinth road the advance guard, four companies of the Second Kentucky, was attacked by rebel infantry. They retreated promiscuously, and partly broke the already formed line by the Fourth Indiana, who immediately charged and beat the enemy back.

Heavy skirmishing was now kept up for about one hour and a half, until the "small band" (150 of the Fourth, two companies of the Second Indiana, and four companies of the Second Kentucky) was completely surrounded by two brigades of infantry. Lieutenant-Colonel Torrey received an order from General McCook to cut through and join the other brigades. This was immediately attempted, but it could not be accomplished without a severe loss of life. The enemy kept pressing up his lines so that the brigade was compelled to retreat and take position in an open field behind a rise of ground. The rebel infantry now charged the little line, caused it to break, and forced it to seek protection in the wood in rear and right flank. The fire became so fierce that myself and Lieut. Daniel Moulton, acting assistant inspector-general, rallied about 180 men, cut our way through the enemy's lines, and again rallied across a small creek in the woods. In the mean time Lieut. P. J. Williamson, acting assistant adjutant-general, had rallied some 100 men on the right and cut his way through at or very near the same place. I then made a hasty organization and took command of the detachment. We marched for about four hours, with the assistance of a negro guide, in a zigzag direction through thick woods, miry swamps, and over rough hills, until the rebels, who were in hot pursuit, lost our track. We finally struck a direct road leading to a point of the river forty-four miles above West Point, where we arrived at 9 p. m. There being no ferry-boat, we had to swim our horses across, and this could only be accomplished with the aid of boats or canoes. Three of the latter were found near the opposite shore. Having posted a strong guard or picket in the rear, I ordered the horses to be unsaddled, three men and as many saddles as were safe, were placed in each canoe. The three men were to guide four horses. In that manner the whole detachment was across by daylight next morning.

But for the persevering energy of the two above-named staff officers I could never have crossed the river safely with all the men and beasts, for every man seemed to be exhausted; yet that day, Sunday, July 31, we marched seventy-five miles, and arrived safely at Sweet Water bridge at 10 o'clock same p. m., and arrived at Marietta next day noon.

G. H. PURDY,
Major, Comdg. Detachment First Cavalry Division.

Casualties of the Second Brigade, First Cavalry Division, during the raid of July 28, 1864, to August 1, 1864.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
1st Wisconsin Cavalry Volunteers	5	8	40
2d Indiana Cavalry Volunteers[a]	.....	.....	.....
4th Indiana Cavalry Volunteers	.....	.....	25
Total	5	8	65

[a] Failed to report.

G. H. PURDY,
Major, Commanding Detachment.

No. 390.

Report of Capt. Albert J. Morley, Fourth Indiana Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH INDIANA CAVALRY,
Cartersville, Ga., September 6, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of events—in which the Fourth Indiana Cavalry bore a part—from the 3d day of May last to the present time:

On the 3d of May left camp at Cleveland, Tenn., with an aggregate present of 217, encamping at night about two miles east of Red Clay, Ga. On the following day came upon the enemy's outposts, when a light skirmish ensued. Result to the enemy, 1 killed; to us, 1 wounded. Encamped near Catoosa Springs, remaining there during the 5th and 6th. On the 7th marched to Ellidge's Mill, remaining there in line of battle until the Fourth and Twenty-third Corps had formed a junction, when we moved to the west and encamped at Varnell's Station. The following day, in company with the other regiments of the brigade, drove the enemy from their position on the hills to the west of the road without loss to us. On the 9th marched south on the Dalton road, west of and parallel to the railroad; drove in the enemy's pickets and skirmishers until we reached their main body, when a sharp fight of two hours' duration took place, resulting in the defeat of the brigade, with a heavy loss of officers and men. In this regiment 4 commissioned officers and 17 enlisted men were captured, and several wounded, who were fortunately brought off the field. On the 10th moved south and encamped on the left of the army, then before Buzzard Roost. On the morning of the 11th had a light skirmish with the enemy; later in the day marched in the rear of the army to the extreme right, camping in front of Rocky Face, in Day's Gap. On the afternoon of the 13th crossed Rocky Face Mountain to the south of Dalton, and at dark received orders to report to Colonel Dorr, commanding First Brigade, who was at the time in action; formed on his left, moved forward, and found the enemy's infantry in force; darkness saved us from annihilation. On the morning of the 14th, in company with the Second Indiana, moved out on the Resaca road in advance of General Howard's corps, with instructions to find the enemy. After driving rebel

pickets and skirmishers three or four miles found them in force; fell back a short distance, but, by order of General Howard, moved upon the enemy the second time, but owing to their superior numbers could not dislodge them from their positions. This was the beginning of the battle of Resaca. On the 15th the brigade was posted on the extreme left. During the day a body of rebel cavalry made a dash upon us, but being too warmly welcomed speedily retreated. The following day passed over the battle-field for the purpose of arresting stragglers: camped six miles southeast of Resaca. On the 17th joined the brigade, camping at Big Spring. On the morning of the 18th reported to General Schofield; marched during this and the following day on the left of his command, skirmishing occasionally with the enemy's cavalry; camped near Cassville. On the 20th marched to and through Kingston, camping on the railroad some three miles below, remaining there until the morning of the 23d, when we crossed the Etowah River at Island Ford; marched through Euharlee to Stilesborough, where we encountered a force of the enemy's cavalry. A desultory engagement followed, ending at night, without material advantage to either party. The following day passing through Stilesborough, took the road to Burnt Hickory, skirmishing on the way. The 25th and 26th marched to Burnt Church, with but little opposition. About one-half of the regiment, in company with portions of the First Wisconsin and Second Indiana, charged the enemy, capturing 21 of them and losing 4 wounded, none mortally. At this place barricades were built, behind which the regiment was encamped until the 3d of June, skirmishing almost constantly going on.

On the 3d of June took position three miles farther to the left, and the day following a mile farther still. On the 6th marched to Big Shanty, drove out a force of rebels, captured a small amount of forage, of which we were greatly in need, our horses having been on very short allowance for many days; returning to our former camp, we remained there until the 14th, when we marched to Acworth, Ga., remaining until the 16th, on which day moved to the front of Lost Mountain. On the morning of the following day brigade took possession of Lost Mountain. Regiment marched to Acworth, returning to Lost Mountain on the 20th, and encamped. Remained in camp at Lost Mountain until the morning of 1st July, when we marched to Powder Springs and the bridges across Sweet Water below.

On 3d of July brigade had an engagement with the enemy near the mouth of Sweet Water, in which the regiment participated. On the 4th returned to a point midway between Lost and Kenesaw Mountains and encamped. On the 5th passed through Marietta, and on the 6th encamped at Rottenwood Creek, some six miles above Vining's Station. Remained at that place until the 15th, moving to the west of the railroad. On the 18th encamped at Vining's Station, where the regiment remained until the 22d, skirmishing across the river at the railroad bridge. On the 22d crossed Chattahoochee and took position on the right of the army; engaged in brisk skirmishing with the enemy, who used their artillery, but without damage to us; next day advanced to Ezra Church, at which place we had two engagements with the enemy, one on the 24th, the other the 26th. On the morning of the 27th, in company with other forces under the command of Brig. Gen. E. M. McCook, moved to the west side of the Chattahoochee River; marched down the stream, and on the

afternoon of the following day recrossed to the east side at a point opposite Palmetto Station, on Atlanta and West Point Railroad; marched to Palmetto, driving out a few rebels; destroyed a portion of the track, burned depot, a few cars, and some commissary stores. Marching eastwardly as night set in, we came upon and assisted to destroy a large number of wagons, and to capture those in charge. At Fayetteville, and east of there also, we destroyed wagons and contents, besides taking many prisoners. At noon on the 29th the command had also destroyed a portion of the Atlanta and Macon Railroad. On the afternoon of this day were attacked by the enemy, who were repulsed, but we were compelled to leave some wounded upon the ground. Early the following morning we were intercepted at Newnan, Ga., by a force of infantry and cavalry too great to be successfully attacked. By making a detour to the south the railroad was crossed some miles below, but before reaching the river were again attacked by superior force. After a short but desperate engagement, and being nearly surrounded, the command became separated, each portion making its way toward the river. Major Purdy, with a portion of this regiment, and others, reached Marietta on the 1st of August; Colonel Lamson, with another detachment, arrived two days after. Regiment went into camp at Vining's Station, stragglers from the raid coming in daily. Loss during this raid was—Killed, 1 enlisted man; missing, 2 commissioned officers, 19 enlisted men.

On the 10th of August marched from camp at Vining's Station, arriving at Cartersville on the 12th, at which place the regiment has since remained.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. MORLEY,
Captain, Commanding.

Lieut. P. J. WILLIAMSON,
A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 1st Div. Cav., Dept. of the Cumberland.

No. 391.

Reports of Capt. Lewis M. B. Smith, First Wisconsin Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST WISCONSIN CAVALRY,
Cartersville, Ga., September 6, 1864.

Regiment left Cleveland May 3, as a part of the Second Brigade, First Cavalry Division, Department of the Cumberland, skirmishing daily with the enemy till 7th, when the brigade reached Varnell's Station.

Colonel La Grange, on the 9th, was ordered to proceed on the Cleveland and Dalton road, with the Second Brigade, to develop the position of the enemy. Three miles from Varnell's Station nearly the entire command of General Wheeler, supported by one division of infantry, were found in strong position. After a severe engagement our force retired to Varnell's Station. Loss of the regiment: Col. O. H. La Grange, commanding Second Brigade, and Capt. G. O. Clinton, Company B, missing; Lieut. William Sandon, wounded and missing; Lieutenants Warren, Company C, and Crocker, Company D, wounded; Maj. N. Paine badly injured by fall from horse. The enemy suffered a greater loss in killed and wounded, as learned by

citizens subsequently. From this time to the 31st the regiment, as part of the First Cavalry Division, Department of the Cumberland, was on the left, covering that flank of the army, and daily skirmishing with the enemy. On the 26th, five companies of the regiment and a portion of the Fourth Indiana Cavalry charged a brigade of the Confederate cavalry near Burnt Church, seven miles from Dallas, routing them, killing and wounding a large number, including Colonel Avery, Fourth Georgia Cavalry, mortally wounded. There Captain Harnden was severely wounded while gallantly leading the charge. Two were killed and 7 wounded.

Total loss of the regiment in the month of May: Commissioned [officers]—wounded, 3; missing, 3. Enlisted men—killed, 6; wounded, 42; missing, 14. Total, 68.

June 1, at Burnt Church, at the left of the army, made a demonstration on the enemy's right. June 2, sharp skirmishing with the enemy. June 4, a detachment of the regiment drove out a small force of rebels and occupied Acworth. June 6, regiment, with Second Cavalry Brigade, drove the enemy out and occupied Big Shanty. June 9, made reconnaissance in front of the enemy's line. June 14, camped at Acworth. June 16, advanced to Lost Mountain; regiment under severe artillery fire from rebel batteries on the mountain; remained in the vicinity of Lost Mountain the remainder of the month.

Total loss of the regiment in the month of June: Commissioned [officers]—missing, 1. Enlisted men—wounded, 3; missing, 2. Total, 6.

July 1, marched from Lost Mountain to Howell's Ferry, on the Sweet Water. July 3, sharp skirmishing with the enemy near the Chattahoochee River. July 4, returned to near Lost Mountain. July 5, passed through Marietta. July 7, passed to the left flank of the army, near Powell's Ferry. July 20, at railroad bridge. July 22, crossed the Chattahoochee River, skirmishing with enemy three miles south of Peach Tree Creek, on the right flank of our army. July 26, skirmishing. July 27, crossed the Chattahoochee as part of General McCook's force for operations in rear of Atlanta. July 28, recrossed the river six miles below Campbellton; regiment, detached, proceeded to Campbellton; two and a half miles east of the place, on the Fairburn road, attacked the advance of General Armstrong's division, 2,000 strong, and after a severe fight withdrew, losing Major Paine, commanding regiment, killed; Lieutenant Warren and 9 men killed, wounded, and missing; returned to Marietta. July 31, escorting pontoon train and battery. Lieutenant-Colonel Torrey, commanding Second Cavalry Brigade, was severely wounded and taken prisoner at Newnan, Ga.; H. T. Persons, acting as surgeon of Second Brigade, taken prisoner.

Loss of regiment in July: Commissioned [officers]—killed, 1; missing, 3. Enlisted men—killed, 2; wounded, 5; missing, 28. Total, 39.

Regiment marched from Marietta to the Sweet Water Creek August 1, remained in that vicinity until the 7th, covering retreat of stragglers of McCook's command. August 7, to the railroad bridge across the Chattahoochee River. Remained there till the 10th, and then marched for Cartersville, arriving on the 12th.

Recapitulation of losses: Commissioned [officers]—killed, 1; wounded, 3; missing, 3; total, 7. Enlisted men—killed, 8; wounded, 49; missing, 44; total, 101.

L. M. B. SMITH.
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST WISCONSIN CAVALRY,
Marietta, Ga., July 31, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report, that on the afternoon of the 28th my regiment, commanded by Major Paine, crossed the Chattahoochee River at Smith's Ferry as a part of Brigadier-General McCook's command. After crossing were detached from the column and proceeded to Campbellton, skirmishing with the enemy the entire distance. From Campbellton marched on Fairburn road, and when three miles out again struck the enemy's pickets, drove them in, and in attempting to cut our way through strong lines of the enemy in the road Major Paine was killed. Finding the force opposed comprised at least a brigade, and Major Paine not having informed me of his orders, I withdrew the regiment on the road to Smith's Ferry, reaching that place at 10 p. m. The rear of the main force having been gone seven hours, and my horses, by reason of the severe march already made, entirely unable to overtake the column, I recrossed the river and reported to Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, and was ordered by him to remain and form part of escort of pontoon train and battery, marching directly to this place as the surest point to obtain forage and rations, which were exhausted, and reached this place at 11 p. m. yesterday, and shall await orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. M. B. SMITH,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Brig. Gen. W. L. ELLIOTT,
Chief of Cavalry, Department of the Cumberland.

No. 392.

Reports of Col. Louis D. Watkins, Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
Calhoun, Ga., September 10, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders from division headquarters I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command from 3d May to 1st September, 1864, together with the reports of the operations of the several regiments composing the brigade for the same period:

After drawing from the corrals at Chattanooga a number of convalescent horses sufficient to mount a portion of each regiment, I received orders on 3d May from the chief of cavalry, Department of the Cumberland, to move from the north bank of Tennessee River, opposite Chattanooga, where my command then was, to Wauhatchie Station, seven miles west of Chattanooga, on Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, which point the last of the command reached on 5th of May. Immediately upon arrival at this point measures were taken to recruit the horses which had been drawn at Chattanooga, the number of which was at this time 762, the great majority of them being nothing but skin and bone, and the very best of them unfit for any kind of use. Stables were built, and every effort was made to bring the animals to a serviceable condition, but as a full supply of forage could not be obtained, and there was little grazing in that

vicinity, their improvement in most cases was very slow, and great numbers of them died and many were abandoned. There was very little mounted duty performed by the brigade during the month of May. Occasionally a small scouting party was sent out. All picketing was done on foot.

During the month of June the headquarters of the brigade remained at Wauhatchie, scouting parties being sent out daily in the direction of and beyond Trenton. On 18th of June, pursuant to orders received from Maj. Gen. J. B. Steedman, commanding District of the Etowah, I proceeded to La Fayette, Ga., with detachments of the Fourth, Sixth, and Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, in all 450 men, for the purpose of grazing the horses of the detachment, and to endeavor to rid the country of several guerrilla bands which were said to be infesting it. Scouting parties were sent out daily in all directions, but met with little success. Captain Coffman, Sixth Kentucky, with sixty men, captured a rebel mail at Gaylesville on 21st. On 24th June, La Fayette was attacked by a body of rebel cavalry, about 3,000 strong, under command of Brig. Gen. Gideon J. Pillow. They made the attack about 3 o'clock in the morning, rushing upon the pickets and overwhelming them, and charging furiously into the town and through the detachment of Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, Col. J. K. Faulkner commanding, and cutting them off entirely from the main body of the command, capturing about 40 of them. As soon as the firing began, Captain Bacon, with the detachment of Fourth Kentucky, was ordered to take possession of the court-house; and taking the detachment of Sixth Kentucky (mounted), Maj. W. H. Fidler, commanding, I moved down the street to meet the enemy, who was now charging madly up it. After a severe fight of about a half hour, we were compelled to retire before vastly superior numbers of the enemy; not, however, until we had inflicted a severe loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners upon them. My command then dismounted and retired into the court-house, jail, and several strong brick buildings in the vicinity, barricading the doors and windows with sacks of grain, and making loop-holes in the walls. The prisoners then, 40 in number, were put into the court-house. After fighting from the houses for two hours, General Pillow sent in a formal demand for the surrender of the place and my forces, stating that he had the force to take us and intended to do it, and that if he couldn't drive us from our position with shot and shell, he would resort to the torch to effect his object.

In reply to his demand, I respectfully declined to surrender; whereupon the attack was renewed with great fury, and raged for full three hours, the rebels charging up to the very doors of the houses in which we were, and at each charge leaving a number killed and wounded, some of their dead being found within five feet of the court-house door. During the fight a great number of our horses, which were hitched around the houses, were killed, and many broke loose and were taken off by the enemy. About 8.30 o'clock the Fourth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, Colonel Croxton commanding, appearing, the rebels began to beat a hasty retreat, when I immediately ordered every man who had a horse left to mount, and with these, and one company of Fourth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, pursued them about five miles, capturing a number of prisoners. During the whole engagement every officer and man of my command behaved with as much coolness and gallantry as the most requiring could ask. Our loss in the engagement was 4 men killed, 1 officer, Cap-

tain Cook, Sixth Kentucky, and 6 men wounded, and 2 officers, Captain Stacey and Lieutenant Evans, Seventh Kentucky, and 51 men captured. The loss of the enemy was fully 300. Among their killed were Majors Redwood and Lewis, and several captains and lieutenants, and we captured 17 commissioned officers, a lieutenant-colonel being the highest in rank.

During the remainder of the month the enemy made no further demonstrations upon La Fayette, and that part of the command left at Wauhatchie remained there until 3d July, when the whole of it was ordered to La Fayette, which point the greater portion of it reached on the 5th instant. Detachments of dismounted men were sent to Gordon's Mills and Nickajack Gap, and remained there during the stay of the brigade at La Fayette.

On 5th July I was ordered to appear at Nashville, Tenn., as a witness before a general court martial then in session, and left the brigade in command of Col. John K. Faulkner, Seventh Kentucky Cavalry.

On 4th August the greater portion of the command moved to Calhoun, Ga., on the line of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, all the dismounted men of Seventh Kentucky being left at Graysville; one mounted company of same regiment at Dalton, and two mounted companies of Sixth Kentucky at Resaca, all guarding the line of road. As soon as the command arrived at Calhoun, Colonel Faulkner began to scout the country on each side of the railroad for the distance of thirty-five to forty-five miles, and this was kept up steadily throughout the month. On 10th of August I returned and resumed command of the brigade. On 13th instant, in accordance with orders from division headquarters, a detachment of 200 men, with arms and equipments, was sent to Nashville for horses, and up to this time they have not returned and are reported to be with General Rousseau in pursuit of Wheeler. On 14th instant a drove of cattle, about 1,800 in number, escorted by 500 infantry, was attacked by 800 rebels, under Colonel Hatton, four miles south of this place. The cattle were scattered and the guard driven back in confusion. As soon as the news reached these headquarters Colonel Faulkner went to the relief of the infantry with all the mounted force, about 150, which could be raised; upon arriving at the scene of attack, the rebels had been gone several hours, the infantry neglecting to send back promptly for assistance, and after a rapid march of several hours Colonel Faulkner overhauled and routed the rear guard of the enemy, killed 2 and captured 4 of them—among the captured 1 captain and 1 lieutenant—and drove them until they opened upon him with their artillery, when he thought it prudent to go no farther, and returned to camp.

At the fight at Dalton, on the 14th instant, the mounted company of the Seventh Kentucky at that place bore a very gallant and conspicuous part. In the engagement they lost 2 killed and 2 wounded. The two companies at Resaca skirmished with Wheeler's rear guard several times, but met with no loss. The detachment of Seventh Kentucky at Graysville was attacked on the 21st by some of Wheeler's men, but after the first four volleys they fled, leaving on the field the battle-flag of the Fourth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, which was captured, during General McCook's raid, by the rebels.

At the rendering of this report this command numbers 1,226 aggregate present; 295 serviceable and 478 unserviceable horses. The greater portion of the serviceable horses are those that have been

captured by scouting parties. As the horses now in use have hard duty to perform, and can get but a scanty supply of forage, it is not reasonable to suppose that they will ever improve any; and it does not seem improbable that within a few weeks the entire command will be dismounted, unless fresh horses can be obtained.

I have the honor to be, captain, with much respect, your very obedient servant,

LOUIS D. WATKINS,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. ROBERT LE ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
La Fayette, Ga., June 26, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that in compliance with orders received from Maj. Gen. James B. Steedman, commanding District of the Etowah, I took possession of this place on the 19th instant, with detachments from the Fourth, Sixth, and Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, commanded, respectively, by Capt. John M. Bacon, Maj. W. H. Fidler, and Col. John K. Faulkner, in all, 400 men. My object in coming here was principally to recruit up the horses of my command; and I was charged to scout the country thoroughly and keep General Steedman advised of any movements the enemy might make in this neighborhood. I had been in quiet possession of the place for five days, and was just on the point of starting on a scout to Rome, when I was attacked on the morning of the 24th by a division of rebel cavalry commanded by Brigadier-General Pillow. The attack was made at 3 o'clock in the morning, the enemy advancing on every road approaching the town. I mounted the men of my command who had horses, and charged them, and finding their force greatly superior to mine I fell back, dismounted my men, and placed them in the court-house, jail, and several brick dwellings in the vicinity, and opened a hot fire upon them. The fight was very spirited, the rebels making several desperate charges, all of which were repulsed with loss to them. After the fight had been in progress for about two hours the Confederate commander sent in under flag of truce a demand for the surrender of the placé, couched in the following language:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
La Fayette, Ga., June 24, 1864.

TO THE COMMANDING OFFICER U. S. FORCES, LA FAYETTE, GA.:

SIR: To prevent an unnecessary shedding of blood I demand of you an immediate surrender of this post and your forces. I have the force to take the place and am determined to do it. If necessary I will resort to the torch as well as to shot and shell to drive you from your present position. An immediate answer is required.

Respectfully,

GID. J. PILLOW,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

In answer to General Pillow's note I replied, respectfully declining to comply with his demands. The fight was then resumed with great fury, and raged for three hours or more, the enemy gaining no advantage whatever, when, about 8.30 o'clock, Colonel Croxton's regiment, the Fourth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, appearing in

sight, the rebels being considerably demoralized, immediately evacuated that portion of the town of which they had gained possession, and began a rapid retreat. As soon as they commenced falling back I mounted all the men of my command who had horses left, and with them and with one company of Colonel Croxton's regiment pursued them for about five miles, when, as my horses were in bad condition and very much jaded, I abandoned the pursuit and returned to the town. The rebels retreated toward Blue Mountain, and at last accounts, were still traveling and considerably demoralized.

The enemy's loss, as near as I can ascertain, was 300 killed, wounded, and prisoners. Among the killed was Colonel Armistead,* commanding a brigade, and Majors Lewis and Redwood. My total loss will not exceed 60. Captain Stacey and First Lieutenant Evans, Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, are among the missing from my command.

All the officers and men of my command behaved with great gallantry, and no idea of surrender was ever entertained by any one of them. To Colonel Croxton and his gallant regiment I feel deeply indebted, for by his timely arrival, he relieved us from a very critical situation. Since the engagement Colonel Croxton's regiment has moved to Resaca, and I have had the Third Kentucky Cavalry Volunteers, 250 strong, and a detachment of 100 men to report to me. I think that with the force I now have, if I could get a section of artillery, I could hold this place against any force of cavalry the enemy can bring to bear. My scouts have discovered nothing of the enemy since they began their retreat on the 24th, but there are reports that Forrest with a large force of cavalry is moving in this direction.

I learn from the prisoners in my possession that the force which attacked us was about 2,500 strong, and it was the object of General Pillow to capture this force at this place first, and then to destroy the bridge at Whiteside's.

Everything is quiet in this neighborhood to-day.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

LOUIS D. WATKINS,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. S. B. MOE,
A. A. G., Hdqrs. Dist. of the Etowah, Chattanooga, Tenn.

No. 393.

Report of Col. Wickliffe Cooper, Fourth Kentucky Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH KENTUCKY CAVALRY VOLS.,
Calhoun, Ga., September 11, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to orders from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my regiment since the 3d day of May last to the 1st of the present month:

On the 3d day of May the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry Volunteers was stationed on the north side of the Tennessee River, about one

* Mistake; not killed.

mile above Chattanooga, having marched on foot from Nashville. The regimental commander was ordered to draw horses from a number of convalescents that had been turned in to recruit. Two hundred and thirty-eight of these horses in a most pitiable condition, at least one-third of them being unable to sustain the weight of the equipments, were drawn. On the 5th of May the regiment was ordered to Wauhatchie Station, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, to recruit the stock by full feeding, grazing, and grooming. The most stringent regulations were carried out in regard to these horses, but it was impossible to obtain full supplies of forage, and there was nothing to graze the animals upon. All this time and up to the present period there has been full work for the regiment in the way of scouting, &c., and there are but thirty-seven serviceable horses belonging to the command, and the majority of them have been captured. As I deem it useless to enumerate the different scouts made by this command, I will merely state that heavy details from the regiment have been on this kind of duty at least every other day since the 18th of June.

On the 18th of June a detachment of 100 men from this command, under Capt. John M. Bacon, Company C, in company with other detachments from the brigade, the whole under command of Col. L. D. Watkins, started on an expedition to La Fayette, Ga. On the morning of June 24, before daylight, the enemy, under command of Brig. Gen. G. J. Pillow, attacked our forces, and Captain Bacon, in obedience to orders from his brigade commander, retired with his detachment to the court-house and occupied it in conjunction with a portion of the detachment from the Sixth Kentucky Cavalry. The conduct of Captain Bacon and his command is spoken of by all officers present as being praiseworthy in the highest degree; in fact, this officer's name has become a synonym for coolness, efficiency, and bravery. Loss of the regiment during this engagement was 2 killed, 3 wounded, and 7 missing. On the 14th of August a drove of cattle numbering some 1,800, guarded by a detachment of infantry, were attacked by some 600 rebels, with two pieces of artillery, five miles south of this place. Colonel Faulkner, commanding brigade, started in pursuit a detachment of eighty men, under command of Captain Bacon, and accompanied by Captains Speed and Cooper; Lieutenants Ryan, Kilmore, Hunter, and Harper going with the party. The enemy were overtaken and a running fight opened and kept up until the enemy had retreated across the Pine Log Creek, tearing up a portion of the bridge. Captain Bacon with his command charged up to the bridge under fire of the enemy's artillery, stationed across the bridge. The conduct of officers and men of this regiment is spoken of by Colonel Faulkner as being very gallant.

In conclusion, I will say that while the regiment was stationed at La Fayette, Ga., it thoroughly scouted the country to a distance of thirty miles, most of the detachments of this command being under Maj. George Welling, who was nearly always successful in his objects. The bravery, energy, and vigilance of this officer cannot be too highly spoken of.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,

WICKLIFFE COOPER,
Colonel, Comdg. Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, Vet. Vols.

Lieut. H. B. KELLY,
Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., First Cav. Div.

No. 394.

Report of Maj. William H. Fidler, Sixth Kentucky Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH KENTUCKY CAVALRY,
Calhoun, Ga., September 5, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the following as a complete account of the operations of the Sixth Kentucky Cavalry from May 3, 1864, to September 1, 1864:

On 3d of May, while encamped near Chattanooga, I received an order from Col. L. D. Watkins, commanding brigade, to proceed without delay to Wauhatchie Station, to which point the other regiments of the brigade had been ordered. Upon arrival I occupied by order a deserted infantry camp, and immediately commenced the building of stables, and to use every other exertion that would tend to recruit the horses recently drawn from corrals near Chattanooga. While in this locality the duties of the regiment were very light, having but little scouting to do and, receiving a tolerably good supply of forage, the horses recruited as rapidly as could be expected.

On 10th of June, in compliance with orders, Captain Cook with 100 men accompanied Colonel Watkins to Broomtown Valley, and from thence to La Fayette, Ga., returning on the 16th. On 18th the effective mounted force of the regiment, 250 men, myself in command, marched to La Fayette with portions of the Fourth and Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, all under command of Colonel Watkins. The country surrounding La Fayette being so infested with scattering bands of rebels, our mounted duties began at once to be heavier. Forage reached us from Chattanooga in limited quantities, and the opportunities for grazing were lessened in consequence of the necessary increase of labor. By reason of this the convalescent horses upon which the regiment was mounted failed to recruit as rapidly as was anticipated, many of them being diseased when drawn, and many permanently disabled, failing to receive the required rest, died in camp or were left exhausted on marches. On 21st of June Capt. J. H. Coffman, Company B, with sixty men, was ordered to scout in the direction of Gaylesville; he returned on 23d, having captured a mail. On the morning of 24th, about 3 o'clock, the enemy having attacked several picket posts leading westward from the town, by order of the commanding officer of the brigade my command was mounted and, under his personal guidance, charged out on the Chattanooga road to meet the enemy, the locality in which the most firing was heard. After a brisk hand-to-hand encounter we were forced to retire toward the public square, taking with us several prisoners. I was then ordered to dismount my force, and with part, about 100, to occupy the jail, a corner brick building, and an adjacent house, the rest the court-house. Throughout the engagement, which lasted about six hours, my men and officers, without exception, behaved handsomely, and that we inflicted severe loss on the enemy their killed and wounded in our locality will attest.

On 8th of July Maj. W. F. Stafford, with the entire regimental train and all the men left at Wauhatchie Station, arrived at La Fayette. On 27th, five companies A, E, F, [G], and M, under Capt. P. G. Lanham, Company F, were ordered to Gordon's Mills. From there Companies G and M, Captain Brentlinger, Company M, commanding, were sent to Nickajack Gap. These companies remained

in above localities until 4th of August, when the regiment received orders to march to Calhoun, Ga. On the march Companies B and C, both mounted, were left at Resaca, at which place they have remained since that time.

From August 6 till September 1 the regiment was engaged in scouting the country surrounding Calhoun, Resaca, and Adairsville; some unimportant skirmishes were had by detachments of the regiment with parties of Wheeler's command, as it passed northward some eighteen miles eastward of Calhoun. In these encounters the regiment sustained no loss. I found it utterly impossible to recruit horses from the time the regiment left Wauhatchie Station. Indeed, had it not been for horses taken from citizens to replace those broken down while scouting, the regiment would be entirely dismounted. As it is I have in the regiment 298 horses, and of that number only 82 are serviceable.

The entire loss of the regiment during the campaign foots up as follows: Killed, 5 men; wounded, 1 officer (Captain Cook) and 17 men; captured, 19 men.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. FIDLER,
Major, Commanding Sixth Kentucky Cavalry.

Lieut. H. B. KELLY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., First Cav. Div.

No. 395.

Report of Maj. Robert Collier, Seventh Kentucky Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH KENTUCKY CAVALRY,
Calhoun, Ga., September 10, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In accordance with instructions from headquarters Third Brigade, First Cavalry Division, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this command from May 3, 1864, the date at which the regiment reported dismounted to Third Brigade, near Chattanooga, Tenn., to September 1, 1864:

May 4, after drawing from a lot of condemned stock at Chattanooga 150 horses, many of them scarcely able to carry their equipments, marched to Wauhatchie Station, in Lookout Valley. Here the regiment did little service further than picketing and light scouting, and endeavoring to recuperate the stock, a work in which little progress was made, owing to the fact that grazing was not very good in the valley, and the quartermaster's department was unable to furnish hay, which was very essential to the welfare of the animals.

June 18, 100 men, commanded by Colonel Faulkner, with details from the Fourth and Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, the whole under the command of Col. Louis D. Watkins, commanding Third Brigade, marched to La Fayette, Ga., arriving there on 19th. On the morning of the 24th of June this detachment was attacked by a large force of the enemy's cavalry, under Brigadier-General Pillow. The Federal troops, being quartered in houses, gave them the prestige of battle, and after a stern resistance by the small force garrisoning the place, the enemy was repulsed with serious loss, leaving in our

hands many killed, wounded, and prisoners, this regiment suffering a loss of 1 killed and 2 wounded, and 2 officers and 42 men captured.

July 5, the remainder of the regiment marched from Wauhatchie to La Fayette, arriving there on the 7th instant. At this place the regiment was kept busy, from the time of arrival to date of departure, building fortifications, &c. On 28th July the regiment, with the exception of Companies B, D, F, H, and L, marched to Lee and Gordon's Mills, Ga., where the command halted until August 1, when it proceeded to Graysville, Ga., and relieved the First East Tennessee Cavalry, and took possession of the block-houses in the vicinity of that place, on the U. S. military railroad.

On the 6th day of August Companies D, F, H, and L marched to Calhoun, and Company B to Dalton, they arriving at the latter station on the 7th instant. On 14th instant Dalton was attacked by the rebels, under General Wheeler. In the engagement Company B took a very conspicuous part, some of the [men] performing acts of heroism scarcely equaled in the annals of warfare. This company lost 2 killed, 2 wounded, and several prisoners, the latter being released by the enemy. August 13, Lieutenant Vimont, Company C, and eighty men were sent to Nashville for horses. 14th August, a detail from this regiment, accompanied by details from Fourth and Sixth Kentucky, engaged the enemy near Fairmount. After a spirited skirmish the enemy ingloriously fled, leaving 2 killed and 2 wounded, and losing 4 prisoners. Our loss none. August 21, the enemy made a bold appearance in front of the block-house at Graysville, but after receiving three or four volleys from the men garrisoning bridge No. 5, they fled, leaving behind the captured battle-flag of the Fourth Kentucky Mounted Infantry (Federal).

In this report many scouts are omitted for want of data, reports of officers in charge, &c.

At present the regiment numbers in the aggregate 598. Three companies and a half are at Calhoun, one at Dalton, one at headquarters First Cavalry Division, and the balance of the regiment (dismounted) at Graysville, Ga.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT COLLIER,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. H. B. KELLY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., First Cav. Div.

No. 396.

Report of Lieut. William B. Rippetoe, Eighteenth Indiana Battery.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH INDIANA BATTERY,
Sandtown, Ga., September 10, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this command in the campaign which has just ended:

The command left camp at Cleveland, Tenn., May 3, 1864, and operated in connection with the First Cavalry Division, Department of the Cumberland, until August 10, when the division went to the rear to remount. May 10, one section engaged the enemy on the left of the Twenty-third Corps, near Potato Hill, Ga., but after a short time withdrew, eliciting no reply from the enemy. May 11,

the rebels made a demonstration at Big Springs, and two guns were brought into action, when the enemy left. On the same day the command moved to the right of the army and took position opposite Dug Gap. Leaving that position May 13, the command crossed Rocky Face Mountain through Dug Gap, and arrived at Tilton on the morning of the 14th day of May. May 15, two guns shelled the rebel cavalry and dispersed them, the enemy leaving their killed and wounded on the field near Resaca. May 16, forded the Connesauga River, near Tilton, and on the 17th crossed the Coosawattee River at Sallacoa Ferry. May 19, about 10 a. m. the battery shelled the enemy near Cassville; heavy skirmishing ensued and lasted until 4 p. m., when a general engagement of the whole division took place. The entire battery was put in position near a small stream a short distance north of the village, and incessantly shelled the enemy until dark, when they were dislodged from their position. They made a spirited reply, but no casualties occurred. The advance of the Twentieth Corps relieved us then, and the battery moved back and camped for the night. May 20, moved to Kingston, and remained there until the 23d, when we forded the Etowah on the Euharlee road. At 3 p. m. engaged the enemy with two guns near Stilesborough, Ga. They used two rifled and four smooth-bore guns. We held our position without loss until dark, when we withdrew and camped. May 25, near Burnt Church the battery had a lively engagement with the enemy, in which all the guns were brought into action. May 30, one section occupied Brownlow's Hill, from which the enemy's lines were shelled.

June 14, we encamped near Acworth, Ga., and on the 16th shelled Lost Mountain with four pieces; dislodged the enemy from his position. June 17, moved to the rear of Lost Mountain. The enemy having left, we went into camp.

July 1, the command moved to Sweet Water Creek, below Ferguson's Bridge. On the evening of the 3d of July two guns moved out on the Mason's Ferry road, where they shelled the rebels, who were posted behind rail barricades, inflicting considerable damage. July 4, returned to the vicinity of Marietta, and on July 6 went into camp at Hargrove's house. July 13, moved to Vining's Bridge. July 16, we occupied the fort north of the railroad, and proceeded as fast as possible to put the works into a condition for defense. July 17, the rebels opened on us with nine guns from the forts south of the river. Owing to the yet rudely constructed condition of the fort, the enemy's shells nearly destroyed the works, and caused the battery to cease firing for a short time. Toward evening the rebels were discovered leaving, when the guns were run back on elevations in the rear part of the fort and poured a rapid fire into the retreating columns over the top of the parapets. The loss in the battery in the action on the 17th was 2 men dangerously and 1 slightly wounded. July 22, the battery was put in position at Mason's Academy. Toward evening the enemy's cavalry dashed into the camp of the Second Brigade, First Cavalry Division, creating considerable confusion, but a few shots from the battery drove the enemy back and restored order in the command. July 24, recrossed Proctor's Creek and took position on the right of General Davis' division, near White Hall road. July 26, again took position at Mason's Academy. The enemy made an attack about 4 p. m., advancing within a few steps of the battery, when they were driven back with canister. July 27, crossed the Chattahoochee River at Mason's Ferry and pro-

ceeded to Smith's Ferry, where the battery was put in position covering the laying of a pontoon bridge. One section, commanded by Lieutenant Miller, went with General McCook on a raid to cut the Macon railroad. July 29, four guns returned to Marietta, arriving there the night of the 30th.

August 2, moved to Vining's Bridge and placed two guns in each fort near the railroad bridge. August 5, Lieutenant Miller returned and reported the loss of his section. The carriages were cut down and harness destroyed by order of General McCook, after the ammunition was all expended. Two men were lost on account of being dismounted and not able to keep up with the cavalry on foot, most probably were captured. August 19, crossed to the south side of the Chattahoochee River to await orders to go to Sandtown, which were received August 25, and the command moved accordingly. Went into position at Sandtown Ferry, where the command remained until September 9, when it was moved to camp on Campbellton and Atlanta road, ten miles from the latter place.

The loss in action during the campaign was 3 men wounded, 2 men captured on General McCook's raid, 2 men captured while foraging, making a total of 7 men. Sent to rear from sickness 9 men; 2 guns, with harness and equipments, were lost.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

WILLIAM B. RIPPETOE,
First Lieutenant Eighteenth Indiana Battery, Commanding.

Brigadier-General BRANNAN,
Chief of Artillery, Department of the Cumberland.

No. 397.

Report of Lieut. Martin J. Miller, Eighteenth Indiana Battery, of action (July 30) near Newnan, Ga.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH INDIANA BATTERY,
August 9, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to furnish you a report of the part taken by one section of the Eighteenth Indiana Battery in the engagement near Newnan, Ga., July 30, 1864:

About noon on the same day the section was put in position on a slight eminence near Moore's Mill. In our immediate front was an open field bounded by a thick woods, the edge of which our skirmishers occupied. The distance from the battery to the woods was about 150 yards, when suddenly a terrible fire of musketry from the enemy drove back and completely routed the skirmishers, some of whom threw away their guns as they passed by the battery. The section opened with canister, and after rapid firing for nearly half an hour, succeeded in checking the enemy when within eighty yards of our position. The advance of the enemy was supported by three solid lines of infantry, one of which had reached the open field and poured its heavy volleys of musketry amongst the cannoneers. No support or assistance of any kind was brought up, except that Lieutenant Hill, of the Second Indiana Cavalry, with twenty or twenty-five men, charged through the open field to the right of the battery and halted when in line with the guns. The enemy quickly observed the confused condition of our officers and men, and made a

second and third charge upon the exposed section, but were repeatedly checked and driven back into the woods. The fight had lasted nearly two hours, during which time I expended all the canister and nearly all the shells. I reported these facts to Brig. Gen. E. M. McCook, who ordered me to abandon the artillery. The guns were spiked and otherwise injured; the carriages and harness were utterly destroyed. No casualty occurred.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MARTIN J. MILLER,
Lieutenant, Eighteenth Indiana Battery.

Lieutenant STURGES.

No. 398.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Kenner Garrard, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Camp near Jonesborough, Ga., September 4, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this division in the campaign just terminated by the fall of Atlanta:

About the middle of April my division was very much scattered over the department, and, with the view of reorganization, was ordered to Columbia, Tenn. Before, however, Long's brigade was mounted, I was ordered to join the army before Dalton. On the 30th April, with Wilder's and Minty's brigades and the Chicago Board of Trade Battery (six guns, First Lieutenant Robinson commanding), I left Columbia, and, at Bridgeport taking the route over Sand and Lookout Mountains, through La Fayette, joined the army at Villanow on the 10th of May.

On the 15th of May I was ordered to make a reconnaissance toward Rome, and, if possible, cross the Oostenaula River. At Farmer's Bridge the pickets of the enemy were encountered, and Minty's brigade was ordered to drive them in, which he did, and pursued the enemy to within sight of Rome, where he developed a force too large to engage. In the mean time, an examination of the Oostenaula River proved that a crossing was impracticable, as there were neither fords nor bridges between Rome and Resaca. On the 16th the division crossed the river at Lay's Ferry, and took position on the right of the army. On the 18th, under the orders of General Sherman, the railroad between Rome and Kingston was broken, and the telegraph wire between Kingston and Adairsville was cut. Both of these duties was assigned and performed by Wilder's brigade. When near Kingston, and before the position of our army was known, Minty's brigade furnished a force to discover what was in Kingston. The Fourth Michigan Cavalry dashed into that town, and discovered that it was held only by the enemy's cavalry. On the 19th the division secured and held the road bridge on which the Army of the Cumberland crossed the Etowah River. From this point the division moved, with the Army of the Tennessee, toward Dallas, and six miles in advance of that army it moved directly on Dallas, engaging Bate's brigade [division?] of infantry and some cavalry, ascertaining that Hardee's corps was marching for Dallas, and held the line of Pumpkin Vine Creek till the arrival of the Fifteenth Army

Corps the next day. On the 27th Minty's brigade, with two regiments of Wilder's, passed around the left flank of the enemy, and attacked him in rear with both artillery and musketry, and rendered much service to the Army of the Tennessee, which was acknowledged by Major-General McPherson in a written communication.

On the 1st of June, when the Army of the Tennessee withdrew from Dallas, the division covered the movement. On the 2d the division, in connection with the cavalry of General Stoneman, secured Allatoona Pass. On the 6th Colonel Long, with his brigade, joined the division, via Decatur and Rome, and en route met, engaged, defeated, and pursued Roddey. On the 9th General Sherman ordered me to make a reconnaissance in front of Big Shanty, and find if the line of the enemy crossed the railroad. Taking Minty's and Wilder's brigades and two sections of artillery, I proceeded beyond Acworth, and met the enemy just outside of the infantry pickets. The enemy was driven from two lines of rail breast-works near Big Shanty, and a line of log works in the woods beyond, and the reconnaissance was pushed until, from dead and wounded, it was positively ascertained that the line of the enemy crossed the railroad. Prisoners reported that we engaged and drove three brigades of cavalry and one of infantry. One brigade of the Fifteenth Army Corps was in rear of my command to support it, but was not engaged. On the 10th my division took post on the old Alabama road near where it crosses Noonday Creek, and until the enemy abandoned his works on Kenesaw Mountain remained on the left, conforming to the advance of the army, and guarding the left flank. My orders were to protect that flank and keep the cavalry of the enemy so engaged that he could not detach any large force to intercept our communications. This was effectually accomplished, but not without much exertion and activity, resulting in six engagements with Wheeler's force, namely, on the 11th, 15th, 19th, 20th, 23d, and 27th of June. The enemy had in every instance the advantage of position, and, as far as I could learn, a superior force.

On the 3d of July, when the army advanced through Marietta, the division advanced down the Pace's Ferry road in pursuit of the enemy, and on the 4th was sharply engaged on the left of the Fourth Army Corps. On the 5th the division moved to Roswell, and on the 6th destroyed the immense factory at that place. On the 9th, in the presence of the enemy, the river was crossed, a foothold gained on the south bank, and the important ford at Roswell secured for our army. On the 18th the railroad near Stone Mountain was broken, and on the 19th two brigades were driven from Stone Mountain, the depot burnt, and a set of colors captured. On the 22d the railroad, fifty miles east of Atlanta, was cut, and other damage done, exceeding the orders of the commanding general, and achieving a far greater success than was hoped for. On the 27th the division was placed under General Stoneman, who ordered it to Flat Rock, and abandoned it to its fate. After being surrounded by a superior force for over twelve hours, and contending against every disadvantage, in hopes of benefiting General Stoneman in his attempt to destroy the railroad, it extricated itself from its perilous situation. On the 30th two brigades, Minty's and Long's, were placed under General Kilpatrick, and acted under him on his raid to Jonesborough. During the recent movement the division has had the responsibility of protecting the rear and of concealing our plans from the enemy.

The above enumeration of occasions on which the division has been prominently employed has been made to give an idea of its

service during the campaign, but in addition much has been done by small detachments, and much labor performed in picketing, patroling, and for the purpose of gaining information; and it is no small degree of satisfaction that I am able to assert that all the information I have given has proven to be correct.

From the commencement to the end of the campaign this division has been in the front, and has during the whole time had intrusted to it duties of the highest trust and responsibility. It gives me much pleasure to report that every order it has received has been fully and well executed, and that no accident whatever has occurred, nor has any capture been made on the flank or in the rear where the division has been assigned to duty.

The division, though reduced in numbers by the length and severity of the campaign, is still, as an organization, in an effective condition. This, in connection with the good service it has rendered, speaks in highest terms of the soldierly qualities of both my officers and men. All throughout the campaign have manifested an earnest and zealous spirit in the performance of duty, and have always with the greatest cheerfulness undertaken any task assigned them. In general terms I cannot say too much in their praise, but I wish especially to mention and recommend for promotion for their efficiency and their cordial support of the division commander upon all occasions the following-named officers: Col. Abram O. Miller, Seventy-second Indiana Volunteers, commanding Third Brigade; Col. Eli Long, Fourth Ohio Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade; Lieut. Col. Jonathan Biggs, One hundred and twenty-third Illinois Volunteers; First Lieut. George I. Robinson, commanding Chicago Board of Trade Battery, and Capt. James B. McIntyre, Fourth U. S. Cavalry.

To the members of the division staff I am under many obligations for their untiring industry, cheerfulness, exertion for the welfare of the command, and for the intelligent and soldierly manner in which they have discharged their arduous duties. Capt. R. P. Kennedy, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. D. D. Marquis, Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteers, division inspector; First Lieut. E. Comstock, One hundred and forty-sixth New York Volunteers, aide-de-camp, and Maj. C. W. Skinner, Third Ohio Cavalry, topographical engineer, have been with me on all occasions, and their services have in a great degree contributed to the success of the division. Please find a list of casualties annexed.* The division has captured during the campaign, and delivered over to the provost-marshal's department, 579 prisoners of war. The reports of the brigade commanders have been forwarded from time to time.

K. GARRARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Brig. Gen. W. L. ELLIOTT,
Chief of Cavalry, Dept. of the Cumberland.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Woodland, Ga., May 18, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that my command moved from camp on the Oostenaula at daylight this morning, passing rapidly through McGuire's: thence down the Rome road to Hermitage; thence to Woodland, arriving at the latter place at 12 m. Near this

* List not found.

place six companies of the Seventeenth Indiana, under Lieutenant-Colonel Jordan, were detached to cut the railroad and telegraph wire from Rome to Kingston, which was accomplished. They also captured a wagon and 3 rebel soldiers. The railroad was cut near the mouth of Bradley Creek. It is reported that there are several trains of cars cut off on the Rome side. From Woodland Major Vail, with four companies of Seventeenth Indiana, was sent to cut the telegraph between Adairsville and Kingston, two miles north of Kingston. They skirmished up to the railroad, and under the fire of a rebel battery cut the telegraph wire. Both of these parties belonged to Colonel Wilder's brigade and acted under the special orders of Colonel Wilder, commanding brigade, who was charged with the execution of that duty. Colonel Park, with seven companies Fourth Michigan, of Colonel Minty's brigade, was sent on the direct road to Kingston, with orders to proceed as far as he could, and drive in everything before him. He proceeded to within about a mile of Kingston, skirmishing and driving in the pickets, when he came upon a very strong line of infantry and cavalry, and was forced to fall back. He was warmly engaged, and closely followed by the enemy, until he reached my line of battle, where the enemy were easily repulsed.

My loss is not now known, but 1 major is captured, 1 major severely wounded, and 1 lieutenant severely and 1 slightly wounded, besides a number of men wounded and 2 reported killed of the Fourth Michigan. Reports not yet having been received from the brigades, it is impossible to state the exact loss. The loss of the enemy is not known, but Colonel Earle, Second Alabama Cavalry, was killed by Private Boner, Company A, Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteers, in a charge made by the enemy againt my dismounted line, in which the enemy were handsomely repulsed.

During the whole time I was at Woodland engaged in these operations I was entirely disconnected with the main army, and could not open communication with General McPherson. In every direction I sent out from my position my scouts encountered rebel pickets.

I was not aware that the rebel army had left Adairsville until the arrival of General McPherson this evening. From information received to-day from negroes and prisoners, the bridge over the Oostenaula at Rome was burned to-day at 11 a. m., and that the place was attacked yesterday by some of our forces. Result not known. I have every reason to believe that Rome is almost entirely evacuated, as we followed within a few hours to this point a brigade of infantry and one of cavalry. Captain Pritchard, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, with a battalion of that regiment, made a reconnaissance to within a few miles of Rome, meeting no pickets.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. GARRARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Army of the Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
May 24, 1864.

GENERAL: I am camped on the Pumpkin Vine three miles from Dallas and three miles from Pumpkin Vine Church. This afternoon

I moved on Dallas, and when in a mile of it was attacked by a brigade of infantry and one of cavalry; at least such is the impression, and prisoners say it was the advance of Hardee's corps—Bate's division. They came in Dallas this morning after a nine-mile march. I think possibly it is a mere flanking force, and that the corps is falling back. General McPherson is seven miles in my rear.

K. GARRARD,
Brigadier-General.

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland.

N. B.—We repulsed this force and run them.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Cross-Roads Alabama, Lovegood, and Marietta roads, June 10, 1864.

GENERAL: My headquarters are where they were last night. This morning I sent Long's brigade down on the Marietta and Lovegood's bridge road, and secured the intersection of that road with the Big Shanty and Roswell Factory road, which is the main road leading from Big Shanty east. I sent Minty's brigade across the Noonday on the old Alabama road toward Roswell Factory, and four miles from here he became engaged and has been fighting all the afternoon. To relieve him I sent a part of Long's brigade, 900 men, down the Big Shanty road to come in on the flank of the enemy, but neither Minty nor Long could make any headway, although they both charged and took a line of rail breast-works. General Wheeler and three divisions of cavalry are said by prisoners to be in my front, and two batteries. I have prisoners from Iverson's, Allen's, Williams', and Ferguson's brigades, and from Martin's division. From all I can learn, the enemy seem to be moving eastward, and their cavalry are now on the Roswell Factory road, the Canton and Marietta road, and the Trickum and Marietta road. Prisoners also say Wheeler is supported by infantry. I have only a few prisoners, but I feel quite confident their information is correct. The fight to-day was at Doctor McAfee's. I send you a sketch,* which please show to General Sherman, and also this letter, and say to him that the rebel cavalry is still here and that only one regiment, as far as I can learn, is north of the Etowah. I have a prisoner who was in three miles of Cartersville two days ago, and he says there were only thirty in his party. Do you want me to try to hold both the Alabama road and the Big Shanty road; or shall I move down the Marietta road, and hold only the Big Shanty road? The roads are over two miles apart, and I may not, if attacked in force, be able to hold both. The Big Shanty guards your flank, and if I lose it and hold only the Alabama road, it would put the enemy between us. Brush Mountain is about twelve miles from the Kenesaw, and in this space are three good roads to Marietta. Please tell me how you are progressing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. GARRARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Major-General MCPHERSON,
Commanding Army of the Tennessee.

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*To appear in the Atlas.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
July 18, 1864.

GENERAL: In obedience to orders, I left my camp at 5 a. m. this morning to break the railroad between Stone Mountain and Decatur. At Browning's Court-House I struck the rebel pickets, and skirmished for three miles to the railroad, which I effectually destroyed for more than two miles, including several culverts and the water tank at Stone Mountain depot. The only force I had opposed to me, as well as I can learn, was one brigade. I sent a force into Stone Mountain, and found the rebels there about 5 p. m., but not in force. The depot was not burnt.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. GARRARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Major-General MCPHERSON,
Commanding Army of the Tennessee.

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HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
July 19, 1864—10 p. m.

GENERAL: I have to report that, owing to the appearance of the enemy in this vicinity last evening, I sent a regiment to the Peach Tree road, one to McAfee's Bridge, and ordered Colonel Long, with his two regiments, up; also, that trains, stragglers, &c., constantly passing along this road, I did not feel justified in moving forward until all was secure. This delayed me till 12 m., when I sent the Third Brigade, Colonel Miller commanding, toward Stone Mountain. They met strong opposition just outside of my pickets, and had heavy skirmishing to within a mile of the depot. I then moved up Long, and we went into the town. We fought two brigades, but the country being so unfavorable for cavalry, I was unable to reap the fruits of the victory gained by my dismounted men. We captured no prisoners, but captured one set of colors, which they dropped in their hasty retreat. The depot, containing large amount of quartermaster and commissary stores, was burned, also about 200 bales of cotton, also the railroad as fast as we advanced. The delay caused by skirmishing prevented me advancing beyond the mountain, and I have just reached my camp of last night. These two brigades came in last night, and I have no doubt that it was in view of saving the Government property in the depot. The rebels set it on fire after we reached the edge of the town. We had to use artillery to drive them out of the houses. I could only spare five regiments for this duty, and if I am to guard such an extended flank it will be impossible for me to do anything else. I would suggest the destruction of McAfee's Bridge, and that my line be contracted. I then can be of assistance to you and guard the left.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. GARRARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Major-General MCPHERSON,
Commanding Army of the Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Decatur, July 24, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that your instructions have been carried out. My dispositions were such as to enable me to take every point by surprise and insure my safe return, with a loss of only 2 killed. Results: Three road bridges and one railroad bridge (555 feet in length) over the Yellow River, and one road and one railroad bridge (250 feet in length) over the Ulcofauhachee, were burned. Six miles of railroad track between the rivers were well destroyed. The depot and considerable quantity of quartermaster and commissary stores at Covington were burnt. One train and locomotive captured at Conyers and burnt. One train (platform) was burnt at Covington, and a small train (baggage) at station near the Ulcofauhachee captured and burnt. The engine to the last train was detached across the river. Citizens report a passenger train and a construction train, both with engines, cut off between Stone Mountain and Yellow River. Over 2,000 bales of cotton were burnt. A large new hospital at Covington, for the accomodation of 10,000 patients from this army and the Army of Virginia, composed of over 30 buildings besides the offices, just finished, were burnt, together with a very large lot of fine carpenters' tools used in their erection. *a* In the town of Oxford, two miles north of Covington, and in Covington was over 1,000 sick and wounded in buildings used for hospitals. The convalescents able to walk scattered through the woods while the firing was going on in town, and I did not have time to hunt them up before dark. Those in hospital, together with their surgeons, were not disturbed. Having received no reports from my brigade commanders, I am unable to give any further particulars. Yesterday at 12 m. I sent one brigade a little to the north to come to this place by Blake's Mill. It has not yet arrived. From the two other brigades I have received 140 prisoners and 11 officers, and about 200 negroes, who have been sent to the provost marshal, Army of the Tennessee. I cannot mention too highly the zeal and promptness of my whole command, and to their good conduct and earnestness I am indebted for this success. Since leaving Marietta this division has been so constantly in motion it is now very much out of condition, and I would be pleased to have a few days' quiet to shoe horses and repair equipments. I was absent from Decatur less than three days, and as a division marched over ninety miles, and at the time of the receipt of the order, twelve hours before starting, was scattered from McAfee's Bridge to Decatur, guarding all the roads to the east and south of this flank of the army.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. GARRARD,
Brigadier-General.

General SHERMAN,
Commanding Army.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
August 16, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that under your orders I proceeded with the effective force of my division, less the old and new picket details for the security of this flank, to test the strength

a Also a large lot of new hospital tents burnt at Covington.

of the cavalry on the enemy's left. I started at 8 a. m. and arrived at Decatur about 12 m., it being ten miles from my camp the route necessary for me to travel. Decatur is the center of eight roads, Atlanta, Fayetteville, McDonough, Flat Rock, Covington, Stone Mountain, Lawrenceville, and Roswell. To find the enemy's position all these roads except two had to be examined some four or five miles from town, for, until very recently, there had been strong force of cavalry on them and I was sent to find out where that cavalry now is and the strength of it. No opposition was met on any of the roads except those leading to Atlanta direct from Decatur and from the McDonough road into Atlanta. By driving in the pickets and reserves, and the capture of a few men, I am able to inform you, with some degree of certainty, that there is no rebel cavalry camp north of South River, or west of Yellow River, outside of the rebel breast-works. That Ferguson's brigade and two regiments just from Savannah are on the enemy's right. Their camp is in a woods about a mile inside of the works, and toward Atlanta from there, rather to the right rear. That they keep 200 or 300—probably more—out mounted as patrols and scouts. That there has been no movement of cavalry since Wheeler's forces went to Covington. That report says a few of Armstrong's men are also with Ferguson. Wheeler is reported to have taken his whole effective force. They followed up the regiment I sent down the Atlanta road with some spirit, and showed a skirmish line of 200 or 300 men, but it was impossible to gain any advantage over them. They showed no line of battle, and would fall back when we advanced, and then follow to observe us. I returned to camp by 12 midnight. My examinations did not take the body of my command near the railroad, and to break the road would require three or four days. I did not deem it advisable to attempt it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. GARRARD.

Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Decatur, July 25, 1864.

Result of operations July 22 in front of McPherson's corps: Enemy's dead thus far reported buried and delivered to enemy, 3,220; prisoners, 1,017; wounded and prisoners, 1,000. Total, 5,237. Seventeen stand of colors in our possession. Our total loss: Killed, wounded, and missing, 3,521. Ten guns lost. Total loss of enemy must have been at least 10,000.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, near Atlanta, Ga., July 24, 1864—2 p. m.

General GARRARD,
Decatur:

GENERAL: I am rejoiced to hear that you are back safe and successful. General Rousseau has brought me 2,500 good cavalry, having been to Opelika and destroyed 30 miles of road between West

Point and Montgomery. I will give you time to rest and then we must make quick work with Atlanta. I await your report with impatience, and in the mean time tender you the assurance of my great consideration.

Your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

No. 399.

Reports of Col. Robert H. G. Minty, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Blake's Mill, Ga., September 13, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with orders from headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, I have the honor to hand you the following report of the operations of this brigade during the campaign ending in the occupation of Atlanta.

I have from time to time forwarded to headquarters Second Cavalry Division reports of the various battles, skirmishes, and raids in which the brigade has been engaged during the campaign. This report will therefore be to a great extent a summary of those already made.

On the 30th of April, 1864, I marched from Columbia, Tenn., with over 2,200 men, 1,994 being included in the class mounted and equipped.

May 10, arrived at Villanow, Ga., having crossed the Cumberland, Raccoon, Lookout, and Pigeon Mountains and Taylor's Ridge, and having been on about half forage of grain and entirely without long forage during the march. May 15, I was ordered by General Garrard to make a demonstration on Rome to cover an attempted crossing of the Oostenaula by the Third Brigade. I met the enemy strongly posted at Farmer's Bridge (Armuchee Creek), and after a sharp skirmish the Fourth Michigan carried the position by a charge, killing 1 captain and 9 men, and capturing 6 men. I drove them to within two miles of Rome, where I found Jackson's division of cavalry in position supported by a division of infantry. A sharp fire was opened on me by their artillery. I fell back to Farmer's Bridge and rejoined General Garrard, who had failed to make the crossing. May 16, crossed Oostenaula at Lay's Ferry. May 17, moved on right flank of General McPherson's army. May 18, at Woodland, northwest of Kingston, General Garrard ordered one battalion Fourth Michigan to move down the Kingston road, and as the enemy was in full retreat, to charge whatever they found. Lieutenant-Colonel Park met the enemy within one mile of Woodland, and drove them sharply to within two miles of Kingston, where he ran into a force of infantry, and at same time was attacked in rear and on both flanks by the whole of Ferguson's brigade of cavalry. Colonel Park fought his way back to Woodland, losing 4 officers and 24 enlisted men. May 19, marched to Kingston, where I received orders from General Garrard to move to Gillem's Bridge (five miles) at the gallop and to hold the bridge at all hazards. Arriving at the bridge I threw up barricades and rail breast-works, which were

handed over to Third Brigade on their arrival. This five-mile gallop rendered about 300 horses totally unserviceable. May 20 to 22, picketed and scouted on the Etowah River. May 23, marched to Van Wert. May 24, marched to near Dallas, and had a sharp skirmish with the enemy, Fourth Michigan losing 1 officer and 2 men. May 25 and 26, picketed on right of the Army of the Tennessee. On evening of 26th had a sharp skirmish with Ferguson's brigade, Fourth Michigan and Seventh Pennsylvania charging and driving them three miles. The Fourth Regulars on special duty with General McPherson. May 27, with Fourth Michigan, Seventh Pennsylvania, and Seventy-second Indiana, I attacked and drove Ferguson's and Armstrong's brigades. Leaving Seventy-second Indiana and Seventh Pennsylvania to hold the ground, with the Fourth Michigan and one section of artillery I moved in rear of rebel lines and shelled their works. Same evening I received from division headquarters an extract from a letter written by General McPherson, which is as follows: "Colonel Minty with his brigade did good service to-day. He drew four regiments of infantry from in front of our right to fight him."

May 28 to June 1, picketed close into flank of Army of the Tennessee. On the night of 1st of June the First with Third Brigade covered the withdrawal of Army of the Tennessee from intrenchments in front of Dallas. June 2, marched to west end of Allatoona Pass. June 3 to 7, picketed Allatoona, Cartersville, &c. June 8, marched to Acworth. June 9, in connection with Third Brigade made reconnaissance on Kenesaw Mountain, and drove Martin's division of cavalry and one brigade of infantry from three lines of breast-works at and near Big Shanty, inflicting on them heavy loss. June 10, moved toward McAfee's Cross-Roads. June 11, attacked Martin's division at McAfee's Cross-Roads; drove it one mile, carrying one line of breast-works. Toward night received an order from General Garrard to fall back on Third Brigade, west of Noonday Creek. June 12 to 14, picketing and scouting. June 15, moved south on Bell's Ferry and Marietta road, skirmishing with the enemy all day. June 16 to 19, picketing, scouting, and slight skirmishing. June 20, received orders from General Garrard to cross Noonday Creek and go into camp. Was attacked by Wheeler with six brigades, viz: Allen's, Iverson's, Anderson's, Hannon's, Williams', and Dibrell's. About 500 men of Seventh Pennsylvania and Fourth Michigan, with Lieutenant Griffin's section of Chicago Board of Trade Battery, fought Williams', Hannon's, and Anderson's brigades for over two hours. The Seventh Pennsylvania and Fourth Michigan each made one saber charge, and two battalions of Fourth Michigan repulsed three saber charges made by Anderson's brigade of regular cavalry. Colonel Miller reported to me with three regiments from his brigade. I directed him to form on the hills around the bridge over Noonday. One battalion Fourth U. S. Regulars checked the advance of Allen's and Iverson's brigades on my right flank and enabled me to fall back on Colonel Miller. The six brigades of rebels dismounted and charged my new line. The artillery, which I had placed in position across the creek, opened on them and they were repulsed. I withdrew across the creek and reported to General Garrard. My loss was heavy, being in the Fourth Michigan and Seventh Pennsylvania 55, and Third Brigade 10. The rebel papers acknowledge a loss of 75 killed. June 21 and 22, picketing and scouting. June 23, in connection with Second and

Third Brigades made demonstrations across Noonday; slight skirmishing. June 24 to 26, picketing and scouting. June 27, the division (dismounted) made a demonstration across Noonday. The position occupied by First Brigade was shelled by three rebel batteries. The fire was sharply replied to by Lieutenants Griffin and Robinson, with two sections of Chicago Board of Trade Battery. June 28 to July 2, picketing and scouting. Night of July 2 the left of the army moved from in front of Kenesaw, Second Cavalry Division covering the movement.

July 3, marched through Marietta. July 4, picketing and skirmishing on the left. July 5, Seventh Pennsylvania drove the rebels through Roswell across the Chattahoochee. July 6 to 8, picketing and scouting. July 9, dismounted and waded the Chattahoochee in rear of Third Brigade; threw up breast-works and held the ground until dark, when General Newton's division, of the Fourth Corps, relieved us. July 10 to 16, picketing and scouting. July 17, crossed Chattahoochee on McAfee's Bridge and marched to near Cross Keys. July 18, First Brigade, followed by the Third, made a raid on the Augusta railroad and destroyed about five miles of track. July 19 and 20, picketing and scouting. July 21, marched from Old Cross Keys to Rock Bridge via Decatur (thirty-seven miles), arriving at Rock Bridge at break of day on the 22d. July 22, after two hours' halt marched to Covington and, together with Third Brigade, tore up about five miles of track. July 23, marched to Lawrenceville. July 24, marched to Decatur. July 25 and 26, in camp near Decatur. July 27, the division marched through Decatur to Flat Shoals (First Brigade in advance) to cover General Stoneman's raid on the Macon railroad; same night our pickets were attacked by Allen's brigade of rebel cavalry. Fourth Michigan moved out (dismounted); erected barricades and lay in line of battle all night. July 28, at break of day discovered that we were completely surrounded by three divisions (nine brigades) of rebel cavalry. About 10 a. m. Third Brigade, dismounted, with one battalion Fourth Regulars on each flank, charged the rebels on the Lithonia road, and drove them in confusion. July 29, in camp near Lithonia. July 30, marched from Lithonia to Cross Keys (thirty miles). July 31, went into camp near Buck Head.

August 1 to 14, First and Third Brigades, dismounted, relieved the Twenty-third Corps in the trenches on the extreme left of the army. During this time did duty as infantry. Occasional slight skirmishing with the enemy. Horses with no exercise and on half forage of grain and no long forage the whole time. August 15, left the trenches and rejoined our horses. August 16, picketing. August 17, First and Second Brigades marched at 12 p. m. for Sandtown, arriving there at 6 a. m. August 18, marched at sunset on the Kilpatrick raid on the Macon railroad. August 19, attacked on the left flank by artillery and dismounted cavalry. The Seventh Pennsylvania and Fourth Michigan attacked with vigor and repulsed the rebels. The Fourth Regulars and Fourth Michigan, together with the Second Brigade, forced the passage of Flint River near Jonesborough, the Seventh Pennsylvania at same time covering rear of column. In the advance from Flint River and the capture of Jonesborough, Fourth Michigan had the advance, followed by Fourth Regulars and Second Brigade, and drove Ferguson's and Ross' brigades of cavalry out of town. The brigade assisted in tearing up about two miles of track. About 10.30 p. m., being attacked from

the south, General Kilpatrick directed that the column should move toward McDonough, about five miles, and then march on Lovejoy's Station, in rear of the rebel force. He directed that the First Brigade should take the advance, and that I should remain with Second Brigade to cover the movement. August 20, on nearing Lovejoy's Station the First Brigade was in advance, followed by the Second. Within one mile of the station the Fourth Michigan was detached on a road diverging to the right, and succeeded in gaining the railroad and tearing up and burning a portion of the track. The Seventh Pennsylvania, at the head of the column, drove a small force of the rebels before them, until within a quarter of a mile of the railroad, where they met with spirited opposition. The woods were heavy with a thick undergrowth. I dismounted the Seventh Pennsylvania, but found that the left of the enemy overlapped our right. I then sent three squadrons of the Fourth Regulars to extend our line and one squadron, mounted, to cover the left flank. The remaining two squadrons were covering the rear. At the moment the Fourth Regulars dismounted, Reynolds' brigade of infantry (seven regiments) poured in a heavy volley, and, jumping out of the railroad cut, rushed forward over our line of less than 300 men, killing, wounding, or capturing 5 officers and over 60 men. The Second Brigade and the Chicago Board of Trade Battery quickly formed and gallantly checked the rebels. The Seventh Pennsylvania and Fourth Regulars were immediately reformed. The carriage of one of the guns was broken by the enemy's fire, and when the battery fell back it was left on the field, but a few volunteers shortly after brought it in, when it was taken off the carriage and placed in a wagon. The column being attacked in rear, General Kilpatrick directed me to withdraw my command and form for a charge on the attacking force. I ordered in the Fourth Michigan, mounted the Fourth Regulars and Seventh Pennsylvania, and moved into the field south of the McDonough road, facing east. I formed my brigade (now reduced to a little over 700 of all ranks) in line of regimental column of fours, the Seventh Pennsylvania on the right, the Fourth Michigan in the center, and the Fourth Regulars on the left, and directed Colonel Long to form in brigade column with regimental front in rear of First Brigade.

I sent a few men from each of my columns to charge as foragers, and remove portions of the first fence, and moved forward at the trot until I arrived on the top of the rising ground behind which we had formed, when we rushed forward at a gallop. One fence still intervened between us and the rail barricades, from behind which the rebels were firing. On a hill to my left a battery of three guns was pouring canister into our ranks as rapidly as they could load and fire, while four guns on a hill in front of my right was shelling us at long range. The leading horses, in trying to leap the fence, knocked off some of the top rails, and gaps were soon made, through which the columns poured. The rebels held their position until we were within about ten rods of them, when they broke from their cover and scattered in the wildest confusion, but scarcely a man escaped without a saber-stroke. After passing over the open ground and through a belt of timber, I had the rally sounded, got my men together and reformed. General Kilpatrick directed me to cover the march of the column to McDonough. I directed Colonel Long to take the rear. Before the Third Brigade had broken into column on the road, Colonel Long was attacked by a heavy force of infantry,

but gallantly held his ground until the Third Division had got out of the way. I dismounted the Seventh Pennsylvania and Fourth Michigan, and formed them, with one section of the Chicago Board of Trade Battery, to cover the retreat of the Second Brigade, which was at this time sorely pressed. The Fourth Regulars was entirely out of ammunition, and I had to send it to our rear. The Ohio regiments fell back in good order, and the new line received and repulsed the enemy. From rapid firing, one of my guns burst and a shell wedged in the other. The two regiments held their position until the Second Brigade moved off; then fell back, mounted, and followed the column. About 2 a. m. I arrived north of Walnut Creek. August 21, marched at daybreak; at about 6 a. m. arrived on south bank of Cotton River. The bridge had been destroyed. We were, therefore, compelled to swim the stream. The wagon with the dismounted gun could not be taken across. We, therefore, buried the gun and destroyed the wagon. Camped at Lithonia. August 22, marched to camp near Buck Head, via Decatur, having made the circuit of Atlanta and both armies since 12 o'clock on the night of the 17th, and having marched and fought every day and night during that time with the exception of the night of the 21st, when we lay at Lithonia. August 23 and 24, in camp picketing. August 25, fell back from before Atlanta to Vining's Station, north of the Chattahoochee River, part of the Fourth Michigan covering the rear of the retiring infantry. August 26, in camp. August 27, marched to near Sandtown and camped near Sweet Water Creek. August 28 to September 10, in camp, picketing and scouting the country from Campbellton to Marietta. The thirteen days we lay at this point is the only time during the whole campaign that we had full forage for our horses.

During the campaign we were fighting thirty-one days, exclusive of the fifteen days we did picket duty in front of the trenches, and in the same time the headquarters of the brigade marched 925 miles. The killed, wounded, and missing are as follows:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
4th U. S. Cavalry	.....	11	1	14	1	28	2	53
7th Pennsylvania Cavalry	.....	14	1	44	5	24	6	83
4th Michigan Cavalry	2	19	4	48	1	31	7	98
Total	2	44	6	106	7	83	15	234

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

[Captain KENNEDY.]

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. SECOND CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Blake's Mill, September 16, 1864.

This report is forwarded; but lest there should be some misunderstanding in the matter, I would respectfully state I was in command of the Second Cavalry Division during the past campaign.

K. GARRARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
John's Creek, Ala., May 16, 1864.

CAPTAIN: At 5 a. m. yesterday, the 15th instant, I marched from camp on Dry Creek. At about 8 a. m. my advance struck the enemy's pickets near Farmer's Bridge, on Armuchee Creek, and drove them in. The advance vedettes and a few of my scouts charged over the bridge, but the advance guard having halted to allow the column time to close up they were not supported, and consequently were driven back with 1 killed and 4 horses wounded. On my arrival at the bridge I sent scouts to examine the creek to the right and left. Bad fords were reported both above and below. I crossed two companies of Fourth Michigan Cavalry below and six companies above. I then crossed with the other battalion of the Fourth Michigan, followed by the Seventh Pennsylvania, the Fourth United States following the six companies of the Fourth Michigan across the upper ford. Captain Lokey, Twelfth Alabama Cavalry, was mortally wounded, and 9 men killed. We took 6 prisoners. I pushed forward rapidly to within three miles of Rome, where the enemy, in considerable force and holding a strong position, made a stand, showing four pieces of artillery. They at the same time moved strong columns on both my flanks. Immediately in my rear the Dalton road joins the Rome road—the one on which I had advanced. I, therefore, fell back to a position north of the junction of the roads. Here Lieutenant-Colonel Park, commanding Fourth Michigan Cavalry, reported that a column of infantry was moving around my left; at same time Smith's brigade of cavalry was discovered on my right. I fell back to Farmer's Bridge, where I reported to General Garrard. The rebels followed me up closely. Four times they charged the battalion of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, which formed the rear guard. They were received dismounted, and handsomely repulsed.

During the entire day's skirmishing the Fourth Michigan was the only regiment engaged.

My entire loss was 3 men wounded, 1 severely, 1 slightly, and 1 man taken prisoner.

From all the information I could gain there are two divisions of cavalry and one of infantry at Rome, under Generals Jackson, Ross, and Smith. Some of the citizens state positively that Forrest arrived at Rome on the evening of the 14th. The Atlanta paper of the 13th, which I gave the general this morning, places Forrest at Tupelo, Miss. It also states that Lieutenant-General Polk is en route for Rome, where he will command the reserve division of General Johnston's army. The scout this a. m. under Captain Garrett, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, met the rebel pickets at the cross-roads near the bridge, and drove them across the creek, killing 1 and wounding another.

ROBT. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Captain KENNEDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Cavalry Division.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIV.,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Near Etowah, Ga., June 5, 1864.

CAPTAIN: On the 26th ultimo I was encamped about one mile east from Adair's Court-House, on the direct road to Powder Springs,

my advance pickets being about two and a half miles east of me on the road from Dallas to Villa Rica. About 1 p. m. my pickets were attacked and driven in about one mile. At 3 p. m. about two regiments of rebel cavalry showed themselves, sharp skirmishing being kept up the entire afternoon. I took parts of the Fourth Michigan and Seventh Pennsylvania, the only regiments I had, the Fourth Regulars being on detached service with General McPherson, to the front. One battalion Seventh Pennsylvania, under Major Jennings, and one battalion Fourth Michigan, under Captain Pritchard, charged and drove the rebels from a good position near an old gin-house on the Dallas road, and followed them at the gallop between two and three miles.

On the following morning, 27th, Colonel Miller, with his regiment (Seventy-second Indiana), reported to me, and I received orders from General McPherson through the general commanding the division, to gain possession of the Dallas and Villa Rica road, and attack the enemy vigorously in flank or rear. Shortly prior to this my pickets had been again attacked. Colonel Sipes, with a portion of his regiment, had gone out to support them. I moved to the front with the remainder of the Seventh Pennsylvania, Fourth Michigan, and Seventy-second Indiana, and found Colonel Sipes with his small force fighting the whole of Ferguson's brigade. I sent the remainder of his regiment to support him on the direct road. Lieutenant-Colonel Park, with the Fourth Michigan, moved across open ground to our left, and at the gallop drove them from their old position at the gin-house. I dismounted the Seventy-second Indiana, and they followed the Fourth Michigan beyond the gin-house to the Dallas and Villa Rica road, where I had breast-works of rails, logs, &c., thrown up. Lieutenant-Colonel Kitchell having reported to me with a portion of his regiment (Ninety-eighth Illinois), I ordered him to the support of Colonel Sipes, and so soon as I gained the Dallas and Villa Rica road, I sent a squadron to the right to communicate with him, and directed Colonel Sipes to leave the Ninety-eighth to hold the Powder Springs road, and with his own regiment to drive the enemy and join me near the gin-house. On the arrival of the Seventh I placed them on the right of the Seventy-second (dismounted and behind breast-works), and with a portion of the Fourth Michigan moved down the road toward Dallas and found my pickets skirmishing with the enemy, within three miles of that place. The woods here were very dense, and on the northeast side of the road, running parallel to it, there is a range of hills, which was occupied by the rebel cavalry in considerable force. At a little less than three miles from Dallas I had a good view of a line of breast-works facing west. I therefore ordered up Griffin's section of artillery, with the Fourth Michigan Cavalry to support it, and commenced shelling them. A heavy column of dust was moving on the Marietta road, which I supposed to be about one mile distant from me; a few shells were thrown in that direction, and also at several other points where there were indications of the enemy. I kept up the fire until the position occupied by the Seventh Pennsylvania and Seventy-second Indiana was attacked, and a flanking fire opened on myself from the hill and woods on our right, when, not wishing to endanger the artillery too much, I rejoined the other regiments. Shortly after I did so, the enemy's artillery opened on me from the hill, and the second shell thrown killed two of the artillery horses. I sent the

section back out of range, and held the position with the dismounted men, supported on the flanks by cavalry, until after dark, when I established strong picket-lines and fell back to camp.

My loss was as follows: Seventh Pennsylvania, 3 killed, 11 wounded; Fourth Michigan, 1 killed, 1 wounded; Seventy-second Indiana, 1 wounded; total, 4 killed, 13 wounded.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding.

Captain KENNEDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Cavalry Division.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Marietta, Ga., June 12, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders from the general commanding the division, I marched from camp near Acworth at 6 a. m. on the 9th instant, taking the direct road to Marietta. At the grave-yard on Rocky Hill my advance (the Fourth Michigan Cavalry) struck the rebel pickets, and found the road obstructed by rail barricades and felled trees. They were immediately driven to the opposite hill in front of Big Shanty, where formidable breast-works of rails had been built. Here the enemy appeared in considerable force, having open fields in his front, and the flankers reported cavalry moving on both flanks. I sent the Fourth U. S. Cavalry to the left, and one battalion Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry to the right, and skirmishing commenced at once. The general brought up the Third Brigade, when I moved the Fourth Michigan to the left of the regulars and sent the other two battalions of the Seventh Pennsylvania to the right, and ordered both flanks to push forward. This was done in good style (dismounted), especially on the right, where the country was sufficiently open to admit of regular formation being kept up. On the left the underbrush was so dense that the men had great difficulty in forcing their way through it and dislodging the enemy. The entire advance charged gallantly across the open country and carried the first line of breast-works, where we found telegraph wire stretched along the entire front about two feet from the ground. The rebels now took shelter behind the second line, which was on the hill south of the station. Across the open ground between the two lines the Third Brigade and the Seventh Pennsylvania again charged and quickly dislodged the enemy, who fell back to the third line. The Seventh Pennsylvania now pushed forward through the woods on the right, and was immediately heavily engaged, but drove the rebels steadily. I directed the Fourth Regulars to keep in line with and cover the flank of the Third Brigade, which again advanced in magnificent style, charging over open ground, and carrying the works about Somers' house and the last line of breast-works at the edge of the woods beyond the house, which was defended by the "Mississippi Tigers" (Twenty-ninth).

The entire force having been ordered to return to camp, I sent one regiment to escort the ambulances with the killed and wounded, and with the other two brought up the rear. I arrived in camp at about 8 p. m.

Our total loss was 1 killed and 12 wounded. The rebels had 20 killed or mortally wounded, including a lieutenant of the Twenty-ninth Mississippi Infantry. Their slightly wounded were all taken from the field.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

Captain KENNEDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Cavalry Division.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Marietta, Ga., June 12, 1864.

CAPTAIN: Yesterday morning I received orders from the general commanding to proceed to McAfee's Cross-Roads, on the Canton and Marietta and old Alabama roads, via Woodstock, and from thence to open communications with the Second Brigade at the junction of the Big Shanty and Canton and Marietta roads. At about 10.30 a. m. I drove the rebel pickets from McAfee's, and about a quarter of a mile south of there found the enemy in considerable force, and so reported to the general commanding. The Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry dismounted and skirmished heavily for half a mile farther, when the rebels took shelter behind rail breast-works on the crest of a hill, with a large wheat field in front. Captain Shaeffer's battalion (Seventh Pennsylvania) pushed forward through thick woods on the right, and Major Andress' through the woods on the left. I directed Captain Tolton, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, with his battalion to watch the enemy, who was threatening to advance on the road from Roswell Factory, and sent Major Mix with the other two battalions, dismounted, into the woods on the left of the Seventh Pennsylvania, Captain Garrett, Seventh Pennsylvania, with a small mounted force being on the left of the whole. I ordered an advance of the two regiments (Captain Shaeffer had by this time advanced sufficiently to get a flanking fire on the enemy). The line advanced with a cheer at a double-quick, and carried the breast-works on the right, driving the enemy in confusion to the woods beyond. On the left the breast-works were found to extend far beyond the flank, which was forced back, and each battalion in succession, finding its flank exposed, was compelled to fall back. Captain Tolton had, prior to this, reported a column of cavalry moving to his left; I, therefore, had to leave the Fourth Regulars to watch the road toward Woodstock, and cover the artillery and pack-mules. From prisoners I learned that I had three brigades opposed to me, viz, General Allen's First, Third, Fifth, Eighth, and Tenth Confederate; General Iverson's First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Sixth Georgia, and Gen. J. T. Morgan's (temporarily commanded by Colonel Russell, Morgan being under arrest for drunkenness), consisting of the First, Third, Fourth, Seventh, and Fifty-first Alabama, in all, fifteen regiments, and, allowing the low average of 300, making a force of 4,500 against my 1,400, and, understanding that Colonel Long was not moving to the cross-roads, I determined to fall back. On examination I found that I could not attempt to cross Noonday Creek at any point but on the old Alabama road, where there is a good though deep ford, and a very poor bridge. I sent the artillery and pack-mules back at once, placing the artillery in position to cover the movement of the cavalry. I then withdrew the men and retired across the creek,

My loss was 6 wounded, 2 of them mortally. I know of but 3 rebels killed, but many of them must have been wounded. I have 5 prisoners from the Second and Third Georgia and First Alabama.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Captain KENNEDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Cavalry Division.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
June 14, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

An attack was made on a portion of Wheeler's command, on the road leading to the Marietta and Canton road, by the Third Ohio, of Colonel Long's brigade, but the enemy was found too strong to drive. Prisoners say all the cavalry, with a small exception, of Johnston's army is now on our left flank.

K. GARRARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

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HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIV.,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Noonday Creek, Ga., June 21, 1864.

CAPTAIN: Since my last report to 11th June, I have been almost daily engaged with the enemy, generally light skirmishing, with but small loss. At 10 a. m. yesterday I sent one battalion Fourth U. S. Cavalry to examine the road leading to the Marietta and Canton road. On crossing the creek they struck the rebel pickets and drove them to the Marietta road, which I then occupied with the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, sending one battalion south to the Big Shanty road, where from 600 to 700 of the enemy were found, and a small patrol north to McAfee's Cross-Roads, who met only small scouting parties. I placed vedettes on the hills east of the Marietta road, who reported scouting parties of the rebels scattered throughout the country. About 4 p. m. I received orders from the general commanding the division to cross the creek with the remainder of my brigade, and camp for the night. As I was moving out with the Fourth Michigan I received a report from Major Jennings, commanding Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, that he had been attacked from the north. On joining him I found that he was skirmishing sharply, and was being slowly driven. I ordered a charge, which was splendidly made by Captain Newlin's battalion, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. The enemy was driven nearly a quarter of a mile when Captain Newlin ran into Williams' brigade and was repulsed. The enemy then charged, but were repulsed by a countercharge of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry. Kelly's division now advanced, Anderson's (late Allen's) brigade on the right of Williams, and the Tennessee (late Humes') brigade moving well to the right of Anderson's. Two battalions of the Fourth Michigan formed line to meet Anderson's brigade, and I sent two battalions of the Fourth Regulars to meet the Tennessee brigade. Anderson advanced in good style, the Confederates with sabers, supported by the Fifth Georgia

with pistols. Three times these two regiments charged the two battalions of Fourth Michigan, but each time they were driven back in confusion. A fresh force now appeared on my right. Those in front advanced steadily, though slowly. One of my pieces of artillery was rendered temporarily unserviceable by the miserably defective ammunition lately issued. I was, therefore, compelled to fall back, although momentarily expecting re-enforcements. Major Vail with the Seventeenth Indiana (dismounted) now reported to me. I formed the regiment facing northeast, but had scarcely done so when Allen's (late J. T. Morgan's) brigade advanced directly on its right flank. I ordered an immediate change of front to meet this new force, which was held in check for about ten minutes by a battalion of the Fourth Regulars under Lieutenants Fitzgerald and Davis. Colonel Miller reported to me with two more regiments from his brigade. I placed one of them on a wooded hill to the right, and the other in the woods to the left of Major Vail. My position was now in the shape of a horseshoe, with the bridge across Noonday Creek in my rear. Most of our horses were still southeast of the creek, which is perfectly impassable for either man or horse except on the bridge, and even there, the bottom, about half a mile in width, was in such a condition that horses were up to their girths in the mud and floating rails, of which the road (?) is formed. This morning the road is so much worse that it is impassable for ambulances, and our dead had to be brought over on pack-mules. I dismounted the Seventh Pennsylvania and a part of the Fourth Michigan to fill the gaps between Colonel Miller's regiments, and sent the Fourth Regulars and the remainder of the Fourth Michigan to form line at the base of the hill northwest of the creek, and the two pieces of artillery to take position on the rising ground back of them. Before these arrangements could be completed the general attack was made, Kelly's division and Williams' brigade on my left, and Martin's division, supported by Dibrell's brigade, on my right. The left was quickly driven back, but rallied behind a fence where a battalion of the Fourth Regulars had formed, about 100 yards south of the creek. Lieutenant-Colonel Biggs, with the One hundred and twenty-third Illinois and a part of the Seventeenth Indiana, on the right of the line, was completely surrounded, but repulsed the enemy handsomely. By this time the rebels had got within range of the artillery on the hill north of the creek, which, together with Lieutenants Robinson's and Bennett's sections, opened on them with good effect, and night closing around us the enemy withdrew, leaving us in possession of the field.

I cannot speak too highly of the gallantry displayed by the Seventh Pennsylvania and Fourth Michigan when attacked by such overwhelming numbers in the early part of the engagement, nor of the splendid manner in which Colonel Biggs, with the One hundred and twenty-third Illinois and part of the Seventeenth Indiana, repulsed the enemy when they were completely surrounded and cut off from the remainder of our small force.

Inclosed I hand you report of casualties, which I regret to have so heavy.

The rebel loss is undoubtedly very severe; their ambulances were busy all last evening and this morning carrying off their dead and wounded from the position where the first fighting took place, while many of their dead lie nearer to us. One scouting party reports 7 lying on the road, one of them a captain. One of our wounded men,

who was a prisoner during the night, states that he saw over 100 of their dead taken away, and that a lieutenant, who took him prisoner, stated that their loss was heavier than they had ever experienced before. I have sent in 3 lieutenants and 10 enlisted men prisoners.

The force of rebel cavalry now in front of us is as follows:

Martin's division: Iverson's brigade, First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Sixth Georgia; Allen's (late Morgan's) brigade, First, Third, Fourth, Seventh, and Fifty-first Alabama. Kelly's division: Anderson's (late Allen's) brigade, First, Third, Fifth, Eighth, and Tenth Confederate, and Fifth Georgia; ———, (late Humes') brigade, First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Sixth Tennessee. Humes' division: Harrison's and a Texas and Arkansas brigade. Independent brigades: Dibrell's, five Tennessee regiments; Williams', five Kentucky regiments.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Captain KENNEDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Cavalry Division.

[Inclosure.]

Report of casualties in the First and part of the Third Brigades, Second Cavalry Division, on 20th June, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
4th U. S. Cavalry	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
7th Pennsylvania Cavalry	.....	1	.....	8	a 1	5	1	14
4th Michigan Cavalry	b 1	9	.....	23	.....	8	1	40
Third Brigade	..	2	.....	7	.....	1	.....	10
Total	1	12	.....	38	1	15	2	65

a Captain Newlin. b Lieutenant Sutton.

ROBT. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Comdg. First Brig., Second Cav. Div.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND CAV. DIV.,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Noonday Creek, Ga., June 21, 1864.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
In the Field, Near Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 21, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

Colonel Long had one regiment on picket guarding the crossing of Noonday Creek on the Bell's Ferry road, and two regiments dismounted to meet any emergency. The fight lasted until after dark. From all information received it is just to conclude that the loss of the enemy was very severe, and that two divisions attacked me, supported by other troops.

K. GARRARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIV.,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Roswell Factory, Ga., July 7, 1864.

I beg to hand you the following extracts from a letter published at Atlanta, in the afternoon edition of the Memphis Appeal of the 25th June, as a supplementary report of the fight at Latimar's Mill on the 20th June:

On the 20th instant two divisions, Kelly's and Martin's, and one brigade, Williams', of our cavalry, went round to the left flank and rear of Sherman's army, it was said, to capture a brigade of Yankee cavalry stationed at McAfee's Bridge. We succeeded in getting to the right place, where the enemy, Minty's brigade, was vigorously attacked by Williams' and a portion of Anderson's brigades. After a brief, but sharp, conflict the enemy was driven from the field, Harrison's brigade having come up and attacked them on the flank. The Yankees fought desperately and fell back slowly, with what loss we could not ascertain, as they carried off their wounded and most of their dead. To one who was an eye-witness, but don't pretend to be an adept in the art of war, it seems very strange that the whole Yankee force was not surrounded and captured. Dibrell's brigade was drawn up a few hundred yards from, and in full view of, the battle-field, with Martin's whole division immediately in the rear. This is one of the best fighting brigades the Yankees have, part of it being regulars, and to have captured or routed it would have added a bright feather to the plume of the successful hero accomplishing the feat.

* * * * * * *

After he (Minty) had been driven from his first position, Martin's whole division was ordered up, and, we understand, lost several men of Allen's brigade. Brigadier-General Allen had his horse shot. The Eighth Confederate and Fifth Georgia, of Anderson's brigade, lost several killed and wounded. Williams' Kentucky brigade lost several good soldiers.

* * * * * * *

According to the above there was the following rebel force on the field, viz: Kelly's and Martin's divisions, consisting of the brigades of Anderson, six regiments, Harrison, five regiments, Allen, five regiments, and Iverson, five regiments, and the independent brigades of Dibrell and Williams, composed of five regiments each. There was actually engaged, before I was driven from my first position, the brigades of Harrison and Williams and part of Anderson's, say, in all, twelve regiments, with an average of 300 men, giving a total of 3,600 men. The Fifth Georgia alone numbers over 800 effective men.

The entire force I had engaged was as under: Seventh Pennsylvania, 170 men; Fourth Michigan, 283 men; total 453 men, which includes the horse-holders. These few men held their ground against the repeated assaults of the enemy for over two hours, gallantly repulsed every assault, and when I ordered them to retire, they fell back slowly and in good order.

I beg to call the attention of the general commanding to the heavy loss, 12 per cent., sustained by this little force. The small proportion of these who are reported missing shows how steadily and stubbornly they fought.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Captain KENNEDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Cavalry Division.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIV.,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Near Atlanta, Ga., August 24, 1864.

CAPTAIN: At 1 a. m. on the 18th instant I marched from camp at this place with the First and Second Brigades of the Second Cavalry Division, numbering as under:

Commands.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Guns.
First Brigade, Col. R. H. G. Minty	54	871	925	.....
Second Brigade, Col. Eli Long	75	1,308	1,383	.....
Chicago Board of Trade Battery, Lieutenant Robinson	2	88	90	4
Total	131	2,267	2,398	4

At 6 a. m. I halted on the banks of the Utoy Creek, and, in obedience to orders from Brigadier-General Garrard, commanding Second Cavalry Division, reported to Brigadier-General Kilpatrick, commanding Third Cavalry Division, at Sandtown. In accordance with orders from General Kilpatrick I marched at dusk same day, following the Third Division, and marched all night.

August 19, about break of day my advance (the Second Brigade) crossed the Atlanta and Montgomery Railroad. The rear brigade was sharply attacked on the left flank by artillery and dismounted cavalry. The Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry cut through and the column divided. Major Jennings, commanding Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Major Mix commanding Fourth Michigan Cavalry, attacked the enemy with vigor, drove him from the ground, and reunited the column. At this point I lost 3 ambulances, which were driven into the woods by the drivers and broken. I was here ordered to take the advance with my two brigades and push the enemy, Ross' brigade, to Flint River. The woods were thick, and impracticable for cavalry. The Second Brigade was, therefore, dismounted. We advanced steadily, driving the rebels before us, until we arrived at Flint River, where I found the bridge destroyed, and the enemy in position on the opposite bank. His guns were soon silenced by Lieutenant Bennett's section of the Board of Trade Battery. General Kilpatrick ordered up all the artillery, eight pieces, and shelled the rebel rifle-pits by volleys. After the firing of the fourth volley, my men in line advanced at the double-quick, and took shelter behind a fence on the bank of the river, and their fire soon drove the enemy from his works. We then crossed on the stringers of the ruined bridge, which was quickly repaired, and one section of the Board of Trade Battery, under Lieutenant Robinson, crossed. I was directed by General Kilpatrick to drive the rebels from, and take possession of, the town of Jonesborough. I deployed the Fourth Michigan as skirmishers. The Fourth United States and First Ohio, with a section of artillery between them, moved in line, and Third and Fourth Ohio followed on the road, in column, all dismounted. In this formation I advanced, steadily driving the rebels, Ross' and Ferguson's brigades, before me into the town, where they took possession of the houses and opened a sharp fire on us. I ordered the section of artillery into the skirmish line, and directed Lieutenant Robinson to shell every house from which a gun was fired, and in five minutes I had possession of Jonesborough. The railroad buildings were quickly destroyed and a portion of the track torn up. I was then ordered to take position across the railroad, facing toward Atlanta, to cover the Third Divis-

ion which had been ordered to tear up the track. About 10 p. m. I was ordered to take up a new position near the Third Division, which was about moving farther south to continue the work of destruction. As soon as I had moved Colonel Murray attempted to advance, but found the enemy in force and strongly posted in his front. A flank movement was now directed. The general ordered that my own brigade should take the advance and that I myself, with the Second Brigade, should remain to cover the movement. The column marched toward McDonough for about five miles, then, turning to the right, moved directly toward Lovejoy's Station, on the Macon road. As the rear of the column turned to the right the rebel cavalry came up with it, and a sharp skirmish ensued between them and Colonel Long's brigade, ending in the repulse of the rebels a little after daybreak.

August 20, when within one mile of Lovejoy's Station the Second Brigade rejoined the First at the head of the column. At this point the road forks, one branch leading to the station and the other to a point on the railroad quarter of a mile north. On this, the right-hand road, I detached the Fourth Michigan, with orders to gain possession of and destroy the railroad. The column moved directly for the station, driving a small squad of rebels before it. When within quarter of a mile of the railroad, I received a report from Major Mix, commanding Fourth Michigan, that he had succeeded in gaining the road, without meeting with any opposition, and was then engaged in destroying it. At this moment the advance was fired upon pretty sharply. I immediately dismounted it and, together with the remainder of the regiment (Seventh Pennsylvania), sent it forward to clear the woods, but finding that a fire was maintained on my right, I sent one battalion Fourth U. S. Cavalry, to extend the line in that direction: but before it could gain its position, an entire brigade of rebel infantry rose from the brush in our front, delivered a terrific volley, and rushed forward with a yell. Our little force, scarcely 300 men, appeared for a moment to be annihilated; the Second Brigade formed rapidly. The Chicago Board of Trade Battery came into position, and the enemy was quickly checked, but from the woods in our front, and on the left flank, a galling fire was kept up, and the battery was forced to fall back, leaving one piece, which had been disabled, on the ground, and having lost 7 per cent. of their men. The gun was, however, immediately after, brought in by volunteers, taken off the broken carriage, and placed in a wagon. The rebel cavalry now attacked us heavily in the rear. The general ordered me to withdraw my command and form it on the right of the road, facing to the then rear, and prepare for a charge. I formed the First Brigade in line of regimental columns of fours, the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry on the right, the Fourth Michigan in the center, and the Fourth United States on the left; the Second Brigade in rear of the First, in close column, with regimental front, with orders to follow the First Brigade, but the ground being very unfavorable for such a movement, Colonel Long broke by fours, and moved down the road in rear of the Fourth U. S. Cavalry. Gaps were made in the first fence by a line of skirmishers, and I moved forward at the trot until we got under the enemy's fire, when I gave the commands "gallop" and "charge," and we swept down on the rebel breast-works. The ground we had to pass over was very disadvantageous for a charge, being very much cut up by rain gullies, and intersected by half a dozen high rail fences. The rebels held their position, behind their works, until we were almost

on them, when they turned and fled in confusion. We were soon among them, and hundreds fell beneath our keen blades. The race and slaughter continued, through woods and fields, for about three miles, when I collected and reformed my command. In this charge we captured 3 pieces of artillery and 3 stand of colors, viz: Third Texas Cavalry and Benjamin Infantry, captured by the Fourth U. S. Cavalry, and the Zachary Rangers, captured by the Fourth Michigan Cavalry. General Kilpatrick ordered me to cover the march of the column to McDonough. Colonel Long immediately took position with the Second Brigade, and before the head of the column had moved he was attacked by Cleburne's division of infantry. For nearly three hours they were held in check by Colonel Long, who was here wounded in the arm and thigh. The command of the brigade then devolved on Colonel Eggleston, First Ohio Cavalry. The Third Division being out of the way, I placed the Fourth Michigan and Seventh Pennsylvania in position, with Lieutenant Bennett's section of artillery, and directed Colonel Eggleston to retire with his brigade. Cleburne followed closely and vigorously attacked the new line, but our rail breast-works protected the men and our loss was comparatively small, although the enemy's shells were thrown with great precision. Shortly after the retreat of the Second Brigade one of our guns burst and the other was rendered temporarily unserviceable by the wedging of a shell. As soon as the road was clear, I withdrew, and mounted the First Brigade. The march was continued until 2 a. m. on the 21st, when we bivouacked north of Walnut Creek.

August 21, we were in the saddle shortly after daybreak. At about 6 a. m. we arrived on the south bank of Cotton River, which was flooded, and the bridge destroyed. This we were compelled to swim, losing in the operation 1 man and about 50 horses and mules. It being impossible to bring across the wagon which contained the gun, it was destroyed and the gun buried. I camped at Lithonia, on the Georgia railroad. August 22, returned to camp, near Peach Tree Creek, passing through Latimar's and Decatur.

Every officer and soldier in the command acted so well, so nobly, so gallantly, that under ordinary circumstances they would be entitled to special mention. Day and night, from the 18th to the 23d, these gallant men were without sleep and almost without food. During that time they marched and skirmished incessantly, fought four pitched battles, and swam a flooded river, and all without once complaining or murmuring.

I cannot close this necessarily long report without calling attention to the gallant and magnificent manner in which the Chicago Board of Trade Battery was fought, by Lieutenants Robinson and Bennett, on every occasion on which it was brought into action. Colonel Long, commanding Second Brigade, and all the regimental commanders, distinguished themselves by the able manner in which they handled their commands. Captain McIntyre, commanding Fourth U. S. Cavalry, rendered himself conspicuous by his gallantry when he was attacked by a brigade of infantry at Lovejoy's, and also by the manner in which he led the charge of his regiment on the 20th.

Private Samuel Waters, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, rode in advance of his regiment, and made good use of his saber during the charge. Private Douglas, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, rode with Captain McIntyre during the charge, and brought in 15 prisoners, 4 of them commissioned officers. Private William Bailey, Fourth Mich-

igan Cavalry, especially distinguished himself by riding through a narrow gap in the fence, in front of the rebel artillery, galloping into the battery, and shooting the captain dead on the spot. I beg most respectfully to call the attention of the general to these three gallant private soldiers.

I also beg to call the attention of the general commanding to the officers and men mentioned in the report of Captain McIntyre, commanding Fourth U. S. Cavalry, inclosed herewith. Captain McIntyre's is the only sub-report as yet received by me.

I regret to have to announce the loss of Captain Thompson, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, my brigade inspector, and one of the most gallant soldiers in the service: he was wounded, and I fear is now a prisoner in the hands of the enemy.

Inclosed herewith I hand you return of casualties.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. G. MINTY,
Col. 4th Michigan Cav., Comdg. First Brig., Second Cav. Div.

Captain ESTES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Cavalry Division.

[Inclosure.]

Return of casualties in First and Second Brigades, Second Cavalry Division, Department of the Cumberland, during the raid around the rebel army, from 18th to 23d August, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Wounded and missing.		Missing.		Total.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
First Brigade	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
4th U. S. Cavalry	.....	10	1	10	1	4	.....	16	2	40
7th Pennsylvania Cavalry	.....	5	.....	12	1	11	2	13	3	41
4th Michigan Cavalry	.....	2	1	6	.....	.....	.....	9	1	17
Total	.....	17	2	29	3	15	2	38	7	99
Second Brigade	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
1st Ohio Cavalry	.....	4	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	19
3d Ohio Cavalry	1	7	.....	30	.....	5	.....	2	1	44
4th Ohio Cavalry	.....	3	2	16	.....	.....	2	5	4	24
Total	1	14	4	59	.....	5	2	9	7	87
Chicago Board of Trade Battery	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6
Grand total	1	32	6	92	3	20	4	48	14	192

ROBT. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel, Commanding.

No. 400.

Report of Lieut. Col. Josiah B. Park, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, of skirmish (May 18) near Kingston, Ga.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
May 21, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with verbal order of the colonel commanding brigade, I reported to General Garrard, with Companies L, F, M, K, E, H, and B, numbering 284 men and 17 officers, at Woodland, about seven miles northwest of

Kingston, Ga., at about 1 p. m. on 18th instant. The general directed me to proceed toward Kingston, ascertain what was there, and, if not meeting resistance too strong, to go into the place, sending Captain Kennedy, assistant adjutant-general, to direct me. I moved out with my command immediately, and after leaving our pickets three-quarters of a mile, came upon the enemy's pickets. We drove them rapidly about two and a half miles, when we came to a road turning directly to the right; the enemy taking both roads, and being uncertain which led to Kingston, I left Company M to guard the one turning to the right, and proceeded with the balance of the command on the road straight forward. The Third Battalion, under Major Grant, was then about 300 yards in advance. Companies H and B deployed as skirmishers. Upon advancing, they immediately engaged the enemy, in vastly superior numbers, and almost without a moment's notice I found myself outflanked and nearly surrounded. I directed Companies F and L, under Major Robbins, to charge a line of the enemy advancing rapidly on my left, which they did in gallant style, driving them over the hill. At the same time I withdrew the Third Battalion, forming into line about 200 yards to the rear. Major Robbins fell back a few yards and reformed, received the enemy again, and drove them back a second time, receiving a severe wound in the left arm, which rendered him incapable of retaining further command. Now the fighting became fierce and desperate, charge after charge received, and as often repulsed. I found it impossible to hold a given line longer than to deliver a single volley. In this manner we fought our way back five miles, contending with a brigade on our flanks and rear, and much of the time completely surrounded.

My casualties are: 3 officers wounded and 1 captured; enlisted men, killed, 3; wounded, 9; captured, 9; aggregate, 25. 34 horses killed, wounded, and missing. The enemy's loss must have been severe; 5 were seen to fall at a single volley, and 7 others were seen to fall within a few yards of our lines. Colonel Earle, Second Alabama Cavalry, fell within a short distance of Colonel Wilder's line.

It was impossible to note the gallantry of one officer more than another; all did their duty nobly, continually cheering on their men and restraining them from falling back in confusion.

I rejoined the command about 6 p. m.

J. B. PARK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Fourth Michigan Cavalry.

Capt. R. BURNS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., Second Cavalry Div.

No. 401.

Report of Maj. Frank W. Mix, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, of operations August 18–22 (*Kilpatrick's raid*).

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
Before Atlanta, August 24, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, under my command, in the late raid under General Kilpatrick:

On the 17th of August I received orders to have my command in readiness to march at 6 p. m., with five days' rations, but, owing to some delay, we did not leave our camp until 2 a. m. on the morning

of the 18th. Having the advance of the brigade, we moved off in a southwesterly direction. We marched very steady throughout the night, and about 6 a. m. arrived at a place called Sandtown, where we found the Third Cavalry Division. Here I received notice that we would remain through the day, and be ready to join the Third Division, under General Kilpatrick, for a raid on the Atlanta and Macon Railroad, which was to leave at sundown. At 6 p. m. I received orders that I would use my command as rear guard, and it was near 9 o'clock before I moved out of camp. We moved very slow through the night, making it very tiresome for both men and horses. At daylight on the morning of the 19th, when near the East Point railroad, artillery was distinctly heard in our front, and, by the movements of the advance, I learned the enemy were firing into our flank. The ambulances of the brigade were in advance of me, and attempted to follow the command and to dash past fire (and could have done so but for the mismanagement on the part of the officer having them in charge). Instead of following the command, they turned to the right into a small bridle path. I had followed them to this point, and felt bound to save them, if possible, and accordingly moved my command in the same direction. After proceeding a short distance, I found the ambulances halted and no opening for them to escape, and that we were cut off from the rest of the command. I sent the ambulances to the rear, and formed the Third Battalion, under Captain Eldridge, on the left of the path facing the main road, which we had just left. About this time I was joined by a battalion of the Seventh Pennsylvania, under Major Andress. Being the senior officer, I ordered him to form his command on the right of the Third Battalion of Fourth Michigan. The enemy were moving toward the main road, and had already opened a heavy fire upon us. I ordered Major Andress and Captain Eldridge to move forward with their commands as skirmishers, and drive the enemy from the road. Captain Eldridge moved forward in fine style, driving the enemy before him, but Major Andress, with his battalion, soon left me without my knowledge, and I found my right unprotected. I ordered Captain Hathaway, commanding First Battalion of my regiment, to dismount his battalion and move it forward to assist Captain Eldridge ; but before the movement was completed Captain Eldridge sent me word that he had possession of the main road. I sent my adjutant (Lieutenant Dickinson), to the ambulances to have them fall in between the First and Second Battalions, and to charge out with us, as the enemy had full command of the road with his artillery. But no one could be found to take charge of them, some of them having been turned over and broken. Upon gaining this information, I ordered the command forward on the gallop, crossed the railroad, thence down the railroad on the left for about two miles, to Fremont's Corners, closely followed by the enemy. Here I found two battalions of the Seventh Pennsylvania, under Major Jennings. Here I formed the regiment and built a stockade across the road, where we held the enemy in check. They soon disappeared. I then sent Company K, Lieutenant Bedtelyon commanding, back to find our pack-mules (which had been cut off), and see if the ambulances could be found and brought out. He soon returned with the pack animals and three of the ambulances, the other three having been broken.

And here let me say that with proper management, or with some one to look after them, the ambulances could all have been brought out; but some of the drivers acted in a cowardly and unsoldierly

manner, having abandoned their teams on the first appearance of danger. Sergeant Ray, of Company M, took one team from an ambulance he found upset and drove it in ahead of his horse. I soon received orders from Colonel Minty to join the command, which was waiting for me some three miles to the left. Upon joining the command, I learned that our brigade had been ordered to pass the Third Division and to follow Colonel Long's brigade. We now moved forward at a good walk until 2 p. m., when artillery was heard again at the front, and the entire command was halted and artillery was used upon both sides for over an hour. I was then ordered to dismount my regiment and move to the front, and, under cover of the woods, move down to the skirmish line, which was then resting on Flint River, some two and a half miles from Jonesborough, on the Macon railroad. An advance was ordered, and, with the Second Brigade, Second Division, we crossed the river, driving the enemy in all directions. The command was now halted, and the advance given to the Fourth Michigan Cavalry. We moved forward, meeting with very little opposition, and reached the railroad at 5 p. m., Captain Van Antwerp being the first man on the road. The boys went to work with a good will, pulling up the rails and firing the road. Late in the evening I was ordered to mount my command and move in an open field, to unsaddle and groom my horses, and to build a stockade in my front, but ere it was completed we were ordered farther down the railroad to guard our left flank. Here we remained until 1 o'clock in the morning, the enemy continually trying our lines. At this time I was ordered to move up the road and be ready to fall back. At 2 a. m. the command commenced moving in the direction of McDonough, the First Brigade in the advance. We moved at a rapid pace until daylight, when we halted to feed our weary horses.

At 8 a. m. the advance again sounded and we moved forward, following the Seventh Pennsylvania, who were in the advance. Heavy skirmishing had already commenced in our rear. The command struck off to the right, leaving McDonough on our left, and here I learned that we were to make another attempt on the railroad at Lovejoy's Station. We moved steadily along until within one mile and a half of the station, when I was ordered to take my regiment to the right, move down the railroad in that direction, and break the road as soon as possible, to prevent any trains coming to that point, and to lead the enemy in that direction. Throwing forward the Third Battalion, under Captain Eldridge, as skirmishers, we moved down to the road without meeting with any resistance. I immediately sent forward the Second Battalion, Captain Van Antwerp commanding, to join the Third, and move across the track and cover our front while we destroyed the road. By the time we had made a breakage in the road, heavy firing was heard on my left in the direction of the main column. Soon portions of the Seventh Pennsylvania came running into my lines, and I learned they had been attacked in large numbers by infantry, and that the enemy were driving our lines back. I immediately withdrew the Second and Third Battalions and formed the regiment to receive the enemy, should they see fit to give me a call. Up to this time we had taken up two lengths of rails from the road and had fires built for several rods each way. I received orders from Colonel Minty at this time to move back to the forks of the road as rapidly as possible, to prevent being cut off from the main column. As soon as we reached the point we were ordered into line, and to throw up a stockade in

our front. While building the stockade, twenty volunteers were called for to go with Colonel Minty and bring off a piece of artillery, which had become disabled, and which the gunners had been unable to bring off. Lieutenant Purinton and Company I responded nobly, every man going but enough to hold the horses, but before they reached the ground the piece was withdrawn. The fight had now become general, both in our front and rear, and we were ordered to the rear for the purpose of charging the enemy. We were formed in a large corn-field, under a hill, in a column of fours, the Fourth U. S. Cavalry on my left and the Seventh Pennsylvania on my right, in the same formation as my own command, for it was to be a charge of the entire brigade. We moved forward at a walk until we reached the top of the hill, from which point we could see the fields we were to charge over, and the enemy's lines, which were in a piece of woods some half a mile distant, and from which they were sending their balls and shells in a very unpleasant manner. Colonel Minty gave the command and led off the charge in person, and the whole command dashed across the field, over ditches and fences, sabering the skirmishers of the enemy, who were trying to get out of our way, never once halting or faltering, although the enemy were plowing the field and thinning our ranks with their artillery. Upon reaching the woods I became separated from the command, and, becoming wounded about the same time, I did not join the command again for nearly an hour. After charging through, we moved about a mile back, where a line was formed composed of the different regiments. The command was soon collected, and horses and mules belonging to the enemy, which were running in every direction, were picked up.

The charge had proven a complete success, the enemy having been completely routed. Many prisoners and 1 piece of artillery were captured. My wound having become troublesome, I turned the command over to Captain Eldridge. The command soon moved back, closely followed by the enemy's infantry. Some three miles back, a line was formed of the Fourth Michigan, Seventh Pennsylvania, and the Third Ohio, to hold the enemy in check, and for one-half hour we had the hardest fighting that we had seen during the raid. At last we fell back, and the whole command moved off for McDonough. We passed through the town about dark, during a heavy rain. At about 11 p. m. we halted, and were permitted to go into camp for the night, the first time for three days and four nights which the men had been permitted to rest or sleep. We were up and ready for an early start in the morning, and 8 a. m. the command started for Atlanta.

The regiment is deserving of great credit for the manner in which they discharged their duties during the march. Where all did so well it is difficult to select any for especial praise or notice. I am under many obligations to the officers of the regiment for their cordial support throughout the march, and particularly to Captains Eldridge, Hathaway, and Van Antwerp, battalion commanders.

I have to report the following as our list of casualties during the raid :*

FRANK W. MIX,
Major, Commanding Fourth Michigan Cavalry.

ACTG. ASST. ADJT. GEN., FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE.

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 2 enlisted men killed, 5 wounded, and 7 missing; total, 14.

No. 402.

Reports of Maj. William H. Jennings, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.

HDQRS. SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOL. CAV.,
Near Blake's Mill, Ga., September 13, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Seventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Cavalry started on the 30th day of April, with 919 horses fresh from the corral at Nashville, Tenn., and unused to military duty; the majority were young horses, not aged. Three hundred of the enlisted men were raw recruits. Some had never been on a horse before they entered the service, and were without drill. We traveled along the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad for forty-eight consecutive hours. The horses were without feed, and traveled forty-three miles, passing a depot from which forage was carted at least eight miles.

May 5, we marched twenty-three miles without feed. At Mound City received twenty-eight pounds corn for three days, to be carried upon the horses, in addition to five days' rations, and traveled thirty-three miles, crossing the Raccoon, Sand, and spur of Lookout Mountains. The young horses commenced to fag; a few were abandoned, and the hearty and strong horses were fatigued. The colonel (William B. Sipes, then commanding) instituted morning inspections, compelling every man to groom his horse and graze whenever an opportunity occurred.

From the 16th of May to the 19th the horses were without feed, except the leaves and short grass to be found on the hills around Adairsville, Ga. During this time we traveled thirty-five miles; the last five, from Kingston to the Free Bridge, was traveled at a gallop, causing the horses to give out by the dozens (as figures will prove). That night we received the first forage the horses had for three days. Out of seventy-two hours the horses were under saddle for sixty hours, and receiving all the attention the men were able to give. On the morning of May 22 the commanding officers of companies reported a loss of 76 horses, which had died of starvation and abandoned. Upon investigation the veterinary surgeon corroborated the statement, and pronounced forty-three more unserviceable and unfit to travel. Up to this period the horses were groomed as regularly as circumstances would permit. Out of the forty-three horses left to recuperate fifteen were returned to the command August 5.

From May 26 to June 2 (seven days) the horses were without feed, and actually starved. One battalion (the Third) lost in action, trying to procure forage, 33 horses, and 101 were starved to death and compelled to be abandoned. A detail, commanded by Captain Garrett, traveled thirty miles, returning without forage. June 11 and 12, no forage. A detachment, commanded by Capt. Cyrus Newlin, traveled twenty-six miles, returning with one quart for a horse. From June 13 to 18 received half forage. From June 19 to 22 no forage, but stubble-field to graze in. June 20, lost in action 26 horses. From June 23 to July 17 received half rations. July 18 to 19, no forage. From July 27 to 30 foraged on the country for twenty miles around Stone Mountain. All was packed upon the withers of the horses, doing as much harm to the horses as the feed did good, causing sore backs.

From August 1 to August 15 the command was five miles away from the horses. Four horses were groomed by one man; consequently they were not as well taken care off as the rider would give them, and for forty-eight hours the stock was without feed. August 15 and 16, received one quart per head, and marched twenty-four miles over a country devastated by the army. August 17 and 18, received one pint of feed from Third Division. August 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24, traveled 120 miles, feeding but once, upon green corn. Half ration of forage was issued to September 9. September 9, 10, and 11, no feed and no grazing. The stock received no salt or hay during the campaign.

Lost in action August 20, 112 horses.

	Horses.
Started with	919
Captured	42
Total	961
Abandoned and died	230
Killed and captured	171
Total loss	401
Present in the field	560

The regiment traveled 902 miles, not including picket duty and company scouting.

The horses were without feed twenty-six days and scant feed twenty-seven days. For seven consecutive days the horses were without feed of any kind. The majority of the horses died and abandoned were literally starved. The seven days at Pumpkin Vine Church reduced the horses beyond recuperation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. JENNINGS,
Major, Comdg. Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry.

Capt. R. BURNS,
A. A. A. G., First Brigade, Second Cavalry Division.

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HDQRS. SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA VET. VOL. CAVALRY,
Pace's Ferry, Ga., August 27, 1864.

I have the honor to report that my regiment left camp on Peach Tree road, at 12 p. m. on the 17th instant, as rear guard of the brigade. Arrived at Sandtown at 8 a. m. on the 18th instant. Left Sandtown at sundown, as rear guard to the expedition, until, daybreak on the 19th, the order of march was changed. At 8 a. m. my command was fired into from an ambush. My Third Battalion, commanded by Major Andress, was cut off. With two battalions (First and Second) I proceeded down the road about 300 yards, dismounted, and formed a line, and deployed Company E as skirmishers. My Third Battalion rejoined regiment in about one hour, by making a circuit through the woods; barricaded the road, and remained until the entire command had passed. Received an order from Colonel Minty to rejoin the brigade at a cross-roads (name unknown). The brigade moved with the Second Battalion of my

regiment, commanded by Capt. B. S. Dartt, in the advance. With the remainder of the command I picketed the cross-roads until the entire command had passed. Two miles west of Jonesborough my Second Battalion was halted, with instructions to rejoin the brigade upon my arrival at Jonesborough, which I did about dusk. Here we rested for three hours; received an order from Colonel Minty to picket along the east side of the Atlanta and Macon Railroad. The pickets and vedettes were scarcely established before I received an order to draw the pickets in and rejoin the brigade at the rallying post of the brigade. After a half hour's halt, the brigade moved out on the Lovejoy's road, my regiment in the center. Four miles from Jonesborough we halted about two hours. My regiment moved in the advance. One mile and a quarter from the railroad we met the enemy, turned to the left, advanced some 300 yards, and found the enemy in force; dismounted and deployed the First and Third Battalions to the right to cover the front of the brigade. We held our position until Long's (Second) brigade was formed in our rear. The enemy pressed us with a heavy force of infantry, pouring volleys of musketry as they advanced. We succeeded in checking them twice. They advanced with renewed vigor, compelling us to retire in some disorder, owing to the loss of 3 officers and several sergeants commanding the companies. They were soon rallied, and I attempted to form the regiment on the right of the Second Brigade, which was only partially successful, owing to a part of my right being cut off by an [unexpected] move of the enemy. The center and left remained intact, until ordered to our horses, leaving the line of skirmishers out. After mounting, I drew in the skirmishers of my regiment and replenished our ammunition. Was ordered to form on the right of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, in a corn-field, which was complied with. Upon the completion of the lines I received the second order, to form in column of fours for a charge, which was done at once. At the command "forward," my regiment moved with alacrity, driving the enemy over gullies, fences, swamps, and through dense thickets, for two miles. As the rally was sounded by Colonel Minty, who led the charge, I halted, and found my regiment in very good order, considering the nature of the ground we charged over.

Colonel Minty ordered me to move to the left, in the direction of the main road; found nothing but a few stragglers of the enemy. At the main road I met the Second Brigade endeavoring to form. Halted and formed a line; received an order to rejoin the brigade; then moved about a mile; received another order to protect the rear; dismounted and deployed a company as skirmishers, and remained in line, until ordered to move as rear guard until we passed the first barricade. I was relieved. Camped about five miles south of Cotton River. Entered our lines on the left wing on the 22d instant.

My loss is as follows: Captains, 2; lieutenant, 1. Enlisted men—killed, 5; wounded and missing, 10; wounded, 11; missing, 15. Total, 44. Horses lost, 112.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. JENNINGS,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. R. BURNS,
A. A. A. G., First Brig., Second Cavalry Division.

No. 403.

Report of Capt. James B. McIntyre, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, of operations August 18–22 (Kilpatrick's raid).

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH U. S. CAVALRY,
August 24, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following as a report of the part the Fourth U. S. Cavalry took in the late expedition commanded by General Kilpatrick:

On the night of the 17th, about 10 p. m., we moved camp with the First Brigade, Second Cavalry Division, and marched all night, arriving at Sandtown (General Kilpatrick's headquarters) about 6 a. m. on the 18th. We lay there all day, and started with the command at sundown and marched all night. At daylight on the 19th the enemy opened on the head of my regiment with artillery. I continued the march, crossed the West Point railroad, turned to the left, and took the road toward the Macon railroad. After marching about one mile I came into line on the left-hand side of the road, and sent one battalion, under Lieutenant Roys, to attack the enemy's rear. This appeared to have been only a feint to delay our column, and the line of march was resumed toward the Macon railroad at Jonesborough. At Flint Creek the regiment was dismounted after crossing, and a line of battle was formed of the First Ohio and Fourth U. S. Cavalry, and the Fourth Michigan deployed as skirmishers on our front. In this manner we marched into Jonesborough. Arriving there, I was ordered with my regiment to destroy the railroad and burn the depot. About 1 a. m. the command moved out. Finding we were likely to be attacked by infantry, marched toward Woodstock, and then traveled toward Lovejoy's Station. At about 1 p. m., when near the railroad, we encountered the enemy's infantry. The First Brigade, Second Cavalry Division, was dismounted and advanced into the woods, and, after severe loss and heavy fighting, were compelled to fall back and take a new position. It was here I lost my adjutant, Lieutenant Sullivan, wounded, and Captain McCormick, commanding Second Battalion, missing. Where every one did well I can hardly discriminate, and will mention none. About 2 p. m. we were ordered to mount. The First Brigade was formed in three columns of fours, the Seventh Pennsylvania on the right, the Fourth Regulars on the left, and the Fourth Michigan in the center, and, with drawn sabers, the brigade charged a division of rebel cavalry, completely routing, demoralizing, and scattering or killing everything in our front, which consisted of a battery of three guns (which poured into our brave men showers of case and canister), and a division of cavalry, partly dismounted. About four miles from the railroad the brigade was reformed, and marched toward McDonough. The Fourth U. S. Cavalry, having no carbine ammunition, were detached from the brigade and put in front. From that time until we arrived in this camp, at sundown on the 22d, the regiment had no more fighting.

Captain, before closing this memorandum report I feel compelled to mention a few gallant spirits whose coolness under a heavy fire, when dismounted, and gallant bearing in the charge, deserve the highest meed of praise. Lieut. Joseph Hedges, First Sergeants Harner, Company G, and Rossmalier, Company H, when dismounted, by their coolness and courage kept every man in his place, and Ser-

geant Cody, Company G, Sergeants Fay and Walsh, Company A, were particularly noticed by me for their bravery. The two latter fell in the first line. But it was in the charge, when cavalry fought in the legitimate way, that the cool, dismounted lieutenant, sergeants, and soldiers became the cavalryman, and where all were heroes it would be invidious to make distinction. Lieutenant Hedges was at the head of the column. Sergeant Rose, of Company L, led us all, and almost cut a road for the rear. Private Douglas, Company C, was conspicuous in taking and keeping prisoners. Lieutenant Roys had his horse killed by a shell.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. McINTYRE,

Captain Fourth Cavalry, Commanding Regiment.

[Capt. ROBERT BURNS,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., Second Cav. Div.]

No. 404.

Reports of Col. Eli Long, Fourth Ohio Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations May 26–August 22.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Roswell, Ga., July 12, 1864.

CAPTAIN: Please find annexed a report of the operations of the Second Brigade, Second Cavalry Division, since leaving Decatur, Ala., on the 26th of May and up to the 1st of the present month, which I have the honor to forward for the information of the brigadier-general commanding corps:

Leaving Decatur, I proceeded on the Courtland road toward Courtland, Ala., and soon found the enemy, a portion of General Roddey's cavalry command. Attacking them at once, they were thrown into a hasty retreat, and we captured 12 prisoners and 2 stand of colors, besides wagons, horses, mules, arms, &c.; our loss nothing.

Next day Roddey's entire command was met near Courtland, and, after an engagement of half an hour, I drove him through the town, taking 3 prisoners and killing Major Williams. We had 1 man wounded. On the 28th we had no fighting, but surprised and captured 6 of Roddey's men.

May 29, near Moulton, Ala., I was attacked at 4 a. m. by General Roddey with cavalry and four pieces of artillery. After a severe engagement, lasting two hours, the enemy was completely repulsed on all sides, and compelled to retreat in great disorder toward Moulton, leaving his dead and some wounded on the field. Roddey's loss was 12 to 15 killed; the number of his wounded not known. We took 16 prisoners, including 1 lieutenant-colonel and 2 lieutenants. Our own casualties were 3 killed and 14 wounded. Marched that morning at 8 o'clock, passing through Somerville, Ala., and on the 30th of May overtook the Seventeenth Army Corps, Major-General Blair. Remained with this command until the 6th of June, when we arrived at Kingston, Ga. Crossing Raccoon and Sand Mountains was very severe upon our horses, although the roads by this route were generally good and water abundant. Our supply of forage was very limited, and we depended for the most part upon the grazing.

Crossed Lookout Mountain on the 3d June, and marched toward Rome, Ga., surprising and capturing 16 rebel soldiers and 1 lieutenant-colonel. June 6, marched from Rome to Kingston, and on the following day to Etowah Bridge, thence toward Marietta. June 11, while encamped ten miles from Marietta, I sent out the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry on a reconnaissance toward that town. They met a force of the enemy, and drove them some four miles. The Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry was sent on another road, and found the enemy a few miles from camp, attacked them, but found they had largely superior numbers, and the regiment was compelled to fall back. Our loss here was 12 wounded and 2 missing. The enemy had several wounded, and we took 1 prisoner. Remained in camp at Noonday Creek, having frequent skirmishing with the rebel pickets, until the 15th, when I received marching orders. At 2 p. m. I attacked General Wheeler's cavalry command, and fought him for about an hour, but was at length compelled to fall back, Wheeler being well fortified, and intrenched beyond our power to drive him out. In this engagement we lost 2 killed, 16 wounded, and 2 missing. Rebel loss unknown. On the 16th of June I moved toward the front, and encamped near Kenesaw Mountain, remaining here until the 19th, when, upon orders received, I moved my command, and drove the enemy to Noonday Creek. Here I formed a junction with the Third Brigade. The enemy made a stand on the farther bank of the creek, and fought stubbornly for several hours. June 20, was ordered to re-enforce Colonel Minty's brigade, which had encountered the enemy and been driven back to the creek. June 23, crossed Noonday Creek, and was attacked by the enemy some five miles from Marietta. The attack was handsomely repelled, and the enemy driven back, with a loss of 1 killed and several wounded; our loss, 2 wounded and 2 missing. During the remainder of the month my command rested, for the most part, quietly in camp.

Since leaving Decatur the brigade has marched (the main column) 215 miles, much of this distance being mountainous country. Besides horses, mules, wagons, and arms taken, we captured a total of 5 officers and 54 men, and lost, in killed, 5; wounded, 45; missing 6.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELI LONG,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

[Capt. J. E. JACOBS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

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HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Roswell, Ga., July 14, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to forward, for the information of the division commander, the following report, showing the movements and operations of the Second Brigade from the 1st of the present month to date:

Being encamped near Noonday Creek, north of Marietta, I remained there until the evening of the 3d, then marching to Big Shanty. On the following day I received orders to follow the enemy, who was retreating, and, marching via Marietta, I pursued him some four miles southeast of that town. At 3 a. m. of the 4th I again had marching orders, and on moving out of camp found the

rebels in considerable force a short distance in front of the pickets, with strong breast-works thrown up. This was found to be Wheeler's cavalry, re-enforced, as nearly as could be ascertained, by a division of infantry. Fighting immediately ensued, and was continued at intervals throughout the day with heavy skirmishing, in which my loss was but 1 killed and 1 wounded, the men being protected by rail breast-works hastily thrown up. We took 2 prisoners. Not being able to dislodge the enemy or effect any decided result, the command returned in the evening to camp. On the 5th I marched to within one mile and a half of the Chattahoochee River, near the town of Roswell, remaining here until the evening of the 8th, when the brigade moved as advance of the division to Roswell. July 9, upon orders received, I sent the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, at 3 a. m., to McAfee's Bridge, across the Chattahoochee, eight miles above Roswell, with instructions to hold it and prevent the enemy from crossing or destroying it. The other regiments of my brigade were held as a reserve, saddled, and in readiness to move at the shortest notice. The enemy held the farther end of the bridge, and skirmishing with them was continued until evening, when they fell back, and the Fourth Ohio held the bridge entire, having no loss except 1 man wounded. Later in the evening the regiment was ordered back to camp. July 10, Lieut. P. B. Lewis, of Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and topographical engineer on my staff, was captured at Alpharetta, Ga., together with 4 of the brigade scouts, by a company of rebel cavalry. On the same day the Third Ohio lost by capture 4 men, who constituted the rear guard of wagon train coming from Marietta. On the 11th brigade moved camp to the old Alabama road, where it is intersected by the Roswell and Cumming road, and continue encamped at that place.

During the month 6 prisoners have been taken and 21 deserters from the rebel ranks received.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELI LONG,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. R. P. KENNEDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Cavalry Division.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Buck Head, Ga., August 8, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report, for the information of the brigadier-general commanding, that I sent a scouting party of one battalion to McAfee's Bridge at an early hour this morning. Lieutenant-Colonel Patten, First Ohio Cavalry, was in charge of this party, and has returned with his command. He reports having found no force of rebel cavalry in that neighborhood, nor could he hear of anything more than small squads. He saw but one or two stragglers of General Stoneman's command. He lost 1 horse killed, by being fired upon by a squad of men who escaped in the woods. From the best information he could gather he deemed it useless to remain longer, and returned to camp this evening.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELI LONG,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. ROBERT P. KENNEDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Cavalry Division.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Buck Head, Ga., August 23, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by this brigade in the late expedition of General Kilpatrick in the enemy's rear. In pursuance of orders received on the evening of the 17th, I furnished my command with rations for five days, and moved from camp shortly after midnight, reporting to Colonel Minty, of First Brigade, in charge of First and Second Brigades, with an effective force of 72 officers and 1,300 men. Lieutenant Bennett's section of Board of Trade Battery reported for duty with me. Marched in rear of First Brigade for Sandtown, arriving there early the next morning. Remained in camp near Sandtown during the day, and reported at headquarters of Brigadier-General Kilpatrick. According to instructions received from him, marched again at sundown, the Third Cavalry Division being in column and Brigadier-General Kilpatrick commanding. My command now reduced about 100 men by the giving out of horses on the previous night's march. Traveling all night, we crossed the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, near Fairburn, at daylight on the 19th. Having orders to destroy the road at this point, I detailed for this work the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, who tore up half a mile of the track. Meanwhile, I had moved forward in column with the remainder of the brigade, the First Brigade holding the rear, and had not marched far when artillery was opened by a force of the enemy, who appeared in the woods on our left. I returned to the railroad, mounted the First Ohio, and formed line of battle in the woods. The First Brigade being now already engaged, I advanced my line to co-operate with the other brigade, and the enemy retired, and, after considerable skirmishing, was driven back through his camp, which we temporarily occupied. The column was then moved forward, my brigade taking the advance, and I soon found a force on my front; skirmished with them during the greater part of the day, driving them gradually toward Jonesborough until my advance guard drew near Flint River.

The enemy had taken a strong position on the farther bank and at the town, and engaged us sharply with musketry and artillery. Dismounting my command, I succeeded in pressing them slowly back, aided by the fire from our artillery, which had been directed upon their lines. We charged down to the bridge over the river, and after a few shots the regiments crossed on the bridge, which had been partially torn up. An advance toward the town was then made in two lines on each side of the road, the Fourth U. S. Cavalry and First Ohio forming the first line and the Third and Fourth Ohio the second line, the Fourth Michigan being deployed as skirmishers in front. Some little firing occurred as the lines advanced, and the command moved into Jonesborough without further opposition. I then ordered forward my led horses, mean time employing a portion of the command in destroying the railroad, burning the track at and below the town for half a mile. At dark went into camp, and rested until 11 o'clock, when I was ordered forward to the breast-works on the south side of the town, remaining here till near daylight. I then moved out on the McDonough and Jonesborough road, covering the rear of the column, and, arriving at Pittsburg, marched southwardly toward the railroad again, and at an early hour my rear guard (a battalion of First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry) was attacked by a force of cavalry and driven slowly back upon the column. Upon going

to the rear and finding this battalion hard pressed, I brought the remainder of the regiment into position, ordered back the Third and Fourth Ohio Regiments, and succeeded in checking and driving the enemy. A portion of his force now appeared in my front, and between the brigade and the main column, having come in on a right-hand road; but the Fourth Ohio repulsed this demonstration, and, being then ordered forward, I marched in rear of First Brigade. Arriving near Lovejoy's, on the Atlanta and Macon Railroad, I found the advance brigade engaged with an enemy in their front, and received orders to throw forward a dismounted battalion. Before this could be accomplished the skirmish line was forced back, and I dismounted my entire command, forming a line across the field on my left, and threw up a line of rail breast-works in the rear. The firing now became heavy on both sides. The First Ohio and a portion of the Fourth repulsed the enemy, then, falling back to the breast-works, held him in check until he desisted from firing, and enabled a section of our artillery to be withdrawn from the field. The command was then ordered back to their horses, to mount. Immediately after mounting I was directed to take position in rear of First Brigade, Second Division, and to follow it out (when a general charge was made shortly after), which was done. In this charge Capt. William H. Scott, of First Ohio Cavalry, inspector on my staff and a most gallant officer, was severely wounded.

The column was now marched on the road toward McDonough, my brigade covering the rear. The motion of forming and moving out was slow, and the rebel infantry now closed up on my rear, attacking with considerable vigor my line of skirmishers, formed by a battalion of Third Ohio. The remainder of this regiment was at once dismounted to strengthen this line. The enemy presented a formidable front, extending well to my right, and poured in heavy volleys of musketry, while his artillery opened with excellent precision upon the other regiments in column on the road. Lieutenant Bennett was in position in rear, and worked his one piece with good effect. The enemy still pressed forward with increased numbers. The Third Ohio stood well their ground, pouring repeated volleys into the enemy's ranks, and only fell back from overpowering numbers. Flushed with slight successes, the rebels now made a fierce onset, charging with their main force. In front of the Third Ohio was a declivity descending to marshy ground, and beyond this a creek. The enemy were on the farther side of this creek, and, riding by the side of Colonel Seidel, of the Third, I saw the force advancing to the creek, and directed him to hold the fire of his men, protected somewhat by breast-works, until they should cross, and then to fire rapidly and with precision. Immediately after this I observed Colonel Seidel raise his hand and motion for his regiment to fall back, the cause of this being that the enemy was coming up in heavy force on his right flank and the safety of the regiment being endangered. Just at this moment I was shot in two places, my horse having also been shot a moment before, and I was then forced to retire from the field, turning over the command to Colonel Eggleston, of First Ohio. The Third Ohio fell back, and was soon after relieved by the First Brigade. The command, all now moving forward, marched through McDonough and camped that night near Cotton River. On the morning of the 21st crossed Cotton Indian Creek, swimming the horses, and camped at night at Lithonia. Arrived at Buck Head on the evening of the 22d.

During the expedition the loss in my brigade was severe, but not great, when considering the forces it engaged. The loss inflicted upon the enemy is, of course, unknown, but he probably suffered severely.

To Lieutenant Bennett and his very efficient section of artillery much credit is due, as also to the First, Third, and Fourth Ohio for their admirable behavior under all circumstances. Officers and men all did well.

Below will be found a summary of casualties during the expedition, the major part of them occurring on the 20th.

To the officers of my staff who were with me on the expedition are due my thanks for promptitude on all occasions, and for efficient aid in the field and on the march; and I would recommend to the favorable notice of the general commanding the names of Capt. William E. Crane, acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. William H. Scott, acting assistant inspector-general; Lieut. E. S. Wood, aide-de-camp; Lieut. H. H. Siverd, provost-marshal; Lieut. J. N. Squire, ordnance officer; Lieut. J. B. Hayden, acting commissary of subsistence, and Asst. Surg. John Cannan, medical director.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELI LONG,

Colonel Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Comdg. Brigade.

[Capt. R. P. KENNEDY,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Cavalry Division.]

Casualties.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Wounded and missing.		Missing.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1st Ohio Volunteer Cavalry	.....	4	1	13	.....	.....	.....	2
3d Ohio Volunteer Cavalry	1	7	.....	30	.....	5	.....	2
4th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry	.....	3	3	16	.....	.....	2	5
Total	1	14	4	59	.....	5	2	9

No. 405.

Report of Col. Beroth B. Eggleston, First Ohio Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIV.,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Blake's Mill, Ga., September 11, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward the following report of the operations of this command during the past campaign.

The brigade being stationed at Columbia, Tenn., marched from that place May 22, Col. Eli Long commanding at that time and during most of the subsequent operations, but now absent from the command in consequence of wounds received. Arriving at Decatur, Ala., on the 26th, the brigade commander reported to Major-General Blair, commanding Seventeenth Corps, and on same day a force under

the rebel General Roddey was encountered and driven several miles when it was completely routed, with a loss of 12 prisoners and two stand of colors, besides wagons, horses, mules, arms, &c.

On the following day Roddey's entire force was met near Courtland and driven through the town. While in camp at Moulton, Ala., on the 29th we were attacked at daylight by General Roddey with cavalry and artillery. After a severe engagement, the enemy was repulsed and driven in great disorder, his dead, 15 in number, and part of his wounded left on the field. Sixteen prisoners were taken, including 3 officers. Our casualties, 3 killed and 14 wounded. Marched forty miles same day and rejoined the Seventeenth Corps, remaining with this command until arrival at Kingston, Ga., on the 6th June. During the march we crossed Raccoon, Sand, and Lookout Mountains, our animals suffering severely for want of forage. Near Rome, Ga., a lieutenant-colonel and 16 rebel soldiers were surprised and captured. From Kingston we proceeded to Etowah bridge, thence toward Marietta. June 11, First Ohio, Col. B. B. Eggleston, while on reconnaissance near Marietta, met a force of rebels and drove them several miles. The Third Ohio, Col. C. B. Seidel, was sent toward Noonday Creek, found the enemy in superior force, and was obliged to fall back with a loss of 12 wounded and 2 missing. The enemy, Iverson's brigade of cavalry, had several wounded, and 1 prisoner was taken.

We now had continuous skirmishing for several days, and on the 15th attacked Wheeler's cavalry, but found him strongly intrenched and were obliged to fall back with a loss of 2 killed, 16 wounded, and 2 missing. Rebel loss not ascertained. Remained in camp near Kenesaw Mountain until the 19th, when the command moved again and drove the enemy across Noonday Creek. A junction was then made with Third Brigade, Second Division, and, the enemy making a stand, an engagement ensued, lasting several hours, without decisive result. Crossed Noonday Creek on the 23d, and the enemy at once attacked us, but was handsomely repulsed and driven back with loss.

July 3, the brigade marched to Big Shanty, and on the following day had orders to follow the enemy, who was retreating. We pursued him some four miles beyond Marietta, and next day encountered Wheeler's cavalry re-enforced with infantry. Fighting was continued at intervals throughout the day, with heavy skirmishing. Failing to dislodge the enemy, the command was ordered back to camp. July 5, we marched toward the Chattahoochee River, and on the 8th moved to Roswell. On the following morning a regiment was sent to hold McAfee's Bridge, the remainder of the brigade being kept as a reserve, while the other brigades of the division crossed the river, opening the way to a forward movement of the army. The bridge was taken and held with slight resistance, 1 man being wounded. Remained near Roswell without active movements until the 16th, when the brigade crossed the Chattahoochee River, and on the 19th entered the town of Stone Mountain, on the Atlanta and Augusta Railroad, with the Third Brigade, driving out Dibrell's brigade of rebel cavalry. July 20, marched to Decatur, six miles east of Atlanta, and on the 21st started on a raid to Covington: burned a covered railroad bridge over the Ulcofauhachee River and about two and a half miles of track, capturing a number of prisoners, including a lieutenant-colonel. During the expedition a large amount of cotton was destroyed, and many horses

and mules captured. Returned to camp near Decatur on the 24th. July 27, started on a raid toward the enemy's rear, the division acting in concert with command of Major-General Stoneman. Encamped at Flat Rock, on South River, and on the following morning were attacked by a force of rebel cavalry, with artillery. After an engagement of some hours, in which our only casualties were 2 wounded and 2 captured, the enemy was driven from our front, and the command subsequently marched to Lithonia. On the 31st, started back and went into camp at Buck Head, on the left of the army. Remained inactive until the 9th [August], when a reconnaissance was made by the brigade to Decatur as a demonstration upon the enemy's right.

August 15, again went on reconnaissance to Decatur. August 17, marched with First Brigade for Sandtown, Colonel Minty, First Brigade, in command, and from Sandtown moved with Brigadier-General Kilpatrick for an attack upon the rebel lines of communication. Near Fairburn the Atlanta and Montgomery Railroad was destroyed for half a mile by the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and the brigade in our rear being here attacked by a force of rebel cavalry with artillery, Colonel Long formed in the woods and attacked the enemy. They were driven from their position, and their camp temporarily occupied. The brigade being then ordered to the advance of the column, soon encountered an enemy in front and skirmished with them during the greater part of the day, driving them to Flint River, where they took possession on the farther bank. A lively action ensued, and it was some time before they could be forced back, but while the artillery played upon their works a charge was made upon them, the river was crossed, and the rebels routed. The town of Jonesborough was then entered, and the Atlanta and Macon Railroad destroyed for some distance. On the morning after, the command moved on the McDonough road, the Second Brigade having the rear. We were attacked at an early hour by a brigade of rebel cavalry. This force was finally repulsed, and the brigade ordered forward, to follow the First. Arriving near Lovejoy's Station the command was dismounted to re-enforce the First Brigade, which had been attacked on the railroad and was being driven back. The brigade was formed in line across an open field, and breast-works thrown up in the rear. The firing was now very heavy on both sides, but the First Ohio and a portion of the Fourth Ohio at length repulsed the enemy, then fell back to the breast-works, and held him in check until his firing totally ceased, enabling a section of our artillery to be withdrawn. The command was then ordered back to their horses. Colonel Long was subsequently directed to form column and follow the First Brigade in a charge to be made upon the cavalry in our rear. This was effected without much loss, and the brigade was ordered to take the rear of the main column, when it again formed and moved toward McDonough. Before we could move out, however, the rebel infantry closed up on our rear, attacking with great vigor the line of skirmishers formed by a dismounted battalion of the Third Ohio, and shelling the columns of the other two regiments. Lieutenant Bennett, whose section of artillery had been attached to the Second Brigade during this expedition, was in position in the rear with one piece (his other having burst), and worked it with good effect. The enemy still advanced with increased numbers and pressed the Third Ohio heavily, all of that regiment being now dismounted.

They held their ground firmly, though suffering much, until the enemy moved a heavy force to their right, threatening to cut them off, when they were obliged to fall back. At the same time Colonel Long was wounded in two places and forced to leave the field, turning over the command to myself as next senior officer. The column was now in motion, the enemy following slowly, and we were relieved by the First Brigade.

Marched that night to Cotton River, and, on the 21st, swam our horses across the swollen waters of Cotton Indian Creek, crossed South River, and arrived at Buck Head on the night of the 22d.

The loss of the brigade during this expedition was in killed, wounded, and missing, 7 officers and 87 men, including Colonel Long and Capt. William H. Scott, of First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, inspector on the colonel's staff. The latter was severely wounded in the charge upon the rebel cavalry. The loss inflicted upon the enemy is unknown, but must have been considerable. We brought off 14 prisoners.

August 25, the command marched to Vining's Station, thence to Sandtown, where we recrossed the Chattahoochee. Continued on the left flank and rear of the army, following its movements to Jonesborough. Watched the flank of the army on its return toward Atlanta. Camped near Decatur on the 8th September, and, on the 10th, marched to Blake's Mill, near Cross Keys, where we now remain.

Since leaving Columbia the brigade's main column has marched 716 miles and has captured 151 prisoners, including 9 officers.

Below will be found a general summary of losses during the campaign:

Recapitulation of casualties: Officers—Killed, 1; wounded, 6; missing, 4. Enlisted men—Killed, 32; wounded, 124; missing, 40.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. B. EGGLESTON,
Colonel First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. J. E. JACOBS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Command.

No. 406.

Report of Lieut. Col. Thomas J. Patten, First Ohio Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Cross Keys, Ga., September 11, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the First Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Cavalry in the campaign which has just come to a close:

On the 22d of May this regiment left Columbia, Tenn., with the Second Brigade, passing through Pulaski and Elkton, Tenn., and Athens, Ala., crossing the Tennessee River at Decatur, Ala., at which place encountered Roddey's cavalry, entirely routing it, and capturing 12 prisoners, 5 wagons, and 1 regimental colors, and numerous articles of baggage. Passed through Courtland, Ala., and Moulton, at which latter place the brigade was surrounded and attacked by General Roddey's command, and, after a sharp fight, succeeded in routing the enemy. In this fight the First Ohio lost 2 men killed and 3 wounded. Thence marched through Somerville,

Ala., and, on the 31st, camped on Sand Mountain. Thence marched through Will's Valley, via Van Buren, crossing Lookout Mountain, and marching through Big Springs Valley, via Cedar Bluff, crossed the Chattooga River, marching up the Coosa Valley, crossing the Oostenaula, and marching, via Rome, to Kingston, Ga. Thence marched, crossing the Etowah River, and by the South Pass of the Allatoona Mountain to Acworth, Ga., where the brigade joined the division.

On the 15th of June the regiment was engaged in a severe fight at Noonday Creek with the enemy's cavalry and infantry. In this engagement the regiment sustained a loss of 1 man killed and 1 captain and 9 enlisted men wounded and 2 men missing. Were engaged in several skirmishes during the remainder of the month, at the close of which were encamped in front of Kenesaw Mountain. After the evacuation of Kenesaw the regiment marched to Marietta, Ga., thence to Roswell, where the principal duty was picketing and scouting for ten days.

July 15, regiment was detailed by General Garrard, and reported to Major-General McPherson for the purpose of guarding train. Marched, in charge of train, on July 20 to Vining's Station, thence to Marietta, rejoined brigade at Buck Head, where remained some days doing picket duty.

On the 17th of August proceeded with brigade to Sandtown, and on the 18th started upon an expedition with General Kilpatrick to destroy the enemy's communications in the rear of Atlanta. On this expedition the regiment was engaged vigorously on more than one occasion. On the morning of the 20th, as the expedition was marching from Jonesborough, the regiment was attacked, being the rear guard, and for two hours was under heavy fire. Same day was engaged, dismounted, with rebel infantry and cavalry near Lovejoy's, and also in a charge, in all of which the loss was 4 killed, 13 wounded, and 2 missing. Several of the wounded have since died. Returned to Buck Head, via McDonough, Lithonia, and Decatur.

During the late move of General Sherman the regiment occupied a position on the left wing, and was not engaged, except in slight skirmishes.

The entire loss of regiment, since leaving Columbia, Tenn., is 8 killed, 32 wounded, and 8 missing.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. PATTEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

[Col. B. B. EGGLESTON,
Commanding Second Brigade.]

No. 407.

Report of Col. Charles B. Seidel, Third Ohio Cavalry.

HDQRS. THIRD OHIO VETERAN VOLUNTEER CAV.,
Near Cross Keys, Ga., September 11, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of Third Ohio Veteran Volunteer Cavalry during the campaign just closed:

The regiment left Columbia, Tenn., on the 22d day of May, 1864, and proceeded to Decatur, Ala., where we arrived on the 26th, and

were sent out same day in pursuit of a portion of General Roddey's command (rebel), and skirmished with them, driving them six miles, their wagon train being captured by another portion of the brigade. May 27, proceeded to Courtland, skirmishing slightly in the advance along the route. 28th, marched through Moulton, toward Somerville, and camped three miles beyond, and were attacked in our camp at 4 a. m., 29th, by Confederate force under General Roddey. After an hour and a half of fighting we drove them, aiding to capture 2 field officers, 4 line officers, and a number of enlisted men. The enemy retired to Moulton, leaving 11 killed on the field. Our loss, 1 killed and 2 wounded. Same day marched forty miles, camping ten miles southeast from Somerville, in the rear of the Seventeenth Corps, with which we marched to Rome, Ga., where we arrived on the 4th day of June. From there we proceeded to join the division (Second Cavalry), which we did on the 7th of June, near Etowah, Ga. Marched to the left of the army near Noonday Creek, and on the 11th the regiment was sent on a reconnaissance to Noonday Creek, and had an engagement with Iverson's brigade of cavalry, being repulsed with a loss of 14 killed, wounded, and missing. We fought again on the 15th, without gaining any advantage and with no loss. On the 23d advanced across Noonday Creek; had a skirmish with the enemy, and returned with loss of 2 wounded. No other operations until the 3d of July, when we advanced, following the enemy on their retreat from Kenesaw Mountain. The 4th of July skirmished most of the day; loss, 1 man killed. The 14th of July the regiment left camp near Roswell, and marched to Cumming, Ga., where we arrived at 4 a. m. the 15th, but found no enemy in force; captured a large amount of tobacco and a number of horses and mules, and returned to camp same day. The 16th crossed the Chattahoochee River at McAfee's Bridge, and went into camp one mile and a half from it. 19th, marched to the Georgia Railroad, near Stone Mountain, Ga., and assisted in destroying the road for several miles, and returned to camp. 21st, marched to Yellow River; next day to Covington, Ga., on the Georgia Railroad, fifty miles east of Atlanta, where we destroyed the road for a distance of ten miles; met no enemy in force. 23d and 24th, returned to Decatur, having destroyed a large amount of cotton, captured a number of prisoners, contrabands, horses, and mules. 27th, left camp and marched to Flat Rock, where the division was attacked on the 28th by a superior force and nearly surrounded. The enemy was repulsed, and we returned to Latimar's Corners, where we remained two days, then marched around Stone Mountain to the rear of our army in front of Atlanta.

On the 18th of August started, under command of General Kilpatrick, for the expedition to the rear of Atlanta. Left Sandtown at sundown on the 18th, and marched all night, skirmishing most of the time. 19th, fought all day and got possession of the Macon railroad at Jonesborough, at 4 p. m.; burnt the public buildings and destroyed the railroad for a distance of two miles. Left Jonesborough at 3 a. m. of the 20th, and marched to Lovejoy's Station, having a brisk skirmish in the rear on the route. At Lovejoy's met the enemy in large force, cavalry, artillery, and infantry. After fighting an hour we formed in advance of brigade and charged in column of fours on the enemy in our rear, scattering them badly, and causing them to abandon one piece of artillery, which was brought off the field by our brigade (Second Cavalry); also captured a num-

ber of prisoners. The regiment was detailed for rear guard, the column marching toward McDonough, and was attacked by one division of rebel infantry. After fighting them an hour, losing 8 men killed, 30 wounded, and 4 missing, was relieved by a portion of the First Brigade, Second Cavalry Division. 21st, marched to Lithonia, being closely followed by the enemy until we crossed South River, where we burned the bridge, thus stopping their advance. 22d, returned to camp at Buck Head, and remained until the 25th, when we left camp and marched to Vining's Station and bivouacked. 26th, marched to a point on the Chattahoochee River opposite Sandtown. 27th, marched a short distance to the left of the army; regiment placed on picket; had a slight skirmish on the 28th; no loss; relieved at 2.30 p. m. by battalion of mounted infantry. Remained in camp until the 30th. At 3 p. m. left camp and marched to the La Grange railroad, and camped five miles from East Point and ten from Jonesborough.

September 1, marched to Macon railroad, at Rough and Ready, eleven miles from Atlanta. The regiment was sent out reconnoitering, and went five miles in direction of McDonough, but found no large body of the enemy's troops. September 4, moved camp to Mount Zion Church, on the left of the army, where we remained until the 7th, when we came to our present camp, near Cross Keys, Ga., where we arrived September 10, 1864.

The aggregate loss during the campaign is as follows: Killed, or died of wounds received in action, 1 commissioned officer, 20 men; wounded, 1 field officer, 60 men; missing in action, 2 commissioned officers, 20 men; total loss, 4 commissioned officers, 100 men.

Total number of miles traveled during the campaign, 1,021.

Believing the above to be essentially correct, I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. B. SEIDEL,
Colonel, Comdg. Third Ohio Veteran Volunteer Cavalry.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Military Division of the Mississippi.

No. 408.

Report of Lieut. Col. Oliver P. Robie, Fourth Ohio Cavalry.

HDQRS. FOURTH OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
In the Field, September 11, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward history of the regiment during the campaign just closed:

The regiment left Columbia, Tenn., May 22, 1864, and, marching via Pulaski, Tenn., and Athens, Ala., reached Decatur, Ala., May 26, 1864. Same day had skirmish with part of General Roddey's force. 29th, at Moulton, Ala., participated in engagement with General Roddey's command; 10 men wounded there, 1 afterward dying. Accompanied General Blair's (Seventeenth) army corps to Rome, Ga., which place we reached June 4. Marched through Kingston, and reached the Second Cavalry Division June 7, 1864, near Cartersville, Ga. From June 10 to July 3 occupied position on left of army in front of Kenesaw Mountain. During that time had 1 man wounded. Marched through Marietta, Ga., and reached Roswell

July 8, 1864. On the 9th had 1 man wounded at McAfee's Bridge. Remained near Roswell until the 19th, when we assisted in the destruction of railroad near Stone Mountain. 20th, camped near Decatur, Ga. 21st, started on raid to Covington, Ga., which place we reached on the 22d. Returning, reached Decatur the 24th. 27th, marched to Flat Rock, where, on the 28th, we participated in a skirmish, losing 2 men missing.

Returning, encamped at Buck Head, Ga., July 31, where we remained until August 18, when we joined General Kilpatrick's forces on the raid around Atlanta, at Sandtown. During this raid the regimental loss was 2 commissioned officers wounded and 2 missing, 3 men killed, 15 wounded, and 6 missing. Returning, reached Buck Head August 22, where we remained until the 25th, when the regiment accompanied the army around Atlanta, reaching Decatur September 10, 1864.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. P. ROBIE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Fourth Ohio Vol. Cav.

No. 409.

Reports of Col. Abram O. Miller, Seventy-second Indiana Mounted Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations June 9–August 24.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Roswell, Ga., July 13, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the brigade under my command in the operations of the division on the 9th of June, near Big Shanty:

Colonel Wilder being unwell, I was called to the command of the brigade, and at 7 a. m. the command marched from its position near Acworth, on the road leading to Marietta via Big Shanty, following the First Brigade, Colonel Minty, which had moved at 6 o'clock. Arriving at a point about one mile north of Big Shanty, I was ordered to dismount my entire force and throw it forward on foot, Colonel Minty having developed the enemy. Moving forward by the flank a short distance to an open field, on the opposite side of which were the enemy's skirmishers, I deployed the Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Jordan, and Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Kitchell, on the right, and the One hundred and twenty-third Illinois Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Biggs, on the left of the road, holding the Seventy-second Indiana Volunteers, Major Carr, as a reserve and support for the section of artillery of Lieutenant Bennett. This disposition made, I immediately moved forward, driving the enemy's skirmishers back through a skirt of timber to his main line, which was formed in open ground, and was protected by a heavy barricade of logs and rails. Halting my line under cover of the skirt of timber, to ascertain if my flanks were well protected, I found that it was necessary to prolong my line to the right, and, accordingly, I ordered up the Seventy-second Indiana into line on the right of the Seventeenth Indiana, and, as soon as it was into position, ordered the whole line forward and carried the enemy's line of works, he falling back to another similar line 400 yards in rear of the first. Following him up, under a galling fire, I succeeded in driving him from this line also, from which he fell back to a third line of works, on the opposite side of

the railroad. Here the artillery was brought into requisition, and, after shelling the enemy vigorously for twenty or thirty minutes, I again ordered my line forward, my skirmishers having gained the railroad crossing. Again the enemy was driven from his works, and retired slowly to his fourth line, 200 yards in rear of the third. Here he made a still more determined stand than at either of his former positions, but I at once ordered a charge, and the line responding promptly, carried the works, while the enemy fled precipitately, leaving his dead and wounded in my hands, and retired within his intrenchments at the base of Kenesaw Mountain.

The object of the expedition having been accomplished, I was ordered to collect my wounded and fall back, which was done in good order, and without further loss the command returned to camp.

In these successive assaults upon the enemy my brigade was handsomely supported by that of Colonel Minty, which was disposed upon my flanks.

The following is the list of casualties: Wounded, Seventeenth Indiana Mounted Infantry, 3 enlisted men; Seventy-second Indiana Mounted Infantry, 4 enlisted men; Ninety-eighth Illinois Mounted Infantry, 2 enlisted men; One hundred and twenty-third Illinois Mounted Infantry, 4 enlisted men; total wounded, 13.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. O. MILLER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. ROBERT P. KENNEDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Cavalry Division.

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HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Roswell, Ga., July 13, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by my command in the action on Noonday Creek on June 20:

The general commanding directed that I should move camp at 3 p. m. across Noonday Creek, following the First Brigade, under command of Colonel Minty. Before the ambulance train of that brigade had crossed the creek the advance became engaged with the enemy over a mile in our front. The firing increased, and, as the bridge across the creek was a very indifferent one, and the banks and bottoms for some distance on each side were very miry and almost impassable for horses, I obtained permission from the general to cross my brigade dismounted, and at once crossed over with three regiments, viz: One hundred and twenty-third Illinois Mounted Infantry, Lieut. Col. J. Biggs commanding; Ninety-eighth Illinois Mounted Infantry, Lieut. Col. E. Kitchell commanding; Seventeenth Indiana Mounted Infantry, Maj. J. G. Vail commanding. The Seventy-second Indiana Mounted Infantry, Captain Pinkerton commanding, was nearly all on picket duty, and the remainder of the regiment was left to guard our horses. The firing in front becoming more rapid, I formed my line as soon as possible on a ridge in the rear of where Colonel Minty was then engaged, thinking that the best ground, should we be pressed by the enemy in force. Colonel Minty soon sent back word that the enemy were flanking him on the left, and Colonel Kitchell, Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteers, was sent to prevent it, while at the same time Major Vail, with the Seventeenth Indiana, was sent to support the right of his line. He

(Minty) was at that time some three-quarters of a mile in advance of my line, and before the regiments I had sent forward reached him, his command was falling back, a largely superior force of the enemy following close behind, cheering and yelling, and the rain was pouring down in torrents. Lieutenant-Colonel Biggs, One hundred and twenty-third Illinois Volunteers, had been left where my line was first formed on the ridge, and as Colonel Minty's line was broken, and but little prospect of his forming another on that side of the creek, I ordered back the two regiments sent out on his flanks, and was forming them in line on the left of the One hundred and twenty-third Illinois, when the whole rebel force attacked my lines and soon began pouring through a gap between the Seventeenth Indiana and One hundred and twenty-third Illinois Volunteers, which I had not yet had time to close. Colonel Biggs moved his regiment promptly to meet the emergency, and aided by Lieutenant-Colonel Kitchell and Major Vail, who changed their lines under the fire of the enemy, we soon had a good line formed and one continual sheet of fire pouring from the muzzles of our Spencers. The enemy advanced in a good line, and made one or two desperate charges to break our lines, at one time coming so close that Colonel Biggs captured some prisoners inside of his lines, but finding that yelling availed them nothing, that their shooting could not drive us from our position, and hearing the shouts of the Seventy-second Indiana, which had been ordered forward, while at the same time the Board of Trade Battery opened upon them from the opposite bank of the creek, they turned and fled in confusion, in spite of all the efforts of their officers to bring them on the field again. It was now dark, and the general sent me orders to recross the creek with the command. The rain had by this time raised the water so much that the adjoining bottoms were flooded, and the men were compelled to wade for some distance through mud and water to their knees.

The enemy's force, as since ascertained, consisted of two divisions, under Kelly and Martin, and the independent brigades of Williams and Dibrell.

Our casualties, including those of the skirmish on the 19th instant, are as follows: One hundred and twenty-third Illinois Volunteers, 2 enlisted men wounded, 1 missing; Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteers, 2 enlisted men wounded; Seventy-second Indiana Volunteers, 2 commissioned officers, 6 enlisted men wounded. Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers, 2 enlisted men killed, 1 commissioned officer and 7 enlisted men wounded, and 2 enlisted men missing. Total, killed, 2 enlisted men; wounded, 3 commissioned officers and 17 enlisted men; missing, 3 enlisted men.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. O. MILLER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. R. P. KENNEDY,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Div. Cav., Dept. of the Cumberland.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Newtown, Ga., July 15, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit a report of the part taken by my command in crossing the Chattahoochee River, near Roswell, Ga., on the 9th instant:

In compliance with orders received from the general commanding on the previous evening my command was up and ready to move at

3.30 a. m., and at the first dawn of day I moved out on foot. After passing through the town of Roswell, I moved the Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers, Major Vail, and the Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Kitchell, forward on the main road leading to the ford of the river, and the Seventy-second Indiana, Captain Pinkerton, and One hundred and twenty-third Illinois Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Biggs, on a road to the left, so as to strike the river about 200 yards above the main road. As soon as the advance reached the river two companies of the Seventy-second Indiana were deployed on the left and two companies of the Seventeenth Indiana on the right, forming a line of skirmishers extending along the bank of the river for 300 yards. At the same time one company from the Seventy-second and two from the Seventeenth were deployed as sharpshooters on the bluffs on this side, to engage the attention of the enemy and protect my skirmishers while crossing. During these arrangements the enemy's sharpshooters on the opposite shore were very active, shooting whenever our men exposed themselves. The main column having been moved as close to the river as possible, and everything being in readiness, I ordered the skirmishers forward, and every man moved promptly into the water, when the enemy opened with a heavy fire, which was vigorously replied to by our sharpshooters from this side, and which attracted their attention from the men in the water. The river was running very swift, with a rough bottom, and in some places, up to the arms in depth, but the skirmishers moved steadily forward, keeping a good line, and before they reached the opposite shore the enemy fled in confusion, with the exception of a few who were captured before they could escape. The main column was at once moved forward to support our gallant skirmishers, but before it had crossed the advance had gained the crest of the ridge, 300 yards from the river. The object of the movement being accomplished, I formed my brigade in line of battle upon this ridge, Colonel Minty (the First Brigade) crossing immediately and forming upon my left. We remained in this position all day, protecting the crossing, and at dark were relieved by a division of infantry, under command of General Newton, when we recrossed the river and returned to camp.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. O. MILLER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. ROBERT P. KENNEDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division Cavalry.

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HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
August 24, 1864—6.30 p. m.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with orders received last night, I moved my command at daylight this morning, taking the effective force of six companies from each regiment, in all twenty-four companies. We commenced burning and destroying the railroad at Decatur, and destroyed it from there to where it was destroyed near Stone Mountain in July. We saw no rebels except a few scouts who fired on my pickets at Decatur. Citizens and contrabands report a brigade in camp at the old camp-ground be-

tween Lithonia and Yellow River, and also report that they are repairing and rebuilding the Yellow River bridge. The Ninety-eighth Illinois pickets sent out a patrol to the Powers' Ferry road about noon to-day, which killed a rebel lieutenant some five miles from the picket post.

I am, captain, &c., your obedient servant,

A. O. MILLER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. R. P. KENNEDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 410.

Reports of Lieut. George I. Robinson, Chicago (Illinois) Board of Trade Battery.

HDQRS. CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE BATTERY,
Near Atlanta, Ga., August 23, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report to the brigadier-general, chief of artillery, the following general summary of the part taken by my battery in the recent operations under General Kilpatrick upon the enemy's communications south of Atlanta:

On the evening of the 17th instant I received orders from Brigadier-General Garrard to report with four of my guns to Colonel Minty, commanding First Brigade, Second Division Cavalry, to proceed with him to join the command of Brigadier-General Kilpatrick at Sandtown, which I did, and moved with Colonel Minty's command at 2 a. m. the 18th instant, in that direction, reaching Sandtown about 6 o'clock the same morning. Camped for the day, and at sunset moved with the combined forces. Early the next morning (the 19th) we commenced skirmishing with the enemy, which was continued during the day, the enemy giving away before us. During this day my battery was called into action to a considerable extent, doing some good work, among which was the dismounting of one of the enemy's guns, the same shot killing the gunner of the rebel piece. This day I suffered no loss or casualties. The following day (the 20th), near Lovejoy's Station, on the Atlanta and Macon Railroad, my battery was brought into action and very heavily engaged with the enemy, during which one of my guns was disabled by the breaking of the trail at the elevating screw. At this time the enemy opened a severe cross-fire of musketry upon my right flank, compelling me to retire and leave this gun upon the field; but after taking a new position with my remaining three guns, I took a detachment from my command, with the assistance of a similar body from the cavalry supporting me, went to the field, and pulled this gun off, dismounted it from its carriage (which I thoroughly destroyed) and slung the piece under its limber, but my prolonges were found not sufficiently strong to hold it, and I then loaded it into one of my wagons, which I happened to have close at hand, and in this way brought it off when our troops fell back. During this engagement 2 of the enemy's guns fell into our hands, 1 of which (a 12-pounder howitzer) I brought off and now have. During the withdrawal of our forces two of my guns were placed in position to assist in covering

the movement, and were soon engaged with the advancing enemy, during which action one of these guns exploded, flying into fragments, rendering the carriage unserviceable, but it (the carriage) was brought off. I can attribute this explosion to no definite cause, unless the gun had been taxed beyond its capacity. It was charged at the time with a fuze shell with 2½-second fuze. Having fallen back some ten or twelve miles, we came to some stream (at present unknown to me by name) over which it was found impossible to cross my wagon containing my dismounted piece, owing to the very high and rapid stage of water, and the wagon was destroyed to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy, and this gun thrown into the stream and sunk in over four feet of water.

The following is a list of casualties in my command during this expedition, viz: Killed, 1; wounded, 4; missing, 1; total, 6.

As no report has been made to your headquarters of the previous actions participated in by my command, I have the honor to report the following loss during the campaign to this date, viz: Killed, 3; wounded, 13; missing, 5; total, 21 men.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. I. ROBINSON,
First Lieutenant, Commanding Battery.

Lieut. E. P. STURGES,
Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE BATTERY,
Near Jonesborough, Ga., September 5, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make to the brigadier-general, chief of artillery, Department of the Cumberland, the following report of the part taken by the battery under my command during the late campaign:

On the 30th April I left Columbia, Tenn., marching with the Second Cavalry Division, Department of the Cumberland, to which my command is attached, to rejoin the army then in front of Chattanooga, arriving at Shellmound on the 7th May, where, by order of the brigadier-general commanding division, I was separated from the division (which there crossed the mountains) and marched to Chattanooga, where I arrived on the 8th May, leaving Chattanooga on the 9th, and rejoining the division at La Fayette, Ga., on the 10th, marching with the division on the 11th to Snake Creek Gap, and from thence took part in the demonstration on Rome, on or about the 14th May, and the skirmish at Woodland, on the 18th, reaching Kingston on or about the 20th May. Crossed the Etowah River on the 23d, and was engaged with the enemy near Dallas, Ga., on the 24th. During the operations around and in front of Dallas my battery was engaged on four different days.

On June 1 it marched from near Dallas to Allatoona, across the Etowah River to Cartersville, and from thence to Acworth, where it arrived on the 8th of June. On June 9 took part in the reconnaissance toward Big Shanty and Kenesaw Mountain, where it was brought into action with effect. On June 10 moved with the division, covering the left flank of the army, to the vicinity of Noonday Creek, at and near which the battery was engaged six different days, losing 3 men wounded and a number of horses.

On July 3 advanced through Marietta toward Pace's Ferry, and on the 4th was engaged with the enemy nearly all day at Rotten-

wood Creek. On the 5th moved with the division to Roswell. On the 9th assisted in covering the crossing near Roswell. On the 10th moved back to Roswell. On 13th moved to Lebanon Mills. On the 16th crossed the Chattahoochee River, moving to Cross Keys. On the 17th, 18th, and 19th took part in the destruction of the Georgia Railroad, participating in the skirmishing which there took place. On the 20th moved with the division to Decatur. On the 21st sent one section with the division to participate in the Covington raid, leaving two sections at Decatur, reporting to Colonel Sprague, commanding infantry brigade, and garrisoning the town. On the 22d July this brigade was heavily attacked by the enemy, under General Wheeler, and these two sections were brought into action and did good service, for which they received the compliments of the colonel commanding. In this engagement my battery suffered a loss of 8 men severely wounded. On the 24th the division returned from the Covington raid, and the battery was again brought together. On the 26th my battery moved with the division, in connection with the command of Major-General Stoneman, to break the enemy's communication between Atlanta and Macon Railroad. On the 27th was engaged at Flat Rock, south of Atlanta some fifteen miles, but without loss on my part. July 31, my command again reached the main army, and soon after, in connection with the division, was placed in the trenches previously held by the Twenty-third Army Corps on the left of our army.

On or about the 16th August my battery, in connection with the division, was withdrawn from the trenches and camped near Peach Tree Creek. On August 17, p. m., I was ordered by the brigadier-general commanding division to report with four of my guns to Col. R. H. G. Minty, commanding First Brigade, Second Cavalry Division, and proceed with him to Sandtown, to join the command of Brigadier-General Kilpatrick, where I arrived early on the morning of the 18th. On the evening of this day I moved with my command, with and under the command of General Kilpatrick, to break the enemy's communication south of Atlanta, being more or less heavily engaged with the enemy on the 19th and 20th of August, near Jonesborough and Lovejoy's Station, suffering a loss of 7 men and a number of horses, and having 2 of my guns disabled and lost to the service by the severe tax then and there put upon them, for the detail of which I would respectfully call attention to my previous report of the part taken by my command during this expedition. On the 22d of August we again reached the army, and my battery was again brought together. Since then my battery has moved with the division to which it belongs, and which are undoubtedly well known to the chief of artillery.

I have the further honor to report that it is a gratification for me to be able to state that wherever I have encountered the enemy's artillery connected with his cavalry command I have almost universally silenced it or caused it to be drawn from the field, and it is known that upon three different occasions one of his guns has been disabled by the fire from my guns, besides evidences of other serious damage has been brought to my notice. As the chief of artillery is undoubtedly familiar with the part taken by the Second Cavalry Division, he will readily appreciate the severe service that my battery has performed, as it has moved with it in all of its marches and countermarches and participated with it in all of its engagements.

I desire to call attention to the valuable services rendered by Second Lieut. Trumbull D. Griffin and Second Lieut. Henry Bennett, to whom I am largely indebted for the efficiency of the battery during the campaign.

Below please find a recapitulation of casualties during the campaign: Killed, 1; wounded (3 since died), 16; missing, 5; total, 22.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. I. ROBINSON,
First Lieutenant, Commanding Battery.

Lieut. E. P. STURGES,
Acting Aide-de-Camp.

No. 411.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
Ringgold, Ga., May 2, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with instructions received from headquarters Army of the Cumberland, through Brigadier-General Baird, commanding U. S. forces at Ringgold, I left my camp at 4 a. m. to-day, with the effective force of my command, to make reconnaissances in direction of Tunnel Hill. I moved through Hooker's Gap at 4.30 a. m., met the enemy one mile from Stone Church, drove him from one position after another, and, finally, from his first camp to Tunnel Hill. Here he was found in large force, occupying a strong position. The report of yesterday that the enemy had left Tunnel Hill was a mistake, although, I think, he has cavalry only, possibly some artillery, none was used. From citizens I learned that in the affair a few days since the enemy lost 3 killed, including 1 officer, and 21 wounded, besides many horses killed and disabled.

My loss to-day is 2 killed, 1 mortally and 2 severely wounded.

The men behaved well, and proved their superiority in every respect over the enemy. My picket-lines have not been disturbed for several days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. J. E. JACOBS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
Sandtown, Ga., August 23, 1864.

GENERAL: I learn from Lieutenant-Colonel Klein, and from prisoners taken by him, that the impression at headquarters that he had done but little damage to the railroad is erroneous. He informs me that he effectually destroyed 3 miles of the road below Bear Creek Station; that he tore up the track, burned the ties, and bent the rails; that he captured a locomotive with 9 cars loaded with supplies and car wheels. He ran the train into a deep, long cut, and there burned it. He is of the opinion that the damage done to the road by his command cannot be repaired in less than four or five days. Between Bear Creek Station and Jonesborough

sections of track were torn up in many places. Colonel Klein also captured a train of 20 wagons, brought home the animals, and destroyed the wagons. He brought in 17 prisoners; they will be forwarded to you this evening.

I omitted to mention in my report of this morning that one gun belonging to the Chicago Board of Trade Battery exploded in the engagement near McDonough; that a gun-carriage of another gun became disabled and the gun thrown into Cotton Indian Creek.

I will forward the report of division and brigade commanders as soon as received.

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General.

Brigadier-General ELLIOTT,
Chief of Cavalry, Dept. of the Cumberland.

HDQRS. THIRD CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
On Flint River, August 31, 1864.

GENERAL: I left my camp yesterday morning at 6.30 a. m., in advance of General Ransom's column. Met the enemy two miles out, and drove him back to the cross-roads, five miles from the railroad. Here he made a determined resistance with the assistance of 400 infantry. He was again driven back from one position to another till a favorable opportunity offered, when I rushed the Ninety-second Illinois forward, saved the bridge, and crossed in face of rifle-pits. Captain Estes and the officers and men of the Ninety-second Illinois are alone entitled to all the praise for this successful exploit. Three regiments of my division were at once crossed and pushed in to the right of the infantry, and made a deliberate effort to reach the road below Jonesborough. The enemy in front of my cavalry was driven to within 300 yards of the track, but we could not reach it, owing to my small force and the fact that it was quite dark. My people fell back to a strong position, and at daylight this a. m. recrossed the river.

I will send you during the day a nominal list of casualties.

As soon as Major-General Howard finds that his left flank is safe, by his directions I will cross the river below Jonesborough, and reach the railroad, if possible. One hour of daylight would have given me the road last evening.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Brigadier-General ELLIOTT,
Chief of Cavalry, Dept. of the Cumberland.

HDQRS. THIRD CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Near Flint River, August 31, 1864.

I have the honor to report that I forced a passage on the river half a mile below Jonesborough, drove in the enemy's pickets directly in his rear to a point within half a mile of the town, dismounted an entire brigade, sent the horses back across the river, and held position: repulsed two determined attacks of rebel infantry, and only retired when nearly enveloped, as I have since been informed, by the rebel General Cleburne's entire division. The enemy forced me from the banks of the river: crossed on a bridge con-

structed by my people, attacked the Ninety-second Illinois in a position a few hundred yards from the river on the crest of a hill, was repulsed, and retired across the river. In the mean time Captain Qualman, Third Indiana Cavalry, with a strong force of picked men, dashed in on the railroad four miles below, effectually destroyed upward of 50 yards of track, burning the ties and bending the rails, and brought with him into camp about half a mile of telegraph wire. He lost 1 man killed. My people are now guarding all the roads leading from fords or bridges as far down as the point where the Jonesborough and Fayetteville road crossed the river. I will make every effort to learn the position, strength, and movements of the enemy and keep you advised.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Lieut. DAVID F. HOW,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Jonesborough, September 1, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to forward the following list of casualties of my command for August 31 and September 1: First Brigade—Killed, 1 commissioned officer; wounded, 7 enlisted men; missing, 8 enlisted men; 2 of this number wounded. Second Brigade—Killed, 1 enlisted man; wounded, 3 commissioned officers and 11 enlisted men; missing, 7 enlisted men. Third Brigade—Wounded, 3 enlisted men.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. DAVID F. HOW,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Camp Crooks, Ga., September 13, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command during the recent campaign, commencing with the advance across Taylor's Ridge and battle of Resaca, and ending with the defeat of the rebel army and fall of Atlanta:

The command left its encampment at Ringgold, Ga., at 3 a. m., May 7, 1864, crossed Taylor's Ridge, through Nickajack Trace, forced back the rebel cavalry, covering and masking the movements of the Twentieth Corps, Major-General Hooker commanding, of the Army of the Cumberland, and encamped near Trickum Post-Office May 7, 1864. May 8, 1864, moved to Villanow, and opened communication with the Army of the Tennessee, Major-General McPherson commanding. Received orders and reported, with my command, to Major-General McPherson, on south side of Stony Face Ridge, at the entrance of Snake Creek Gap. Made reconnaissances, and scouted the country during the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th of May; led the advance of the Army of the Tennessee in the attack on Resaca, drove the enemy's cavalry and infantry skirmish line back behind his works, masking the movements of our infantry until the force of the enemy was too great to contend with longer, when I was re

lieved by the infantry, and the command took post, on the evening of May 13, on the right of our army, then in line of battle before Resaca.

I have every reason to believe that the operations of the division from May 7 up to this date gave general satisfaction, and in the spirited engagement with the enemy's cavalry and infantry before Resaca, May 13, not only individual officers but the entire division won the respect of the grand army of invasion. I reluctantly, on the evening of the 13th, resigned the command of the division, and proceeded to my home in the East to recover from wounds received during the day. The command devolved on Colonel Murray, and afterward on Colonel Lowe, whose reports will fully set forth the operations of the command during my absence. I returned July 23, and resumed command of my division with my headquarters at Cartersville, with orders to protect and guard the railroad from the Etowah to Tunnel Hill. I found the command greatly improved, and learned that it had been doing good service.

I left Cartersville August 3, 1864, and encamped near Sandtown, on the Chattahoochee. On the 15th crossed the Chattahoochee, took up position on the south side, fortified, and remained in camp until 5 p. m. 15th, when, with Colonel Garrard's brigade, I crossed Camp Creek, tore up portions of the railroad below Sideling, and destroyed the depot at Fairburn containing government stores. On my return scouted the country between Fairburn and the enemy's position at Sandtown. I left my camp at Sandtown on the evening of the 18th instant with the Third Cavalry Division, and two brigades of the Second and two batteries of artillery, numbering 4,500 men, to attack and destroy the enemy's communications. Pickets from the Sixth Texas were met and driven across Camp Creek, and the regiment routed from its camp a mile beyond at 10 o'clock in the evening, and at 12.30 a. m. General Ross' brigade, 1,100 strong, was driven from my front in direction of East Point, and held from the road by the Second Brigade, Third Division (Lieutenant-Colonel Jones), while the entire command passed. The West Point railroad was reached, and a portion of the track destroyed at daylight. Here General Ross attacked my rear. He was repulsed, and I moved on the Fayetteville road, where I again found him in my front. He slowly retired in the direction of Jonesborough, and crossed Flint River at 2 p. m., destroying the bridge. Under cover of my artillery Colonels Minty and Long, commanding detachments from their brigades, crossed the river and drove the enemy from his rifle-pits. The bridge was repaired, and the entire command crossed and occupied Jonesborough at 5 p. m., driving the enemy's cavalry in confusion from the town. I now learned that the telegraph and railroad had been destroyed at Bear Creek Station at 11 a. m. by a portion of my command, under Lieutenant-Colonel Klein, and that General Armstrong had passed through Jonesborough in that direction at 1 p. m. For six hours my entire command was engaged destroying the road. At 11 o'clock in the evening Colonel Murray's division was attacked one mile below the town and driven back. I now suspended operations upon the road and attacked the enemy and drove him one mile and a half. Fearing an attack from the direction of Atlanta, I moved before daylight, in direction of Covington, five miles, and halted and allowed the enemy to come up; left one brigade to engage his attention, and moved rapidly in direction of McDonough, six miles, thence across the country to the Fayetteville road, and reached the railroad one mile above Lovejoy's Station at 11 a. m. on

the 20th instant. On attempting to move on the station I encountered a brigade of infantry—was repulsed; I and my command only saved by the prompt and daring [bravery] of Colonels Minty and Long, and Captain Estes, my assistant adjutant-general.

The enemy were finally checked and driven back with heavy loss. We captured 1 battle-flag. At this moment a staff officer from Colonel Murray informed me that a large force of cavalry, with artillery, had attacked his rear. In twenty minutes I found that I was completely enveloped by cavalry and infantry, with artillery. I decided at once to ride over the enemy's cavalry and retire on the McDonough road. A large number of my people were dismounted, fighting on foot, and it took some time to mount them and form my command for the charge. During the delay the enemy constructed long lines of barricades on every side. Those in front of his cavalry were very formidable. Pioneers were sent in advance of the charging columns to remove obstructions. Colonel Minty, with his command in three columns, charged, broke, and rode over the enemy's left. Colonel Murray, with his regiments, broke his center, and in a moment General Jackson's division, 4,000 strong, was running in great confusion. It was the most perfect rout any cavalry has sustained during the war. We captured 4 guns (3 were destroyed and 1 brought off); 3 battle-flags were taken; his ambulances, wagons, and ordnance train captured, and destroyed as far as possible; many prisoners were taken, and his killed and wounded is known to be large. My command was quickly reformed, thrown into position, fought successfully the enemy's infantry for one hour and forty minutes, and only retired when it was found that we had left only sufficient ammunition to make sure our retreat. We swam Cotton Indian Creek and crossed South River on the morning of the 21st, and reached our lines near Decatur, by way of Lithonia, without molestation, at 2 p. m. August 22. We effectively destroyed four miles of the Macon road, from Jonesborough to Bear Creek Station, a distance of ten miles. One train of cars was fully, and a second partially, destroyed. We brought into camp 1 gun, 3 battle-flags, and a large number of fresh horses and mules and about 50 prisoners. My entire loss in killed, wounded, and missing will not exceed 300 men. Two hundred of this number were killed and wounded. Only the dangerously wounded were left with the enemy.

While it is most difficult to single out instances of gallantry, I cannot close this report without mentioning to the favorable consideration of the major-general commanding, the following named officers whose gallant conduct attracted my attention on so many occasions: Colonel Minty, commanding two brigades from the Second Cavalry Division, for his untiring energy throughout the march, and the consummate skill displayed at the moment when we were repulsed at Lovejoy's Station, and the subsequent gallant ride of his command over the enemy's barricades, deserves immediate promotion. Colonel Long was equally distinguished, and well deserves the promotion he has received. He was twice wounded, and yet remained on the field. Captain Estes, my assistant adjutant-general, and my two aides, Lieutenants Wilson and Northrop, deserve every consideration for the great service rendered me throughout the expedition. Colonel Murray, commanding division, and the brigades of Colonels Jones and King were greatly distinguished at the charge of Lovejoy's Station. Officers were never more gallant, and skillful; men were never more brave. They well deserve a success so great.

August 25, I moved with my command to Stevens' Cross-Roads, one mile and a half beyond Union Church; went into camp, covering the entire country in the front and the right flank of the Army of the Tennessee, which had made its first day's march with the grand army in its movement upon the enemy's communications. At 6 a. m., August 26, the command moved in advance of, and upon the right flank of, the Army of the Tennessee, masking its movements, drove the enemy's cavalry, under Brigadier-General Ross, to and beyond the railroad, and went into camp, August 27, on the right of the army and near Fairburn. In the movement upon the Macon railroad at Jonesborough my command had the advance, and, with the assistance of two regiments of infantry, the Second and Seventh Iowa Regiments, Majors [Hamill and Mahon] commanding, steadily forced the enemy back to within three miles of Renfroe Place, the cavalry moving on the right flank up to this point. Here the Ninety-second Illinois Mounted Infantry, under the direction of Captain Estes, my assistant adjutant-general, pushed in ahead of the infantry, rushed the enemy back to and across Flint River, saved the bridge, crossed and took possession of the rifle-pits beyond, a brigade of infantry having been thrown across, and pushed up the hill in direction of the station to the left of Jonesborough. I rapidly crossed three regiments of cavalry, moved in, and drove the enemy from the high hills on the right, while Captain Estes, with the Ninety-second Illinois, made a daring but unsuccessful attempt to reach the railroad. This attack, made as night was closing in, and although with considerable loss, yet resulted most favorably to the success of the operations during the night and the following morning. The brigade of infantry having been pushed in well toward the station far on the left of Jonesborough, this determined attack of cavalry, dismounted, a mile to the right, with considerable skirmishing between, forced the enemy to believe that a heavy force of infantry had crossed, and there waited instead of making an attack, which might have proved disastrous. My cavalry was relieved by infantry during the night, recrossed Flint River the following morning, and moved to Anthony's Bridge, one mile and a half below. The bridge having been burned, was quickly rebuilt, and a portion of the command passed over and was pushed well in upon the enemy's flank and rear in the direction of the railroad.

During the day a daring and successful attempt was made by Captain Qualman (Third Indiana Cavalry), with a portion of the Third Indiana Cavalry, to reach the railroad and telegraph. A section of the road was torn up and one mile of telegraph wire was brought away, with the loss of 1 man killed. At 3.30 p. m. of the same day (August 31) the enemy made a determined attack upon the infantry on my left. It seemed to be the intention of the enemy to break or turn our right flank. At first he entirely ignored my command. This I determined he should not do. Five regiments of cavalry, dismounted, were in position behind barricades directly in the flanks of the charging column. My artillery was in a most favorable position. I directed the artillery to commence firing on the advancing column of the enemy, and the cavalry upon the opposite side of the river to meet and attack him. This attack was determined and gallantly made. The enemy was forced to turn and meet it. He moved down in heavy columns, twice charged and was twice repulsed, but finally forced my people to retire from their rail barricades and across the river. A portion of the enemy succeeded in crossing, were met by the Ninety-second Illinois Mounted Infantry dismounted, and

repulsed. We held the bridge until relieved by the infantry under General Blair in the afternoon of the following day, when we moved to Glass' Bridge below Lovejoy's Station, repaired the bridge, which had been burned by the enemy, crossed, and maintained our position upon the opposite side for two days, constantly annoying the enemy's flank and rear, repulsing with loss every attack he made, and formed a junction with the right of the infantry of the Army of the Tennessee near Lovejoy's Station, September 3; we remained in this position until 11 o'clock September 5, and then moved back, first to Anthony's Bridge, then to Red Oak, and finally to Sandtown, having covered the rear and flank of the Army of the Tennessee in its retrograde movement from Lovejoy's Station to its present position.

Accompanying this report will be found a tabulated list of the casualties of this command during the campaign, as well as of prisoners and property captured.

Before closing my report, I desire to assure the chief of cavalry that the officers and men of my command have endeavored to zealously and faithfully discharge every duty assigned them, and I only hope that he and those my seniors in rank are as well satisfied with my conduct and operations as I am with the efforts of my command.

Respectfully submitted.

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Vols., Commanding.

Capt. J. E. JACOBS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

List of killed, wounded, and missing in the Third Cavalry Division, Department of the Cumberland, during recent campaign.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Rebels.			Property captured.		
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Horses.	Mules.	Wagons.
First Brigade, Maj. J. M. Young.	1	.....	.....	8	.....	9	41	140	4	1	85	1
Second Brigade, Lieut.-Col. F. A. Jones.	1	17	5	53	6	113	111	221	168	58	111	230
Third Brigade, Col. E. H. Murray.	5	7	.....	40	.....	13	91	303	120	38	25	.....
10th Wisconsin Battery	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	7	24	5	106	6	137	246	664	292	97	221	231

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

Capt. J. E. JACOBS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

Report of prisoners of war captured and rebel government property captured and destroyed by Third Cavalry Division, Department of the Cumberland, during the campaign of Atlanta.

Prisoners of war captured at different times and various places	220
Captured during the month of July and August:	
Horses	52
Mules	92
Cannon captured near Lovejoy's Station	1
Cannon spiked near Lovejoy's Station	3
Caissons destroyed near Lovejoy's Station	3
Miles Macon and Atlanta Railroad destroyed	3

Miles West Point and Atlanta Railroad destroyed	1
Battle-flags captured near Lovejoy's Station	3
Burned and destroyed near Griffin :	
Engine	1
Box-cars	9
Burned and destroyed at Jonesborough :	
Box-cars	3
Burned at Jonesborough :	
Bales cotton	96
Depot	1
Court-house	1
Government wagons destroyed at different places	41
Ambulances destroyed near Lovejoy's Station	5
Ambulances captured near Lovejoy's Station	1
Water-tanks destroyed at Jonesborough	1
Rebel deserters reported to Third Cavalry Division and turned over by same	75

I certify the above report is correct.

W. H. DAY,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.

No. 412.

Report of Col. Eli H. Murray, Third Kentucky Cavalry, commanding Third Division, of operations May 13–21 *and August* 18–23.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
Camp Crooks, Ga., September 14, 1864.

I have the honor to report the operations of the Third Cavalry Division, Department of the Cumberland, from the 13th to the 21st of May :

On May 13, at Smith's Cross-Roads, near Resaca, the general commanding division receiving a wound, the command devolved upon myself; and, turning over the command of my brigade to Colonel Atkins, commanding Ninety-second Illinois, I at once proceeded to carry out the instructions of Major-General Sherman, namely, to take possession of the cross-roads, thereby covering the formation of our infantry lines, which being accomplished, and in further pursuance of these orders, put my command in reserve, reporting to the commanding general. By his instructions Lay's Ferry was taken possession of, picketing it that night. 14th, moved, making demonstrations at Gideon's, Calhoun, and Lay's Ferries. At Calhoun, owing to the formation of the banks and direction of the streams, the guns of the enemy completely covered the crossing. Colonel Smith, Tenth Ohio Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, moved and joined Major Wolfley, commanding Third Kentucky Cavalry, with a section of Tenth Wisconsin Battery, then there engaging the enemy. 15th, Major Wolfley, with Third Kentucky Cavalry and section of artillery at Gideon's Ferry, engaged the enemy. Opened an artillery fire on the retreating wagons and column of the enemy leaving Resaca. Colonel Atkins, with his brigade, at Calhoun Ferry, skirmishing. Colonel Smith, with his brigade, at Lay's Ferry, reconnoitered the river as far as Blaylock's Ferry, finding the enemy at every accessible point. At 11 p. m. my whole command at Calhoun Ferry, owing to a report of the enemy throwing a pontoon across the river—this proved false; on the contrary, found he was retreating, the stillness of the night causing us to hear the moving of artillery south—so reported to the commanding general.

16th, moved with command across a pontoon at Lay's Ferry; Fifth Kentucky, of Colonel Atkins' brigade, was placed on the right and left of General Dodge's command, skirmishing with the enemy. 17th, kept communication between General Thomas' column, moving on the Adairsville road, and that of General McPherson, on the road to McGuire's, Colonel Baldwin, with his regiment, moving in the advance of General Logan, encountering the enemy, and successfully driving him all day. 18th, moved to Adairsville; 19th, to Kingston, by a road parallel to that occupied by the moving columns of the Armies of the Cumberland and Tennessee, reporting to General Elliott, chief of cavalry, Department of the Cumberland, on Cassville road, opening communication with Major-General Hooker. 20th, moved to a point near headquarters Department of the Cumberland. 21st, turned over command to Colonel Lowe. On the 18th August, with the Second and Third Brigades of the Third Cavalry Division, commanded respectively by Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, Eighth Indiana Cavalry, and Lieutenant-Colonel King, Third Kentucky Cavalry, left Sandtown. The brigade of Colonel King in the advance met the enemy's pickets at Camp Creek, driving them to Stevens' Cross-Roads. Here Colonel Jones taking the advance, and from there distant about one mile we again encountered the enemy, driving them down a cross-road. Here Colonel Jones engaged them with a severe fight until the whole column passed, when he joined the rear, Colonel King's brigade again in advance of the column, driving the enemy before them. In crossing the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, Colonel Jones found the enemy on our flank, who succeeded in entirely severing the column and cutting him from it. Charging through the enemy under a heavy fire of small-arms and artillery, he again joined it, the command of Colonel Minty taking the advance. I brought up the rear, and moved with the column to Jonesborough. By direction of the general commanding the expedition, I ordered Colonel Jones to move and take position in the south part of town, afterward to move down the railroad, holding the front and watching the flank while the brigade of Colonel King destroyed the railroad. This work was done quickly and effectually for about one mile and a half. Colonel Jones found the enemy fully one mile and a half from the southern limits of the town. Here was a severe fight. King's brigade immediately prepared for action. The Fifth Kentucky joined on to Jones' left, the Ninety-second supporting Jones and the Fifth covering his right flank. The enemy were here in force, and barricaded. The darkness of the night would of itself make it difficult to dislodge even a small force. With the disposition above named my whole command advanced, and after quite a severe fight it was found impossible to dislodge the enemy. His force, as afterward ascertained and reported by Colonel Jones, was two brigades of cavalry, under Armstrong and Ross, and one brigade of infantry, under Colonel ———. The conduct of the men here was worthy of high commendation. Everything calculated to confuse men we had here to contend with—an utter ignorance of the formation of the ground, the darkness of the night, with heavy rain, and the only information of the enemy's position was gained by receiving his volleys of fire. Withdrawing, we joined the column on the McDonough road; marched till daylight, and, after feeding, moved with the column in direction of Lovejoy's, the rear of Jones' command skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry, reaching

Fosterville in advance. Forces under Colonel Minty were heavily engaged. King's brigade immediately formed for their support and also holding a line to his left, Jones on a commanding elevation covering our rear. Both he and King immediately barricaded their front. Jones was soon attacked heavily. With his position the enemy were kept at bay. Captain Beebe, Tenth Wisconsin Battery, here reported with his four guns to Colonel Jones. The led horses of the whole command were immediately collected to the rear of King's line. The enemy's shots, both from front and rear, covered our entire lines. General Kilpatrick ordered me to cover the withdrawal and mounting of Minty's command, which was done by King's brigade; also to hold the rear, now becoming our front, which was done by Jones, until due preparations were made to enable us to charge the enemy. Everything ready, Jones' men mounting and King's withdrawing from the enemy upon one side, but to meet him upon another. The order was given to charge, Jones' brigade charging down the road, King's on his left, when the most terrific, yet magnificent, charge ever witnessed was made. The enemy's guns opened with canister, but Beebe, true as steel, covered our onset, following Jones after our men had crossed and trampled the enemy's lines, myself charging with the advance of the Eighth Indiana; passed on to the enemy's cannon, which they held until we were within a few yards of them. No movements could have been more properly executed than they were throughout the whole charge. The saber and the horses' hoofs were about our only weapon. My command was soon massed in column in the rear. With orders, I moved for McDonough; thence to Cotton Indian Creek, where we camped that night. In the morning, by a difficult and dangerous ford, crossed that creek, moving to Lithonia, thence to Decatur, and to our old camp at Sandtown, arriving on the 23d, having made a complete circuit of Atlanta and the rebel army.

To Lieutenant-Colonels Jones and King and their brigades, and to Captain Beebe and his Tenth Wisconsin Battery, my thanks are due for their noble bearing during our various engagements and throughout the entire expedition. To my staff officers, whose duties were most arduous, I most earnestly tender my thanks.

For report of casualties, list of prisoners and guns, and enemy's battle-flags captured, see the accompanying reports. Sergeant McClure, the non-commissioned officers and orderlies with me, did well their part.

Very respectfully submitted.

E. H. MURRAY,
Col. 3d Kentucky Vet. Vol. Cavalry, Comdg. Division.

Capt. J. E. JACOBS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Command.

No. 413.

Reports of Col. William W. Lowe, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, commanding Third Division, of operations June 4–July 18.

ADAIRSVILLE, *June* 4, 1864.

One of my scouting parties came in last night with 11 prisoners, quite a number of horses and mules and arms, and 3 rebel wagons.

No disturbance along the railroad. The part of Wheeler's force that started up went back immediately after crossing the river.

W. W. LOWE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Brigadier-General ELLIOTT,
Chief of Cavalry, Department of the Cumberland.

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KINGSTON, GA., *June* 10, 1864.

Yesterday a party of twenty-five men, under a lieutenant, was ambuscaded near Stilesborough by a large party of rebel cavalry. The lieutenant and nine men have come in. He reports 5 rebels killed. A scout, subsequently sent out, under Major Thayer, Tenth Ohio Cavalry, found they had moved off in the direction of Van Wert, supposed to be under command of Armstrong, Army of Mississippi. A small scouting party killed 1 rebel day before yesterday. Work along the river is nearly completed. General Sherman's Order, No. 20, not yet received.

W. W. LOWE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. DAVID F. HOW,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Chief of Cavalry.

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KINGSTON, GA., *June* 10, 1864.

This morning the rebels, about 300 strong, made a dash on Calhoun, driving out the small patrol guard I had there. They placed a torpedo on the track and succeeded in throwing off an empty train. Six cars were burned. I have now repossessed the road and think I have a very fair chance of catching them to-night. Could one regiment of infantry be sent here for fatigue and picket duty? Will give you items as I learn more.

W. W. LOWE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. W. L. ELLIOTT,
Chief of Cavalry.

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KINGSTON, *June* 11, 1864.

Road is again open. By rebel dash into Calhoun 5 cars were burned, the rebels having placed a torpedo on the track by which engine and cars were thrown off. They also fired the depot building, but one of my companies drove them off and saved the building. They were followed all last night, but dispersed and went into the mountains. Still have an expedition out. Yesterday captured 2 of Armstrong's scouts between here and Rome. Unless otherwise directed, if I can get enough mounted men together, shall send an expedition to and beyond Van Wert.

W. W. LOWE.

Brigadier-General ELLIOTT,
Chief of Cavalry.

KINGSTON, *June* 16, 1864.

Yesterday Captain Hayes, Tenth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, destroyed three bridges between railroad bridge and Canton, encountering and driving off a small rebel party from Field's Bridge. Quiet along railroad.

W. W. LOWE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieutenant HOW,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Chief of Cavalry.

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KINGSTON, *June* 23, 1864.

One man killed in skirmish last night on south side of Etowah River, near Wooley's Bridge. Yesterday a large force was reported approaching with a view of attacking Adairsville and Calhoun. I made preparation for them, but whatever the force, it has retired. I think it is Dibrell's command of Tennesseeans. They had started back to recross at Canton, but I had burned the bridge. It is more than fifty miles to the nearest bridge over the Etowah. Do you think it would be prudent to send less than a regiment to destroy it?

W. W. LOWE,
Colonel, Commanding.

General ELLIOTT,
Chief of Cavalry.

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CARTERSVILLE, *July* 7, 1864.

A small party of nine, out yesterday collecting beef, were attacked near Lewis' Furnace. We had 1 man severely wounded; killed 2 rebels, and drove them off. I now have a force in pursuit.

W. W. LOWE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Brigadier-General ELLIOTT,
Chief of Cavalry.

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CARTERSVILLE, *July* 9, 1864.

In explanation of result now coming in from programme I named in conversation last night, I send following, just received from Colonel Murray: A party of loyal citizens captured a rebel lieutenant and 8 men of the Ninth Kentucky (rebel) Regiment near Fairmount; started in with them, but were pounced on, and the whole party captured before they could be re-enforced. Two hours later Captain Hare, Fifth Kentucky, recaptured and brought them to Calhoun. Major Wolfley, Third Kentucky, came upon another party, charged them, and took 38 prisoners; he is now out again. They were supplied with picks, axes, &c., for the purpose of destroying railroad, and they are now working on it under a guard.

W. W. LOWE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Through Brigadier-General Elliott.

CARTERSVILLE, *July* 12, 1864.

Major Thayer, Tenth Ohio Cavalry, has returned from expedition. Eight miles above Canton he dispersed a band of rebels, driving them into the mountains. Captain Oglethorpe, commanding the band, was wounded. The major brought in 17 mules, 7 horses, and 15 deserters from rebel army, and 2 prisoners of war.

W. W. LOWE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. DAVID F. HOW,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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CARTERSVILLE, *July* 14, 1864.

A scout from Colonel Murray's brigade has returned from Jasper; brought in 8 rebel prisoners and 4 rebel citizens, including the father of Jordan, the commander of one of the rebel bands in this vicinity. The houses of four notorious characters were burnt.

W. W. LOWE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. D. F. HOW,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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CARTERSVILLE, *July* 14, 1864.

Some days since a company of home [guards] met the rebels in Murray County. Lost 2 killed and 1 badly wounded. The rebels left 5 killed and 3 wounded. A party of my command from Resaca is reported to have passed through Fairmount yesterday with 12 prisoners from Jordan's band. No particulars yet. Captain Estes, assistant adjutant-general, is now out from here. He will cross the river near Canton. All quiet along railroad.

W. W. LOWE,
Colonel, Commanding,

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, CHIEF OF CAVALRY.

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CARTERSVILLE, *July* 18, 1864.

Captain Estes, assistant adjutant-general, has returned from a successful scout, having gone fifteen miles above Canton. Result as follows: Captured 15 mules, 5 horses, 2 wagons, compelling rebels to abandon 420 sides of leather, burned a foundry and powder-mill, which were in active operation, killed a rebel major, and dispersed a band of 25, escorting wagons. I am organizing some home guards, but lack arms for them, especially revolvers.

W. W. LOWE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. D. F. HOW,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 414.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Robert Klein, Third Indiana Cavalry, commanding First Brigade, of operations August 18–20 (Kilpatrick's raid).

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
Sandtown, August 21, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that my understanding with General Kilpatrick was that he would cross the West Point railroad not far from East Point, and strike the Macon railroad near Chapman's, taking down the railroad to Griffin, where I was to meet him.

I left with my command, 292 men (General Kilpatrick with the remainder of the cavalry force at Stevens', seven miles from Fairburn), at 11.30 p. m. of the 18th. I reached Fairburn at 1.30 a. m. 19th, Fayetteville at 9 a. m., and Bear Creek Station, nine miles above Griffin, at 11 a. m. Four miles above Bear Creek Station, at Lovejoy's, I was driven back at 4.30 p. m. 19th, after having torn up portions of 3 miles of track and 3 miles of telegraph, captured 2 trains of cars, burned 1, and was driven from the other by the guard and Ferguson's cavalry. I could learn nothing of General Kilpatrick's force from either the conductor of the captured train from East Point or from some prisoners captured from Ferguson's brigade of cavalry, which had left a point between Atlanta and Decatur at daylight of the 19th.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT KLEIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Sandtown, Ga., August 23, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command in the late expedition against the enemy's communications in the rear of Atlanta:

At 11 p. m. of the 18th instant, with my command of 13 officers and 292 men, I left the main column at Stevens' farm, seven miles from the railroad at Fairburn. Agreeably to instructions, I tore up a portion of track and telegraph wire, and at 2 a. m. 19th moved on Fayetteville road, reaching that place at 7 a. m., meeting a small force and capturing some prisoners, 40 mules, and 20 wagons, the latter of which were burned. Moved on Griffin road to near Mount Zion Church, turned to left, crossed Flint River, eight miles from Fayetteville and eight miles from Fayette Station, on Macon railroad, at which point I intended striking, but, by a mistake of our guide, struck railroad four miles above Fayette, at Bear Creek Station at 11 a. m.; commenced tearing up track and telegraph wire, destroying over 1 solid mile of track at intervals of three miles along road toward Lovejoy's Station, and 3 miles of wire, taking it down, reeling, and hiding it. The railroad ties were piled up and iron laid on them and burned. At Bear Creek captured a train of 9 cars loaded with whisky, meal, wheat, lard,

and railroad trucks. This train was run off railroad in a deep cut, and burned. When three miles toward Lovejoy's heard another train coming and succeeded in cutting it off between Lovejoy's and the destroyed track, but I found the guard of infantry too strong, and was disposing of my force for a united attempt to take it, when a cavalry force came in on my flank, compelling me to defend myself in that quarter. In a charge some prisoners were captured, from whom I learned that Ferguson's and Armstrong's brigades of cavalry were upon me, and Reynolds' infantry brigade also advancing. Under the circumstances, I deemed it prudent to get out of there. I had one road open, across the bridge I had come over in the morning, or I could have gone toward Griffin, which would have been certain capture, for I had given up the prospect of meeting the remainder of the expedition. Not being able to hear from them from prisoners captured on the train through from Chapman's or from Ferguson's men I decided to fall back on the road I had come, and put my decision in immediate execution, leaving railroad at 4.30 p. m. 19th. When I reached the bridge across Flint River, I found it torn up by the enemy; but a friendly rail fence supplied the place of plank, and my column was soon over and the bridge in flames. When within two miles of Fayetteville the enemy came in on my rear, via the ford road from Lovejoy's to Fayetteville, and kept up a brisk fire with my rear guard, warming up as we neared the town, when they opened on us in front, being posted in front and in the town. We scattered them by a saber charge, and were not much harassed by them afterward. I passed through Fairburn at 7.30 p. m., one hour and a half after an infantry force, intending to intercept us, had moved farther down in anticipation of meeting us there. I remained the balance of the night near Stevens' farm, reaching Sandtown at 11 a. m. 20th instant. I brought in with me 17 prisoners and 40 mules. My casualties were 2 men wounded and 3 captured.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT KLEIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. L. G. ESTES,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Third Cavalry Division.

No. 415.

Report of Maj. J. Morris Young, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, commanding First Brigade, of operations August 26–September 8.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
Camp Crooks, near East Point, Ga., September 8, 1864.

I have the honor to make the following report of the First Brigade, Third Cavalry Division, during the time it was under my command, for the campaign ending September 8, 1864:

By order from your headquarters at Sandtown August 26, 1864, I was placed in command of the First Brigade, Third Cavalry Division. At 11.45 p. m. the command was reported ready to move, and received orders accordingly. At the head of the column, as it moved out, was Lieutenant-Colonel Klein, Third Indiana Cavalry, who, by virtue of rank, assumed command of the First Brigade.

At New Hope Church, August 29, 10 a. m., Lieutenant-Colonel Klein reported himself sick, and the command of the First Brigade devolved on me. At 12 m. the brigade moved down the Fayetteville road one mile to the support of the Second Brigade and into position on the left, erecting barricades fronting the Jonesborough road. Reconnaissances and patrols discovered the enemy's cavalry in our immediate front in small force of observation only. At 5 p. m. the First Brigade returned to New Hope Church and occupied our former barricades erected on the 28th. No casualties. August 30, 6 a. m., moved out, First Brigade in advance. Passing through our barricades of yesterday afternoon on the Jonesborough road, and two miles beyond, encountered the enemy in some force behind barricades, from which they were soon driven. In the mean time our infantry had come up, on the right of which the First Brigade was formed in line. Moving forward in extension of the line and front of the infantry, and seeking an occasion (without success, owing to the nature of the ground) to turn the enemy's left and charge them, we continued skirmishing until the junction with the main Jonesborough road was reached, where the brigade formed in column again and moved forward in rear of the division. At Camp Creek the brigade moved forward under a concentrated nervous flank artillery fire, highly creditable to its discipline and firmness. One man from the Third Indiana Cavalry was slightly wounded in the leg. Bivouacked at Flint River. August 31, 3 a. m., moved one mile to the rear; 6 a. m., sent an officer and twenty men to open communication with the Army of the Cumberland, heard north of us; 11 a. m., moved down to the crossing at Flint River due west of Jonesborough. At 1 p. m. Captains Qualman, Company K, and Young, Company H, Third Indiana, with 100 picked men, were sent to cut the railroad a few miles below here. The balance of the First, with the Second Brigade, commenced barricading, and prepared to hold the opposite side of Flint River. At 2.30 p. m. a demonstration was ordered by Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, Eighth Indiana Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, in favor of Captains Qualman and Young. Fifty-seven men, the remaining mounted effective force of the Fifth Regiment Iowa Cavalry from the Rousseau and McCook raids, rode gallantly out, led by Captain Choumee, Company F, Lieutenant Wing, Company B, and Lieutenant McGuire, to receive the enemy's fire and attract his attention by a feint charge, moving on under fire from the enemy's skirmishers until they received a volley from the rebels in line behind a close fence on their right flank. They returned with a loss of Lieutenant Maguire killed instantly and 2 men wounded. A few moments past 3 p. m. our barricades were not as yet completed, Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, with the Third and Eighth Indiana in the advance barricade, and myself with the Fifth Iowa and Tenth Ohio in the rear one, when the rebels attacked and soon developed a force that was speedily enveloping the command. The rear barricade was held till all were in from the front, when the ammunition was out and our whole force retired across the river, remounted and formed. In this last engagement the brigade lost 1 killed, 6 wounded, and 7 missing. At 6 p. m. Captains Qualman and Young returned with their command, having fully accomplished their object, and although constantly skirmishing with the enemy, without casualty. Barricaded and bivouacked for the night near former camp.

September 1, returned to the same crossing of Flint River and barricaded effectively on this side. At 11 a. m. First Brigade moved one mile to the rear, joining the Second on the Fayetteville road. Barricaded and bivouacked for the night. No casualties. September 2, 6 a. m., moved south toward Lovejoy's; First Brigade in the rear; 12 m., halted near Glass' Bridge, over Flint River. Withdrew the brigade behind a small hill to avoid the enemy's shell, which were falling in the command. At 7 p. m. barricaded to the rear and bivouacked for the night. No casualties. September 3, at 3 p. m. the brigade moved across Glass' Bridge and barricaded, resting on the right of the Army of the Tennessee. Bivouacked for the night. No casualties. September 4, lay quiet in our barricades; slight skirmishing on the picket-lines. At 4 p. m. was appointed division officer of the day. Perfected and strengthened the picket-lines. No casualties. September 5, at 10 a. m. drove in the rebel pickets. The brigade is detailed to cover the rear of the Army of the Tennessee as it retires. At 7 p. m. the forces were all properly disposed, and remained in position until after midnight. No casualties. September 6, the column of the First Brigade, under my immediate supervision, reached Jonesborough in rear of the Fifteenth Corps and Fourth Corps, Department of the Cumberland, about 4 a. m. That column of the brigade under Major Gaddis, Third Indiana Cavalry, reached Jonesborough in rear of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps about 6 a. m. Crossed Flint River due west of Jonesborough, and went into camp one mile farther west; barricaded and bivouacked for the night. At 11 p. m. sent one company to reconnoiter Renfroe Place and remain there. No casualties. September 7, at 5 a. m. brigade moved to Renfroe Place, covering the flank of the Army of the Tennessee until it passed by. Was relieved by Third Brigade at 10 a. m., and moved on to Shoal Creek Church. At 3 p. m. moved to the railroad, one mile from Red Oak. Bivouacked for the night. No casualties. September 8, moved to the vicinity of Mount Gilead Church.

Total loss in the brigade: 1 second lieutenant killed, 1 enlisted man killed, 11 wounded, and 6 missing; total loss, 19.

To the officers and men of the First Brigade I express with sincere pleasure my hearty appreciation of the courage and intelligence with which all movements and duties required were performed, and take this opportunity of returning my thanks for the assistance rendered me by the ready execution of all orders.

To Lieutenant Watson, acting assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenant Ritchie, acting aide-de-camp, both of the Fifth Iowa, I am under obligations for their untiring energy and exertions. The gallant and successful undertaking of Captains Qualman and Young, Third Indiana Cavalry, is worthy of more than a passing notice, and the unfaltering manner in which the officers and men of the Fifth Iowa Cavalry marched out, knowingly, to face the unequal chance for life or death, that they might insure the safety of their comrades, demands my special mention.

Respectfully, your most obedient,

J. MORRIS YOUNG,
Major, Comdg. First Brigade, Third Cavalry Division.

Captain ESTES,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Cavalry Division.

Report of casualties in First Brigade, Third Cavalry Division, from August 26, 1864, to September 8, 1864: Commissioned officers—killed, 1. Enlisted men—wounded, 8; missing, 9. Rebels—killed, 41; wounded, 140; missing, 4. Captured horses, 1; mules, 5; wagons, 1; destroyed wagon.

J. MORRIS YOUNG,
Major Fifth Iowa Cavalry, Commanding.

CAMP CROOKS, GA., *September* 8, 1864.

No. 416.

Report of Maj. Alfred Gaddis, Third Indiana Cavalry, of operations August 26–September 8.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, THIRD INDIANA CAVALRY,
In the Field, Ga., September 8, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report the operations of my command in the campaign in rear of Atlanta.

August 26, 1864, left camp at Sandtown at 12 p. m. with my command of 9 commissioned officers and 204 men. Marched to Camp Creek and bivouacked for the night. August 27, took the advance of division, met enemy's pickets one mile and a half south of Camp Creek, charged and drove them one mile east of Stevens' Cross-Roads, and formed line of battle. Were relieved by Colonel Murray's brigade. Went into camp at Stevens' Cross-Roads for the night. August 28, advanced to New Hope Church. One hundred men, under Captain Qualman, Company K, and Lieutenant White, Company H, were detached at Stevens' Cross-Roads and sent by way of Fairburn. Encountered about forty Confederate cavalry near Fairburn. Drove them through the town, sabering one, and capturing some mules and small-arms. Had 1 man wounded. Returned to the command at New Hope Church. Laid in battle-line until next morning 9 a. m. August 29, moved out on Jonesborough road, barricaded, and returned to New Hope Church and camped for the night. August 30, advanced on the Jonesborough road, encountered enemy's pickets, skirmished with them all day, driving them across Flint River. August 31, moved down Flint River, crossed the bridge within one mile of Jonesborough, and barricaded, being in right center of division. Were attacked by infantry and compelled to fall back and recross the river, with 1 man mortally wounded, since died; 3 severely wounded, and 4 missing. One hundred picked men, under Captain Qualman, Company K, and Captain Young, Company H, were sent to cut the railroad, which was accomplished four miles south of Jonesborough; returned and went into camp.

September 1, moved out and barricaded on Fayetteville road. September 2, moved to Fayetteville and Griffin road. September 3, crossed Flint River, and barricaded on extreme right of our army. September 4, remained in barricades. September 5, moved to Fitzgerald's. September 6, formed rear guard of Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Army Corps. Went into camp near Flint River. September 7, picketed on left flank of Army of the Tennessee. Sep-

tember 8, returned to near Mount Gilead Church and went into camp. Casualties: 1 mortally wounded, since died; 6 severely wounded, 4 missing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED GADDIS,
Major, Commanding.

Lieut. J. W. WATSON,
Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., Third Cavalry Div.

No. 417.

Report of Capt. Martin Choumee, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, of operations August 26–September 8.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH IOWA CAVALRY,
Septeniber 9, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with your order of September 5, I very respectfully transmit the following campaign report of Fifth Iowa Cavalry:

On the 26th of August p. m. we started from Sandtown with an effective force of three commissioned officers and eighty-two enlisted men, and on the 27th of August our regiment was on picket duty eight miles south of Sandtown. Charles Parker, Company L, left the command without permission and went back to Sandtown. On the 28th we marched forward to the West Point and Montgomery Railroad, found the rebels there, and the regiment was ordered in line of battle on the south side of said railroad; then went back in bivouac one mile north of said railroad. On 29th sent back to Sandtown our broken-down horses and the following-named men: J. W. Patterson, Company A; Private James O. Gorman, Company C; Privates John M. Harris, Pukley, and Lindymood, of Company H. We were ordered again across the railroad, where we built barricades and formed line of battle, staying till 5 p. m.; hence we returned back to camp. The 30th we started and found the rebels two miles from camp; driving them before us to within one mile of Jonesborough, we went in bivouac there. On 31st we left early in the morning, going in a southerly direction and halted on Flint River. I then was ordered to cross said river and report with the regiment to Colonel Jones, Eighth Indiana Cavalry, for orders. Colonel Jones ordered me to go with the regiment up the road in an easterly direction toward the Atlanta and Macon Railroad, and as soon as I should find the enemy in sufficient numbers to make a feint charge upon them so as to draw their fire and thus be able to estimate their strength. Proceeding from there about 400 yards, and while the column was moving in a lane, the advance guard was fired upon by the rebels. We steadily kept advancing and about a minute after the first shots being fired the rebels opened on us with such a withering musket fire from the right flank that I found it necessary to retreat without attempting a feint charge. I immediately gave the command "fours," "right about," "gallop," "march." This movement, owing to the narrowness of the lane and the many obstinate mules on which one-fourth of the men were mounted, was executed with some confusion. Said musket fire was poured into us from a

tight fence at the distance of 150 yards across an open field. In this reconnoiter the following named were killed and wounded: Second Lieutenant Maguire, of Company L, mortally wounded, who expired half an hour afterward; Private Cousins, Company E, wounded and sent to field hospital, and Private Rose, of Company D, wounded and sent to field hospital. Immediately after my return I was ordered to recross Flint River, and after having done so I was ordered by you to send Nos. 1, 2 and 3 to assist in finishing some breast-works, upon which I ordered Lieut. James H. Wing, of Company B, to take charge of those men and report accordingly. Two minutes after the men were sent back for their carbines to be ready to receive the enemy's charge. You ordered me to take the led horses under cover behind a hill in our immediate rear. In coming on the assigned ground with the led horses I was ordered by an officer, whom I supposed to be on General Kilpatrick's staff, to move with the led horses into the road and to close up, which I did. We fell back for one mile and a quarter, where we were ordered to halt. Immediately after thus halting part of the skirmishers came back and remounted their horses, and the regiment was ordered to form line of battle.

The following-named men were reported to me as wounded and missing: First Sergeant Seavey, Company H, wounded and missing; Private Graybill, Company B, missing; Private Murphy, Company C, wounded and missing; Private Cochran, Company H, wounded and missing, and Private Massie, Company M, missing.

On the 1st of September we built barricade half a mile west of Flint River. At 12 o'clock midday we moved two miles south, where we built other barricades, and stood under arms over night. Private Bocket, Company E, sent to hospital from there, he being sick. The 2d we left said bivouac at 6 a. m. and moved farther south on the west side of Flint River, two platoons being sent out as skirmishers. After a lively skirmish we were ordered back half a mile, there remaining under arms through the night. On the 3d of September the regiment was ordered out at 1 p. m.; proceeded across Flint River five miles east. Building barricades there, we remained under arms during the night. On the 4th we rested under arms. Private Rufie, Company M, Private Adams, Company C, and Sergeant Graham, Company A, were sent back to the wagon train. On 5th, at 3 p. m., we marched two miles east, and halted for two hours; then we marched two miles northeast, and halted from 8 to 11 p. m., when we marched toward Jonesborough, covering the rear of the Army of the Tennessee. On the 6th we entered Jonesborough at 3 a. m.; left at 6 a. m. and went four miles west across Flint River; built barricades and remained there under arms through the night. On the 7th we left at 5 o'clock in the morning, marched about eight miles in a northerly direction and went into camp. On the 8th we left camp at 6 p. m., marched about nine miles in a northeastern direction, halting seven miles east of Sandtown. Eight horses and mules were lost in action on the 31st day of August.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. CHOUMEE,
Captain Company F, Fifth Iowa Cavalry.

Maj. J. M. YOUNG,
Commanding First Brigade, Third Cavalry Division.

No. 418.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Fielder A. Jones, Eighth Indiana Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations July 9–September 8.

CAMP MCCOOK,
Near Marietta, August 4, 1864.

SIR: It is very difficult for me to make a coherent report of operations of the last ten days, as during that time I have had three distinct commands, involving as many distinct reports.

The evening of the 26th ultimo found me in command of the effective mounted strength of the Eighth Indiana Cavalry, numbering 366 officers and enlisted men. We had just returned from the long and fatiguing Rousseau expedition, and both men and animals were sadly jaded. At 6 p. m. of the evening above named we broke camp to march to Vining's Station, fifteen miles distant, to obtain supplies preparatory to joining General McCook for another raid. Owing to the extreme darkness and the carelessness of some person unknown, the column was broken and my command got lost; it was nearly daylight before we succeeded in extricating ourselves from the labyrinth of roads and reach Vining's Station. Supplying ourselves as soon as possible, we joined General McCook's command about 10 a. m. of the 27th, and marched through the day and until 2 a. m. of the next day in the rear of the pontoon train. After a rest of two hours we resumed our march. Nothing of interest occurred until we arrived at Palmetto, a station on the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, which we aided in destroying. At Riverton Ferry the Ninth Ohio being detached, I was ordered to the command of a brigade, consisting of the Eighth Indiana and Second Kentucky. Late in the evening the command moved from Palmetto toward the Macon road, via Fayetteville. My command aided in the destruction of several large wagon trains which had been surprised in their encampments. At Fayetteville my command was placed in the rear, with the Eighth Indiana as rear guard. Many more wagons and a vast amount of baggage was destroyed by the command. At an early hour we reached the Macon road, and the Second Kentucky, Major Star commanding, was detailed to aid in tearing up the track, and performed its part with its usual energy. Company A, Eighth Indiana, was detailed, under command of Captain Reeves, acting assistant adjutant-general, to destroy the telegraph. They cut down all the poles, and cut into small pieces and carried away the wire for over four miles. The command got about three hours' rest during the day. In the afternoon the retrograde movement commenced in the direction of Newnan.

Late in the afternoon report came up from the rear that Colonel Croxton had been cut off from the main body and a severe fight was going on. I was ordered to go with the Eighth Indiana and open communication with Colonel Croxton, but before I could reach the scene of action the fight was over and Colonel Croxton had joined the command. The march was continued all day and all night, and I must say that the physical powers of the men were pushed to the very verge of human endurance. Five days and nights of almost constant duty in the saddle, added to the fourteen days' rapid marching with Rousseau, would shake even the most robust constitution. Men fell asleep on their horses, and the most persistent efforts of their officers could not keep them awake. Two companies of the

Eighth Indiana, viz, Company D, Captain Stanley, and Company E, Captain Boyer, were detailed as advance guard during the night, and I think their conduct during the time is worthy of all praise. Fired on at almost every turn of the road, they charged repeatedly through the darkness without knowing or caring whether their foe numbered 1 man or 1,000. They routed and destroyed many wagon camps, and also routed a detachment of Harvey's scouts. Early the next morning these two companies charged and took the city of Newnan, routing over six times their number of infantry, and I am reliably informed that over 300 of them laid down their arms and fled to the country, reporting that Newnan was taken. Two railroad trains lay close by loaded with soldiers going to Atlanta. These quickly formed and drove our gallant squadron from the town. As our men retired, they were fired on from windows, from cellar-doors, and from housetops; yet, strange to say, we had but 2 men wounded and those but slightly.

At Newnan I was ordered to cover the rear with the Eighth Indiana, and from this time I exercised no command over the Second Kentucky. We had some very severe skirmishing with a rebel brigade of cavalry, which was pressing our rear, but we repelled their every attack very easily. About 11 o'clock word was brought me that a heavy fight was going on with our advance about three miles southwest of Newnan, and I was ordered to so dispose the Eighth Indiana (the only force left in my command) as to cover the rear and left flank of the column, and to guard those points at all hazards. I immediately disposed of my force to accomplish the desired result, and easily held the enemy in check with light skirmishing for several hours, although I was informed by prisoners and citizens that an entire division of rebel cavalry was threatening me, and indeed their force was plainly visible skirting the timber in a front of nearly two miles, completely enveloping the right, left, and rear of the column.

Late in the afternoon I was ordered to report in person to General McCook, who informed me that Colonel Harrison was missing and that [I] should succeed to his command; that our position was completely enveloped by a vastly superior force of the enemy, and he announced his intention of breaking through the enemy's lines in two columns, one of which was to be led by Colonel Croxton, who was to go out first, the other to be led by myself, and to leave the field last. He also ordered me to get my troops well in hand preparatory to such a movement and await his orders. On my return from headquarters I found that my troops had been ordered away from where I left them by some unauthorized party, and that a stampede of the mule trains and led horses of all commands had taken place, and that my command was in danger of being carried off the ground by the mob, but by the energetic co-operation of the officers I succeeded in extricating the Eighth Indiana, Fifth Iowa, and a large part of the Fourth Tennessee from the rabble. I immediately ordered Major Baird, with a detachment of the Fifth Iowa, to reconnoiter a narrow wood in which the enemy had not as yet showed himself. He soon reported that he had discovered an obscure road, but could not ascertain where it led to. I determined to attempt this road and trust to Providence in finding a guide. I therefore had a bridge built across a ravine close by, and quietly massed my command and awaited my orders. About 6 p. m. General McCook joined my column with portions of the Second and Fourth Indiana,

and ordered the advance. We moved out at a brisk trot, and so well were our forces in hand, and so sudden the movement, that nearly one-half of the Eighth Indiana (which was in advance) got through the lines without receiving a shot, and, although the remainder of the column ran the gauntlet of a heavy fire of musketry, yet, strange to say, but 1 man was wounded, although the enemy was in some places near enough to almost touch the horses. We soon found a negro, who directed us on the road to Corinth. At New River we found that the plank had been torn up, but we hastily repaired it with rails and passed safely over, and destroyed the bridge. At Corinth we turned to the right to Philpot's Ferry, which we reached about 11 p. m. I sent from here two companies, K and I, Captains Mitchell and Scott, to destroy the only remaining bridge across New River. Our forces had but just completed the destruction of the bridge ere the enemy appeared in force on the opposite side of the river. This handsome work gave us five hours' freedom from the enemy. While we were building the raft, Captain Reeves, from information received from negroes, found perhaps the only ferry-boat remaining on the river above West Point. On this we succeeded in crossing all the men and most of the horses. Several attempts were made to swim the animals, but they were so thoroughly exhausted that the attempt had to be abandoned. Soon after daylight we were attacked by Jackson's division of cavalry, and were compelled to leave 15 men and about 200 horses and mules in his hands. The most of the animals were unserviceable.

Our direction on leaving the river was northeast to Rock Mills. At this point information was received that Anderson's brigade was crossing the river in pursuit, and as our dismounted men from previous exhaustion, from being mostly barefooted and not accustomed to walking, were unable to keep up with the column, they were ordered to march directly eastward for our lines, keeping themselves under shelter of the woods and mountains, while the main column would move directly north toward Rome and attract pursuit in that direction. We marched thence through Wedowee, Tallapoosa, Arbacoochee, Buchanan, Draketown, &c., by easy marches to Marietta, where we arrived on the evening of August 3,

The results of the expedition may be summed up as follows: This command helped destroy 2 railroads; destroyed over 300 wagons (this only includes wagons destroyed by Eighth Indiana and Second Kentucky), with a vast amount of stores, capturing a large number of prisoners, mules, and horses, most of whom, however, were subsequently abandoned.

Our loss is about 200 horses and mules, and if the dismounted men succeed in reaching our lines (of which I have but little doubt) our loss in men will not exceed 100 killed, wounded, and missing. Among the prisoners lost was Colonel Harrison, one of the bravest officers and best men in the service. His loss to us at this juncture is a severe one. Doctors Finley, Second Kentucky, and Waterman and Gray, Eighth Indiana, voluntarily remained in the hands of the enemy to care for our wounded. Of those left in the hands of the enemy it is impossible, at this writing, to state the exact number killed and wounded.

My thanks are due to all the regimental commanders for their energetic co-operation and prompt obedience to my commands. I also desire to call attention to the very valuable services rendered by Captain Reeves, acting assistant adjutant-general. He is one of

the most energetic and valuable officers in the army, and well merits promotion, and would do honor to any position in which he might be placed. Of an iron constitution, vast energy, and dauntless courage, he made himself indispensable to the command. He was always with the advance guard, procuring guides and information which materially aided in bringing off the command. Captains Boyer and Stanley also proved themselves of the material of which good officers are made. I desire also to call attention to the services of Major Star, Second Kentucky, Majors Herring and Graham, Eighth Indiana, and Major Baird, Fifth Iowa.

Very respectfully,

F. A. JONES,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Harrison's Brigade Cavalry.

Captain LE ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Cavalry Division.

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HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
September 9, 1864.

For a history of operations of Tenth Ohio Cavalry up to the time I assumed command of this brigade, I refer you to the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Sanderson, a copy of which is herewith transmitted.

I left Nashville, Tenn., July 9, 1864, in command of the Eighth Indiana Cavalry. Was mounted at Decatur, Ala., on the 10th, on artillery horses and horses drawn from the Second Tennessee Cavalry, and was also equipped at second-hand with horse equipments drawn from Second Tennessee Cavalry. My command left behind all its camp and garrison equipage, taking only a gum blanket to the man. Left Decatur, Ala., on the Rousseau raid, with 613 officers and men. Fought and whipped General Clanton's brigade of rebel cavalry at Jackson's Ford, on the Coosa River, killing 1 officer (Clanton's assistant adjutant-general) and 20 men, wounded a large number, took 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 3 lieutenants, and 20 men prisoners of war (prisoners were paroled by General Rousseau). Fought and whipped a force sent out from Montgomery at Chehaw Station and aided in destroying 33 miles of railroad. Returned to Marietta, Ga., July 22, having traveled nearly 500 miles, with both men and animals sadly jaded. The first of the above engagements was fought by the Eighth Indiana Cavalry alone; the second it was aided by a detachment of Fifth Iowa Cavalry. The Second Kentucky Cavalry accompanied the expedition, but, so far as I know, were not engaged.

Remained two days at Marietta, and then relieved Colonel Adams' command at mouth of Sweet Water. Remained two days, and then joined General E. M. McCook for another raid. In this raid I was in command of a temporary brigade, composed of Second Kentucky Cavalry and Eighth Indiana Cavalry. Aided in the destruction of West Point railroad at Palmetto, several large wagon trains at and near Fayetteville, the Macon road at Lovejoy's, and Company A, Eighth Indiana, destroyed over 1 mile of telegraph at Lovejoy's. On the return, after crossing Glass' Bridge, across Flint River, Companies D and E, Eighth Indiana, were detailed as advance guard for a night march, during which they charged and routed Harvey's scouts and destroyed several wagon trains, and at daylight charged

and took the town of Newnan, but were not supported, and were obliged to yield the advantages so bravely earned. July 31, my command was divided—the Second Kentucky Cavalry reported to Colonel Harrison direct for orders, while I held the rear of the column with the Eighth Indiana. Fought Jackson's cavalry all day, but easily held him at bay. About 11 p. m. received notice from General McCook that Colonel Harrison was captured and that I was in command of his division. Ordered me to form the command for a charge. The Second Kentucky Cavalry had already broken through the enemy's lines, and were making their way into the Federal lines. Immediately organized Fifth Iowa, Eighth Indiana, and Fourth Tennessee, with stragglers from all other regiments of the command, and reported for orders. At this time my command was the only organized force left on the field. Charged the enemy about 5 p. m., broke his line, and brought off nearly 1,200 men. Crossed the Chattahoochee at Philpot's Ferry, with a loss of 3 men wounded, and several horses belonging to the Fifth Iowa Cavalry.

Arrived at Marietta, Ga., August 4, thoroughly exhausted. For five days and nights the command got neither rest nor sleep, except such as could be obtained in the saddle or while the horses were feeding. August 6, I joined Third Cavalry Division, and assumed command of Second Brigade at Sweet Water bridge. August 18, my brigade, consisting of Eighth Indiana, Major Herring; Second Kentucky, Major Star, and Tenth Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Sanderson, numbering in all 900 officers and men, marched with the division from Sandtown at dark. From Stevens' Cross-Roads my brigade had the advance, and the Tenth Ohio Cavalry struck the enemy's pickets about two miles from Stevens', driving them for some distance. I sent forward the Eighth Indiana dismounted, who, in conjunction with the Tenth Ohio, quickly dislodged the enemy, driving him down a cross-road leading to Camp Creek, and there held him until the entire column passed, then resumed our march as rear guard. About daylight the column in my front and my own command were suddenly attacked on the left flank. I immediately formed my command for action and moved against the enemy. All were soon hotly engaged, when, to my surprise, the force at my right disappeared and the enemy had taken advantage of the break in the line and had cut me off from the main body of the command. I immediately ordered my command withdrawn, and charged through to our forces in column of fours. Lost several valuable horses and had several men wounded. Nothing of note occurred until we arrived at Jonesborough.

At dark on the evening of the 19th I received orders from Colonel Murray, commanding division, to move through the town, take up position, and await orders. Remained just outside the south limits of the town until 9 o'clock, when I received orders to move down the railroad toward Griffin, clear the front and flanks of the Third Brigade, which was detailed to tear up the railroad track. Moved down the road about a half mile, when I suddenly found myself confronted by a strong force of the enemy posted behind barricades. My advance guard was checked, and then driven back. I dismounted the Eighth Indiana and Second Kentucky, with the Tenth Ohio on the right and in the road mounted, and the Third Kentucky dismounted on the left, and charged the barricade, but was unable to dislodge the enemy. It was dark, and we could only ascertain the position of the enemy by the line of his fire, which

enveloped the Second Kentucky and Eighth Indiana in front and both flanks at point-blank range. Under orders from Colonel Murray, I withdrew my command, and joined the column on the McDonough road. Marched all night, and early next morning overtook the rear of the column, skirmishing lightly with the enemy. About 9 a. m. of the 20th arrived to within two miles of Lovejoy's, and found the head of the column heavily engaged with the enemy, while I was vigorously attacked in rear by Ross' and Armstrong's cavalry. The rear guard, under direction of Captain Lyon, acting inspector-general on my staff, barricaded the road and held the enemy in check long enough for me to form my command on an advantageous position and barricade it. Captain Beebe's battery was placed in position, covered by a barricade, and my command dismounted, was placed in line along a crest, and immediately were engaged with the enemy, easily holding him off. About noon was informed by Colonel Murray that our forces were to charge the enemy in rear, and I was ordered to mount my command and charge the road directly to the rear. Within three minutes from the time I received the orders my command was mounted and commenced the charge, with Eighth Indiana in advance, Second Kentucky and Tenth Ohio. Two companies, E and F, Eighth Indiana, charged and captured 1 piece of artillery, driving the gunners from the piece. Captain Lyon, of my staff, had his horse shot while at the piece. We were unable to bring it off, as the enemy was not yet dislodged from our front. Three men were left with it, however, and remained with it until brought off. Moved back with the division to Sandtown. On the evening of the 26th of August Major Young reported to me with the First Brigade, and acted under my orders until September 7. At 11.45 p. m. August 26, in obedience to orders, I moved out, and occupied a position near Camp Creek. On the 27th advanced to Stevens' Cross-Roads, and sent Captain Qualman, with 100 men, by Fairburn, to rejoin the column at or near Red Oak. He met some resistance, but, charging with the saber, drove everything before him, and rejoined the column at Ann [New] Hope Church. The Tenth Ohio was skirmishing heavily at this point all day, losing some horses and a few men wounded. On the 28th moved out on Fayetteville road two miles, to cover operations of infantry on the railroad.

On the 29th my command had the advance, and struck the enemy near ——— Church, in force behind barricades. The infantry was pushed forward, and Major Young was formed on their right, with orders to charge the enemy in flank, or take any advantage the enemy might give him. One piece of artillery was placed on the left of the infantry, with the Second Kentucky as support. The enemy was quickly dislodged. At this place fell one of the noblest young spirits of our army; Lieut. Henry Crooks, ordnance officer on my staff, fell pierced through the head by the "swift messenger of death." He was a young man of great promise, of fine talents, great energy, and correct habits, a model soldier, a thorough gentleman, and a man of unflinching and uncompromising integrity. He fell in the discharge of his duty, the soldier's death. "Death loves a shining mark," says the poet, and seldom has the "unerring shaft" reached a nobler heart. On the 31st I was ordered to cross Flint River below Jonesborough, at Whaley's Bridge, attract the enemy's attention, and send a detachment around his left and endeavor to reach the Macon railroad. Crossed the

river without opposition, and built barricades within three-quarters of a mile of Jonesborough, at the same time sending 100 men of Third Indiana, under command of Captain Qualman, to strike the railroad. I left one section of artillery (Lieutenant Clark) in position at Whaley's house, on the northwest side of the river, supported by two squadrons of Tenth Ohio. Dismounting the balance of my command, numbering about 450 men, I moved across the river and placed them in the barricades, with one company Tenth Ohio (Captain Paisley), mounted, on my right flank as vedettes. Led horses were left in rear of the battery under cover of a hill, which ran parallel with the river-bank. The position of my dismounted men was as follows: Third Indiana on the right, Eighth Indiana and Second Kentucky in the center, one company of Eighth Indiana and three companies of Tenth Ohio on the left, with three companies of Tenth Ohio and Fifth Iowa (mounted) in reserve behind a second barricade. In this position we awaited the enemy's advance, but waited in vain. At length I sent the Fifth Iowa to the front to reconnoiter the enemy's position. They soon encountered a strong force in our immediate front, and retired with the loss of 1 officer killed and 1 man wounded. About 4 p. m., the enemy having massed Cleburne's division in our front, made a vigorous assault on my position. I repulsed his first charge and punished him severely, but quickly reforming, he charged me again in such numbers as to completely envelop my position. Ammunition being nearly exhausted, I withdrew to the second barricade, under a terrible fire of artillery and musketry. The enemy had two full batteries bearing on my position. If I had had ammunition I could have held the second position, but it would have been at a heavy sacrifice; but being without ammunition, and learning that my led horses had been moved to the rear by order of General Kilpatrick, I withdrew to the north side of the river. The enemy did not pursue in force. About 6 p. m. Captain Qualman returned, having torn up several rods of the Macon railroad, and destroyed the telegraph. Thus I had carried out my orders in letter and spirit, although I have to confess that I had engaged the more serious attention of the enemy than I had bargained for or than was agreeable. The behavior of officers and men was admirable. During the remainder of the operations my command was principally engaged in reconnoitering and petty skirmishing.

On the 8th of September arrived in camp at this place, where the Eighth Indiana and Second Kentucky found their baggage the first time for two months.

I cannot close this report without calling attention to the gallant conduct of Maj. Thomas Graham and Capt. Thomas N. Baker, Eighth Indiana, in the fight with General Clanton on the Rousseau raid; to Major Herring, Captains Reeves, Stanley, and Boyer, Eighth Indiana; Major Star, and Captain Park, Second Kentucky, on the McCook raid; and Lieutenant-Colonel Sanderson, Major Thayer, Captain Norton, and Lieut. J. M. Harkness, Tenth Ohio; Majors Herring, Graham, and Gordon, Eighth Indiana; Major Star and Captain Park, Second Kentucky, for gallantry on Kilpatrick's raid.

My thanks are also due Major Young, commanding First Brigade; Captain Qualman, Third Indiana; Major Thayer and Captain Paisley, Tenth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry; Majors Herring and Graham, Eighth Indiana; Captain Park and Lieutenant Nall, Second

Kentucky, for soldierly conduct in the fight with Cleburne's division; August 31 Captain Park was wounded in the discharge of his duty, as commanding officer of detachment Second Kentucky; is a brave, dashing officer.

I also respectfully call attention to the fact that many of the Eighth Indiana were serving overtime, and, to my knowledge, not a murmur or complaint. On the contrary, they refused to go to the rear.

To the members of my staff I owe a debt of gratitude for the promptness and zeal with which they executed my every order. Captain Lyon, acting inspector-general; Lieutenants Norvell, Stillwell, and Winters, aides, and the lamented Lieutenant Crooks, proved themselves competent staff officers. Captain Lyon and Lieutenant Stillwell will soon retire from the service, and I can truly say that the army will lose two of its finest officers, and the Second Brigade will regret their loss from our ranks, but extend to them our warmest wishes for their success in civil life.

Doctor Thompson, brigade surgeon, was very prompt in caring for the sick and wounded of my command, and has the thanks of all officers and men of the brigade.

The casualties of the command are as follows:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
8th Indiana	...	4	3	23	.....	39	3	66
10th Ohio	1	10	1	29	2	32	4	75
2d Kentucky	.....	3	1	1	4	42	5	5
Total	1	17	5	53	6	113	12	192

Have not been furnished with list of casualties of First Brigade. My command is thoroughly exhausted and sadly in need of rest.

F. A. JONES,
Lieut. Col., Eighth Indiana, Commanding Brigade.

Captain ESTES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Cavalry Division.

No. 419.

Report of Maj. Thomas Graham, Eighth Indiana Cavalry, of operations August 26–September 8.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH INDIANA CAVALRY,
Near Owl Rock Church, Ga., September 9, 1864.

SIR: The following report of the operations of my command is respectfully submitted:

In obedience to orders from your headquarters we marched at 11 p. m. from our camp at Sandtown, Ga., on the 27th ultimo, nothing worthy of note occurring until our arrival at Flint River, one mile and a half from Jonesborough, Ga.; where we reached the evening of the 31st ultimo and halted for the night.

At 3 o'clock next morning, 1st instant, the orders came for my regiment to proceed to a bridge one mile and a half below, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the enemy had destroyed it;

also if there was a ford near by. We were soon upon the march, and, by taking a circuitous route of near five miles, we reached the point designated at 6 o'clock without meeting any opposition. We found that the enemy had retreated on this road the day previous and had destroyed the bridge after crossing. A shallow ford was found 100 yards below, and through this Companies A and B were thrown across, taking a strong position on the opposite side and barricading the road. With the remainder of my command I took up strong position and here awaited further orders, which were to hold the bridge and ford until our division came up. The enemy showed himself quite frequently, but with the exception of a few shots fired at our vedettes no attempt was made to dislodge us till further in the day, when the remainder of our brigade came up. Then our regiment was dismounted to fight, and with the balance of the brigade moved across Flint River to a point near half a mile from the river. Here we halted, built barricades, and awaited the onset of the enemy. Skirmishing was kept up in our front by Company A (which was deployed to cover our entire battalion front), until about 4 p. m., when the enemy advanced in force, compelling our skirmishers to retire to the reserve, which they did in good order, contesting every inch of ground. On the enemy came on the charge. The moment he showed himself then commenced the work of death, our boys pouring in a most deadly fire, mowing down the enemy in heaps; but this did not seem to retard their progress. For a few minutes their line wavered, but was soon formed, and on they came, approaching so near as to pour a heavy fire upon us from both flanks as well as the front. Still the barricade was held until their artillery opened upon us, and our ammunition being nearly expended, by order of Colonel Jones, we fell back, under a terrible fire from both artillery and musketry, which occasioned a temporary confusion, and when we reached the place at which our horses had been left and found them gone, the men became more separated, but were soon rallied when the position of the led horses was ascertained. In this encounter with the enemy our loss was small, considering the heavy fire we were under and the vastly superior numbers of the enemy. Major Herring was disabled by being struck across both legs by a rail knocked from the barricades by a solid shot. Besides him our casualties were as follows: 2 killed, 9 wounded, and 3 missing. After the engagement we were, with the remainder of the brigade, moved to the rear, where our stock of ammunition was replenished, and it was found that my command had expended nearly 5,000 rounds. These being replaced, we were moved back into camp, where we remained until 8 o'clock next morning, when we again moved to our position of the previous day, and were engaged nearly the whole time building breast-works. The next day, the 3d instant, we crossed Flint River on ——— Bridge, moving on Griffin road. At 12 o'clock we halted and were feeding, when an order came to bring forward the Eighth as soon as possible. We moved forward on the gallop, and were formed in line in rear of one piece of Captain Beebe's battery. The Ninety-second Illinois were skirmishing in our front, but we were not called upon, but were under a heavy artillery fire for a few minutes, which caused us to change the line somewhat. Here 1 man was wounded by a shell, and has since had his leg amputated. There were also 4 horses killed and 3 wounded at this place. The regiment remained in line until 8 p. m., when we were ordered to fall back and go into camp, which we reached about 9 o'clock, and with greater part of the regiment built barricades,

occupying until nearly 12 o'clock before we could rest. Next morning, the 4th instant, early, orders were received to relieve the Ninety-second Illinois, on duty at Flint River bridge. I reported to General Kilpatrick, and received orders to send twenty-five men on Griffin road, to go as far as possible, and twenty-five men to go to Lovejoy's Station. Captain Stanley was sent with the first-named party, and Captain Crowell with the latter. Both proceeded on the different roads, but neither were able to go farther than two miles. Captain Crowell found Armstrong's brigade of rebel cavalry in his front, and Captain Stanley met a force, but could not ascertain to what command they belonged. He succeeded in capturing 1 prisoner, and then returned to the river. Captain Crowell was kept busy all the time we remained at this point in patrolling, and on several occasions driving in the enemy's pickets, until 4 o'clock, when he succeeded in going clear through and opening communications with our infantry. Then, by order of General Kilpatrick, the Eighth Indiana was moved forward on the Jonesborough road until we joined the right of our infantry line. Here we remained in line until the balance of our brigade came up, then went into camp, and built a barricade covering our front and flanks. Here we remained until the army fell back on the night of the 6th instant, without anything occurring, except getting 1 man wounded. We then fell back with our brigade, arriving at this place yesterday, the 8th instant, where we found our baggage and camp equipage for the first time since leaving Nashville, just two months.

I cannot close this report without referring to the conduct of the gallant officers and men of my command. Many of the men were non-veterans, whose term of service had expired on the 29th instant. Still not a murmur was heard from one of them, all being ready and willing at all times to obey the commands of their superior officers, and to do their duty.

To Captains Foote, Crowell, and Stanley, Lieutenants Blake, Ockerman, Howard, McManaman, and Downing, I am much indebted for their gallant conduct on every occasion.

Lieutenant Norvell, acting quartermaster, rendered much valuable aid, and distinguished himself by his gallant conduct wherever occasion offered, and would respectfully recommend him, as well as all the above mentioned, as worthy of holding even higher positions than they now occupy.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. GRAHAM,
Major, Commanding Eighth Indiana Cavalry.

Capt. EDWARD REEVES,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brig., Third Cav. Div.

No. 420.

Report of Lieut. Carneal Nall, Second Kentucky Cavalry, of operations August 26–September 8.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT SECOND KENTUCKY CAVALRY,
Mount Zion Church, Ga., September 9, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of the action taken by a detachment of the Second Kentucky Cavalry, beginning August 26, to date:

In obedience to orders received from headquarters Second Brigade, Third Cavalry Division, all mounted men of this regiment, forty in

number, were in readiness to march at 11.45 p. m. August 26, and moved out of camp on the ——— road, as advance guard of the column. The brigade going into camp, this detachment was ordered to picket the road, and occupied a position about half a mile south of Camp Creek. About 7 a. m. August 27 moved with the brigade to cross-roads, and were placed on picket during the day; were camped about 5 p. m., being allowed to unsaddle and sleep until 3.30 a. m. August 28, when we were ordered to saddle and stand to horse until daylight. About 7 a. m. moved with the brigade to the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, where we were placed in position to support a battery, and so remained till 12 m., when, the Seventeenth Army Corps coming up, moved with the brigade to a position on the right flank and assisted in building some barricades. About 7 p. m. were placed in camp, and remained until 3.30 a. m. August 29, when we were formed in line and remained so until 6 a. m., then being ordered to send for forage. About 9 a. m. moved with the brigade on Fayetteville road to a position some two miles south of the railroad, where we remained during the day. Returning to the north side of the railroad about 6 p. m., the detachment was dismounted and ordered to occupy some barricades. Remained in them until 7 a. m. August 30, when we were relieved by the Tenth Ohio Cavalry, and returned to camp to get breakfast. About 9 a. m. moved with the brigade on the Jonesborough road, and the advance becoming engaged, were ordered in position to support the battery; when the enemy had been driven back, moved with the brigade to Flint River, and went into camp on the north side. At 1 a. m. August 31 were ordered to report to General Howard, and placed on picket, by an officer of his staff, on the east side of the Jonesborough road. Were relieved at 11 a. m., and ordered to report to the brigade, which was then at ——— bridge. Joined them about 1 p. m., and were ordered to dismount the men and take them to the south side of Flint River, where we were formed on the right of the Eighth Indiana, and assisted in building some barricades. Were attacked by a heavy force of the enemy, and Captain Park, commanding the detachment, being wounded, I assumed command, and fell back with the brigade to some barricades in the rear of first position, where we remained until our ammunition was expended, when we retired to the north side of Flint River. In the rear of Colonel Murray's brigade I obtained my led horses, and moved to the rear with the brigade, forming several times in the road and getting a supply of ammunition. About dark retired to the Jonesborough road, and was ordered to camp, obtaining some forage and three days' rations. The command being reduced on account of horses having become unserviceable, I obtained permission to act as a company of the Eighth Indiana, and from this date received orders from the commander of that regiment.

September 1, about 7 a. m. moved with the regiment to ——— bridge, and occupied some breast-works on the north side of Flint River until about 5 p. m., when, the command being relieved by the Seventeenth Army Corps, moved with the regiment to a position about one mile and a half north of Flint River and went into camp, where I remained until 7 a. m. September 2, when I moved with the regiment on the Fayetteville road to Glass' Bridge, where I was ordered to support a piece of artillery on the right flank of our line. In this position I remained until dark, when I was ordered back to the regiment, and went into camp. At 7 a. m. September 3 the regiment was ordered to relieve the Ninety-second Illinois, which was guarding

Glass' Bridge. After taking my command to the river and remaining there a short time, I was ordered to mount and cross the river to reenforce a picket-post. Remained on picket until 3 p. m., when I was ordered to accompany a staff officer of General Kilpatrick to the right flank of our infantry. Found the infantry about two miles from the river, and, going back to report, met the brigade coming up, and joined the regiment, returning to a position on the right of the infantry, going into camp, and building some barricades. Remained in this position until September 5, about 10 p. m., when I moved with the regiment to ——— bridge, where I went into camp. September 6, moved with the regiment some two miles in the direction of Atlanta, and built some barricades, and remained camped here all day. September 7, moved with the regiment in the direction of the West Point road, making several halts during the day, and camped on the West Point railroad at night. September 8, moved with the regiment to our present camp.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CARNEAL NALL,
First Lieut., Second Kentucky Cav., Comdg. Detachment.

[Lieut. Col. F. A. JONES,
Commanding Second Brigade.]

No. 421.

Report of Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Sanderson, Tenth Ohio Cavalry.

A summary of operations of the Tenth Ohio Cavalry, Second Brigade, Third Cavalry Division, from the 2d day of May, 1864, to the 8th day of September, 1864.

On the 2d day of May the regiment, with the division, stationed at Ringgold, Ga., advanced on a reconnaissance in the direction of Tunnel Hill, engaging the enemy along his lines in front of that position, inflicting considerable punishment, and sustaining a small loss in killed and wounded. On the 7th the regiment, with the division, marched from Ringgold by way of Nickajack Gap, the duty of the command consisting mainly in keeping open communication between Major-General McPherson's column on the right and that of Major-General Thomas, the center of the advancing army, until the 10th of May, during which time the enemy's pickets and scouts were occasionally met. On the 10th Snake Creek Gap was passed, and the command halted in Sugar Valley. On the 12th, the division advancing on the Resaca road, the regiment drove an outpost guard of the enemy from the Calhoun road, which runs parallel to the railroad and one mile and a half west of Resaca. This position was held four and a half hours by the regiment against superior numbers, when the command retired and bivouacked. On the 13th an advance was made on the same position in the same manner, the regiment driving the enemy, who resisted the advance more obstinately than on the previous day. Early in the engagement Brigadier-General Kilpatrick, commanding division, at the head of the command, received a severe gunshot wound in the thigh. The position was held until the command was relieved by a division of in-

fantry from the Sixteenth Army Corps. May 14, the business of keeping open communications, scouting, &c., was resumed, and continued until the 19th, when a point five miles south of Kingston was reached. From this place the command returned to Adairsville, on the railroad, for the purpose of guarding the line of communication with the rear.

On the 7th of June the regiment moved to Gillem's Bridge, on the Etowah River, four miles south of Kingston, and there remained scouting, patrolling, &c., until July 3, when the command moved to Cartersville. Here the regiment was engaged in scouting by detachments, guarding communications, &c., until August 3, when the command started for the front, arriving at Sweet Water bridge on the 6th. During the 11th and 12th the command reconnoitered along the Chattahoochee River, in the direction of Campbellton, and on the 14th moved across the river to Sandtown. During the 15th and 16th a reconnaissance of the enemy's left flank was made. On the 18th the command started with the object of operating on the enemy's lines of communication. On the morning of the 19th the enemy was encountered in considerable force at Red Oak Station, on the West Point railroad. As the Second Brigade was passing this point an attempt was made by the enemy to intersect the column, and the Tenth Ohio, being the rear regiment, only succeeded in passing after a sharp contest. At sunset of this day the command succeeded in driving the enemy from Jonesborough, on the Atlanta and Macon Railroad. On attempting to move southward from this place, the Tenth Ohio in advance, the column came upon a strong barricade hidden by the darkness, behind which the enemy lay in strong force, and from which the advance was forced to recoil by the murderous fire they received. A second attempt to pass the point was made with the like result, and the loss of valuable men killed and wounded. Failing to effect a passage here the command, by a rapid movement in another direction, succeeded in reaching the railroad at Lovejoy's Station. Here, however, before much had been accomplished in destroying the track, an attack was made by the enemy in heavy force, consisting of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, which succeeded in surrounding our position. A charge was ordered, and succeeded so far as to drive the enemy from his artillery, throw his cavalry into utter confusion, and enabled the command to pass on its way with little loss and in perfect order. From here the column moved by easy stages, by the way of Decatur, to the right of our army, and thence to Sandtown, arriving August 23. On the 27th of August at 1.30 a. m., the Tenth Ohio Cavalry, with the division, marched from Sandtown, Ga., prepared for an advance upon the enemy's lines. There being in the regiment, however, an average of but twelve rounds of ammunition at the cross-roads, three miles west of Camp Creek bridge, the command bivouacked. On the morning of the 28th the march was again resumed, and the West Point railroad crossed near Red Oak Station, the command halting near this point. The regiment was posted on the right at ——— Church, and was immediately attacked by a force of dismounted cavalry, estimated at 300, and two pieces of artillery. The skirmishing continued four hours, when the command was relieved by a division of the Sixteenth Army Corps, and bivouacked near the church.

On the 29th the cavalry was engaged in reconnoitering in the direction of Fayetteville, returning for the night to the church,

where fifteen rounds of ammunition were received, the twelve rounds with which they had started having been nearly expended in the skirmish of the day previous. On the 30th the column advanced toward Jonesborough. At ——— plantation the enemy was encountered behind strong barricades, and, after a brief engagement, was driven from his position. During this engagement First Lieut. Henry H. Crooks was killed by a gunshot in the head while in the discharge of his duty as aide-de-camp to Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, commanding brigade. During the ensuing night the regiment picketed the junction of the Fayetteville and Jonesborough roads, four miles west of the latter place. On the 31st, having rejoined the command, an advance was made to Flint River at ——— Ford. Here the Second Brigade and a part of the First were thrown across the river, and barricades hastily constructed. Scarcely had this been done when a large body of the enemy's infantry (subsequently ascertained to be Cleburne's division), with a battery of artillery, furiously assaulted the feeble works. After a most determined resistance and the exhaustion of the ammunition the command retired across the stream, the men of this regiment only leaving the last barricade after the last cartridge had been fired, some even remaining without ammunition to encourage those who were more fortunate to hold the enemy in check until the main body of our troops were over the stream. This retrograde movement drew the enemy upon the lines of our infantry, by whom they were at once engaged.

During the 1st day of September the regiment was engaged in guarding approaches on the extreme right of the army. On the 2d the command moved to a point southwest of Lovejoy's Station. From this date to the 8th no incident worthy of note occurred to the regiment, except that on the 6th, on the road from Jonesborough to Red Oak Station, a body of the enemy's mounted scouts, numbering about 100, was encountered, who, however, offered but slight resistance to the progress of the column.

THOS. W. SANDERSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Tenth Ohio Vol. Cavalry.

No. 422.

Report of Col. Eli H. Murray, Third Kentucky Cavalry, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
Camp Crooks, near Mt. Gilead Church, Ga., September 10, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor herewith to transmit a report of the operations of the Third Brigade, Third Cavalry Division, in the late summer campaign.

The brigade, composed of the Third and Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, and Ninety-second Illinois Infantry, mounted, at the moment of the commencement of the campaign was unorganized, the Ninety-second Illinois and the non-veteran portion of the Third Kentucky being the only representative, holding an exposed and extended line to the west of Ringgold, Ga. After two reconnaissances in the direction and to Tunnel Hill, resulting in heavy skirmishing, the brigade, on the 7th of May, moved with the division as the van-

guard of the Twentieth Army Corps, crossing Taylor's Ridge at Nickajack Trace, through Trickum, and thence to a point two miles from Buzzard Roost, skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry. Being relieved by a brigade from Major-General Hooker's command, I moved to the right, and joined the division, between the Twentieth Army Corps and Army of the Tennessee, then moving on La Fayette. The next day moved and took possession of Villanow, as also the mouth of Snake Creek Gap, six hours in advance of the Army of the Tennessee. Finding no opposition worthy of attention, maneuvering between there and the Army of the Cumberland, we afterward moved through Snake Creek Gap, encamping with the army of General McPherson; sent scouting parties, who encountered the enemy in the direction of Resaca and Tilton.

The next day, in the direction of Tilton, encountering the enemy and driving in the picket-line of the rebel General Cleburne's command, after which I withdrew to our encampment of the night before. The next day, May 13, moved with the division in the advance of the armies in the movement upon the enemy's line of communication, which resulted in the battle of Resaca. Here Colonel Baldwin, commanding the Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, joined the brigade, advancing on the main Resaca road and to a point covering the formation of the infantry lines. In this engagement the general commanding the division was wounded, and its command devolving upon me, the command of the brigade was turned over to Col. S. D. Atkins, of the Ninety-second Illinois. (For the operations of the brigade from 13th to 21st see accompanying report of Colonel Atkins.) On the 21st turned over the command of the division to Colonel Lowe and assumed command of my brigade. Moved to Adairsville, protecting our line of communications, and from thence to a point near Kingston, on the Etowah River, scouting the south side to Rome and also the east side of the railroad. From there moved to Resaca, where our operations were highly successful. Here Lieutenant-Colonel King, commanding Third Kentucky Veteran Cavalry, joined his brigade. The frequent raids of the enemy, with the intention of breaking the road, were as often frustrated as attempted, and each time the raiders severely chastised for their impudence. While there, with the help of the good Union people as guides, we effectually destroyed the band of outlaws commanded by one Jordan, with the exception of six. The rest were all either killed or permanently disabled. The brigade then moved to Calhoun, Colonel Baldwin, of the Fifth Kentucky, to Dalton, where we were engaged until again ordered to the front. Joining the division, then at Cartersville, moved to a point opposite Sandtown, on the Chattahoochee. The command, during the time while operating along the line of our communications, did good service, resulting in killing, wounding, and capturing quite a number of the enemy. After a sojourn of several days moved with the division by means of a pontoon across the Chattahoochee at Sandtown, which resulted in driving the enemy and striking the Atlanta and West Point Railroad by Lieutenant-Colonel Klein, of the First Brigade, at Fairburn. Returning to Sandtown, we immediately prepared for the expedition, which resulted in striking the Macon railroad and the circuit of Atlanta by the cavalry command, under General Kilpatrick. Upon his assuming command of the expedition, the command of the Third Division falling upon me, Lieutenant-Colonel King, Third Kentucky Cavalry, assumed command of my

brigade. (For the operations of the brigade during the raid see Lieutenant-Colonel King's accompanying report.) On the return of this expedition, again taking command of my brigade, and at once prepared it for the general move. At midnight of the 27th moved in the direction of the West Point railroad, taking up position on Camp Creek for the night. In the morning moved to Bethel Church, holding a barricaded position there that night. At 7 a. m. on the morning of the 28th moved direct for the railroad, striking it at a point midway between Red Oak and Fairburn, the Third Kentucky driving the enemy's cavalry before them. My command, with a section of artillery under command of Lieutenant Stetson, Tenth Wisconsin Battery, held a position faced toward East Point. Parts of each regiment were engaged skirmishing with the enemy. Upon the arrival of the Army of the Tennessee I moved to a position on their right, barricading the line in front held by my command. On the 30th moved with the division on the Jonesborough road. The advance brigade, under command of Colonel Jones, and two regiments of infantry found the enemy strongly posted. After a brisk fight, the enemy retreating from this position, my command was ordered forward. Taking the advance of our division, I moved to the advance of the Army of the Tennessee, which had arrived on another road. By direction of the general commanding division, the Ninety-second Illinois was formed by battalions, the Third and Fifth Kentucky Cavalry in the road well closed up. The command was to move forward and drive what was before us ere they had time to barricade themselves, the Ninety-second Illinois to break them, and the Third and Fifth prepared to charge them. Scarcely 200 yards had been passed, and emerging from the heavy woods we were then in, and but a few yards in advance of the infantry skirmish line, we found the enemy posted behind barricades. Ordered forward the Ninety-second ; under a murderous fire charged and took the barricades, the enemy retreating, but taking position behind another and more formidable one but a few yards in rear of their first. The horses held by the reins, the men maintained the position, but finding it impracticable to charge these second works, mounted, and, being relieved by the infantry line, the Ninety-second was withdrawn. While here the enemy's guns shelled the whole command with little damage. Moving forward two miles with the infantry advance, and on their right flank, were subjected to a heavy fire from the enemy's guns, but owing to the formation of the ground they did us no damage. Here Lieutenant Stetson was engaged in a heavy artillery duel. After the dislodgment of the enemy we moved forward to Flint River. The bridge across that stream having been taken possession of by the Ninety-second Illinois with but little resistance, and a small command of infantry having been pushed across the river, my command crossed, pushing forward as fast as possible, and by a difficult road leading to the southwest part of Jonesborough. By direction of the general commanding division, the Ninety-second Illinois had dismounted, moved forward, and very soon were hotly engaged with the enemy's infantry. The advance of the Third Kentucky hastened to their assistance, the Fifth Kentucky following. It was just twilight. Here was a most bloody conflict, and here so well and so manfully did our men do their work, charging a hill held possession of by the enemy, and under a heavy cross-fire, after ammunition was expended, holding it until ordered to withdraw ; engaged thirty minutes with 200 men. They

lost 2 killed, and 1 officer and 21 men wounded. The part taken and the noble bearing of these men is a source of just pride, for which too much praise cannot be given them. Separated from the division, my command remained on the east side of the river, holding a line to the right of Major-General Logan's, then forming. Relieved by a portion of his command at daylight next morning, recrossed the river, and, after feeding with the division, moved to Anthony's Bridge. Major Breathitt, with a battalion of the Third Kentucky, moved to a burnt bridge at the crossing of the main road from Fayetteville to Jonesborough, skirmishing and driving the enemy across the river and holding the ford. Lieutenant-Colonel King, of the Third Kentucky, with the remaining two battalions of his regiment, moved to a ford one mile and a half below Anthony's Bridge. With the Fifth Kentucky and Ninety-second Illinois I remained in reserve near Anthony's Bridge. Our division being attacked by Cleburne's division of rebel infantry, and after a most severe engagement and the entire exhaustion of ammunition on the part of our men engaged, they fell back from the bridge. My brigade then became the front, and held its position until ordered back to camp, Colonel Baldwin, of Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, covering the rear. Here the enemy had no anxiety for further attacking, and their demonstrations on my line were very weak. Picketing that night the scene of the engagement.

The next morning took possession of our line of barricades on the east side of the river. Remained in position at the bridge that day. With the exception of the picket-firing by the Fifth Kentucky and artillery firing by Lieutenant Stetson, nothing of importance occurred that day. Being relieved by the Seventeenth Army Corps arriving at that point, I retired, going into camp on a road leading to Glass' Bridge. The next morning moved to that point, took possession and held the bridge that day, night, and also next day. Colonel Atkins, Ninety-second Illinois, rejoining his regiment, assumed command, relieving Major Woodcock, who had so efficiently commanded it during its many engagements. At this point the enemy attempted to drive us away, and brought artillery to bear upon us, but our battery proved too much for them, and drove their artillery from the position they held and from whence they had so earnestly shelled us. Their fire, however, killed several horses. The position held by Colonel Atkins with Ninety-second was such that their attempts at dislodging him were ineffectual. On the night of the 3d my command moved in the rear and right flank of the rebel army, and joined the division on the right wing of the Seventeenth Army Corps near Lovejoy's Station, which position we held until the night of the 5th, when withdrawing to Flint River, at Anthony's Bridge, taking position, remained until the 7th, when, forming the rear guard of the division and army, we moved in the direction of Red Oak, with but little skirmishing by the Third Kentucky. No force followed to interrupt or observe. On the 8th Colonel Baldwin moved to the left flank of General Howard's army, to meet a regiment of rebel cavalry reported there. The remainder of the brigade moved to our present encampment near Mount Gilead. Colonel Baldwin joined the brigade September 9.

So far as regards the movements and engagements of my command this is but a meager report. It is impossible for any one not a participant to have a conception of the many marches made and successful engagements.

The honorable mentions I shall make and thanks to be returned are to Col. Smith D. Atkins, Ninety-second Illinois, and through him to all his officers and men; to Colonel Baldwin, Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, and to his officers and men; and also to Lieutenant-Colonel King, and his officers and men. To Lieutenant Griffin, Company L, Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, is due much for his bold and daring conduct and reliable information.

The efficiency and zeal of my staff officers throughout the whole campaign is eminently praiseworthy. Lieutenant Stetson, Tenth Wisconsin Battery, well performed his part throughout.

For the list of casualties see the accompanying report.*

Very respectfully submitted,

E. H. MURRAY,
Colonel Third Kentucky Vet. Vol. Cav., Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. L. G. ESTES,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 423.

Report of Col. Smith D. Atkins, Ninety-second Illinois Mounted Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations May 13–20.

HDQRS. 92D ILLINOIS MOUNTED INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
Camp Crooks, Ga., September 10, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders I beg to report that on the 13th of May, 1864, immediately after General Kilpatrick was wounded, I assumed command of the Third Brigade, Third Cavalry Division, and, by order of Colonel Murray, dismounted the Ninety-second Illinois Mounted Infantry Volunteers, and placed them in position to hold Smith's Cross-Roads, between Snake Creek Gap and Resaca, covering the flank of the regiment with the Fifth Kentucky Cavalry (mounted), and held the position with slight skirmishing until General Logan's corps deployed and moved forward in line. My loss, 1 man in the Ninety-second Illinois badly wounded. At 1 p. m. sent the Ninety-second Illinois to Lay's Ferry, by command of Colonel Murray, where they found the enemy posted behind earth-works, guarding the ferry. On the return of the Ninety-second Illinois I sent the Fifth Kentucky Cavalry to picket Lay's Ferry for the night. 14th, sent two companies of the Ninety-second Illinois Volunteers to Gideon's Ferry, and Major Wolfley, Third Kentucky Cavalry, to Calhoun Ferry, and moved with balance of brigade to Lay's Ferry, and remained during day. At 5 p. m. left Ninety-second Illinois to picket for General Sweeny at Lay's Ferry, and returned to Smith's Cross-Roads and encamped. 15th, moved to near Calhoun Ferry; picketed and scouted. At night went into line behind rail barricades on road to and near Calhoun Ferry and remained until 2 a. m. of the 16th, and returned to Smith's Cross-Roads. 16th, the Ninety-second Illinois reported to General Corse and opened communication with General Garrard near Rome, Ga.; moved across pontoon at Lay's Ferry, and sent Fifth Kentucky Cavalry to report to General Logan as advance of his corps. 17th, the Fifth Kentucky still remained with General Logan; balance of command moved with the division; the Ninety-

*Not found; but see Kilpatrick's table, p. 861.

second Illinois reported to the brigade. 18th, moved with division to Kingston; the Fifth Kentucky was relieved by the Third Kentucky. 19th, moved with division; the Third Kentucky joined brigade at 2 a. m. of the 20th. On morning of the 20th assumed command of the Ninety-second Illinois Volunteers.

Most respectfully,

SMITH D. ATKINS,
Colonel Ninety-second Illinois Volunteers.

Capt. L. G. ESTES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Cavalry Division.

No. 424.

Report of Lieut. Col. Robert H. King, Third Kentucky Cavalry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations August 18–22 (Kilpatrick's raid).

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Sandtown, Ga., August 23, 1864.

I have the honor to report that the Third Brigade moved from their camp, on the north bank of the Chattahoochee River, on the evening of the 18th, marching in the direction of the railroad leading from Atlanta to West Point. This road we crossed near daylight on the morning of the 19th, tearing up a portion of the track. After crossing this road heavy firing was heard in our rear, which was understood to be directed at the command of Colonel Minty. Nothing of interest occurred during the remainder of that day until we arrived in the neighborhood of Jonesborough, a station on the Macon railroad. The Third Brigade being in the rear I can give no detailed account of the operations at that point until 8 p. m., when my command arrived. The men were immediately ordered to commence tearing up and destroying the railroad, which they did most effectually for several miles. While engaged in this work of destruction the enemy in front of the Second Brigade opened a heavy fire, compelling my command to relinquish their work and hasten to the assistance of their comrades in front. The fire of the enemy, though severe, was of short duration. The Third Brigade was formed with its left resting on the railroad, the center behind barricades, and the right protected by a skirt of heavy timber. Nothing of interest occurred during the night except an ineffectual attempt of the enemy to dislodge a portion of our command.

The brigade moved with the balance of the expedition about 3 a. m. in the direction of McDonough and Fosterville. The operations of the brigade during the march until our arrival at the latter place are unworthy of mention. Arriving at Fosterville, we found the brigades of Colonels Minty and Long heavily engaged with what was supposed to be a large force of the enemy's infantry. The Third Brigade was ordered into line on the left, and partially in rear of these two brigades. Shortly afterward the Ninety-second Illinois Mounted Infantry was ordered from their first position and assigned by Colonel Murray to a different part of the field. The lines of the Third and Fifth Kentucky Cavalry were in a short time changed for the purpose of holding in check any movement of the

enemy in front of my brigade until our forces could form for the purpose of forcing their way through the enemy's lines. Preparations for this movement being completed, the Third Brigade was ordered to form for the charge. Never did men obey an order with more alacrity or determination. When the word was given to charge they moved forward with enthusiasm, but with the utmost precision. In fifteen minutes after the charge they were in column ready for another.

To the officers and men of the brigade I return my thanks for their gallant conduct on every occasion and for the cheerfulness with which they bore the fatigues of the march.

Respectfully submitted.

R. H. KING,
Lieutenant-Colonel Third Kentucky Cavalry, Commanding.

Lieut. J. S. MCREA,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 425.

Reports of Col. Smith D. Atkins, Ninety-second Illinois Mounted Infantry.

HDQRS. 92D ILLINOIS MOUNTED INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
Camp Crooks, Ga., September 9, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit herewith the report* of Major Woodcock, commanding my regiment from the 27th of August to the 2d of September instant, together with the following:

I assumed command of my regiment on the 2d of September instant, about 10 a. m., on the march to and near Glass' Bridge, over Flint River, near Lovejoy's Station, my regiment being in the advance of the division. The advance guard found a rebel picket at the bridge, which they charged and drove without loss. The bridge was so destroyed it could not be crossed and the ford obstructed with fallen trees. One company immediately forded on foot and held the road until the ford was cleared. I then forded with my regiment, sending two companies on the road to Lovejoy's Station, by command of General Kilpatrick, and moved with balance of my regiment on the road to Bear Creek Station, one mile, and halted. The companies on the Lovejoy's road were met near the station and pushed back by two brigades of the enemy, under Generals Ross and Armstrong, and, by order of General Kilpatrick, I recrossed the river on a bridge that had been repaired, and threw up rail barricades and held the crossing, leaving one company on the south side of the river under Captain Van Buskirk, on Lovejoy's road, behind rail barricades. The enemy charged on that road and were repulsed by that company with a loss of several killed to the enemy; our loss, 1 man and 1 officer, Lieutenant Frost, wounded. We held the river with considerable skirmishing until dark, when we withdrew, leaving the right wing of my regiment as picket. On the 3d remained at Glass' Bridge until nearly dark, when we covered the crossing of the division and moved as rear guard to the right flank of the army north of Lovejoy's Station. On the 4th and 5th lay in camp with heavy pickets and scouts out until 7 p. m. of the 5th, when we moved as rear guard of the brigade to Anthony's Bridge, near Jonesborough,

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*See p. 898.

and went into camp on north side at 3 a. m. of the 6th. At 7 a. m. of the 6th went into position behind barricades, covering the bridge, and after the crossing of the Seventeenth Army Corps completely destroyed it and the ford by order of General Kilpatrick. At 4 p. m. left the left wing of the regiment as picket at the bridge and again went into camp. At 6 a. m. of the 7th the picket was fired on by the enemy and their fire returned. At 8 a. m. marched in center of brigade to West Point railroad and camped. At 7 a. m. of the 8th marched at head of brigade to our present encampment.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

SMITH D. ATKINS,
Colonel Ninety-second Illinois Mounted Infantry Vols.

Lieut. J. S. McREA,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., Third Cav. Div.

HDQRS. 92D ILLINOIS MOUNTED INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
Camp Crooks, Ga., September 10, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In obedience to orders I beg to report:

On the 7th of May, 1864, at 4 a. m., left Ringgold, Ga., marching with brigade and division on the Alabama road, crossing Taylor's Ridge at Nickajack Gap, to Trickum Post-Office, driving the rebel picket from Taylor's Ridge, and went into camp at Gordon's Gap. 8th, moved at 8 a. m. and marched to Villanow, and picketed and scouted until night, and returned to our former camp at Gordon's Gap. 9th, moved at 11 a. m. to Villanow and encamped. 10th, lay in camp until 12 m., and marched to Snake Creek Gap, and encamped after dark. 11th, lay in camp. 12th, moved at daylight on Tilton road, driving the enemy two miles, and lay in line of battle until dark, when we returned to camp, having taken 1 prisoner and killed and wounded several of the enemy. 13th, moved at daylight on road to Resaca to Smith's Cross-Roads, where General Kilpatrick was wounded; and Colonel Murray assuming command of the division, I assumed command of the brigade, and from 13th to 20th commanded brigade, of which I send a separate report. My regiment was commanded by Captain Van Buskirk, whose report* is sent herewith. 20th, the Third and Fifth Kentucky Cavalry being detailed to guard ammunition train, and the Ninety-second Illinois (the only regiment left in the brigade) being detailed to proceed to Resaca to pick up stragglers, I assumed command of the Ninety-second Illinois Volunteers and marched with it, camping at Adairsville. 21st, moved to Resaca. 22d, returned to Adairsville, where I was ordered to halt by Colonel Murray, sending on parties on all the roads traveled by the army, and picking up stragglers. Twelve only were found, only three of whom were in any sense stragglers, the others being sick and wounded. In marching thirty miles in rear of our army, scouring the country on all the roads, I found only three stragglers. The wounded and sick were trying diligently to join their commands. This speaks volumes for the soldiers of our noble army. 22d of May to June 7, in camp at Adairsville, picketing and scouting.

On June 7, a. m., marched one mile and a half south of Kingston and went into camp. 13th June, marched from Kingston at daylight to Resaca. Next day sent out scouting parties to Villanow,

*See p. 896.

and at 3 p. m. returned to Adairsville and encamped for the night. 15th June, returned to Kingston and went into camp on old ground, and remained until July 3.

July 3, marched at 7 a. m. with brigade to Resaca and encamped, and picketed and scouted heavily until July 19, when I was relieved of the command of my regiment by order of Colonel Murray.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

SMITH D. ATKINS,
Colonel Ninety-second Illinois Mounted Infantry Vols.

Lieut. J. S. McREA,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., Third Cav. Div.

No. 426.

Report of Capt. Matthew Van Buskirk, Ninety-second Illinois Mounted Infantry, of operations May 13-20.

HDQRS. NINETY-SECOND ILLINOIS MOUNTED INFANTRY,
In the Field, May 21, 1864.

I have the honor to submit the following report of my command: May 13, had a brisk skirmish with the enemy at the cross-roads near Resaca, Ga., having 1 man wounded severely. Made a reconnaissance to Lay's Ferry; found the enemy strongly posted on opposite bank; reported back to brigade commander. May 14, moved with brigade to Lay's Ferry, picketed the right at and beyond Snake Creek; reported to Brigadier-General Sweeny for picket. May 15, was relieved and reported back to brigade commander. May 16, reported to Brigadier-General Corse. Opened communication with General Garrard, commanding Second Cavalry Division, on the extreme right, and, in company with General Garrard's division, returned to Lay's Ferry, crossing over to the south side of the Oostenaula River, and camped for the remainder of the night. May 17, reported back to brigade commander. May 18 and 19, marched and acted in concert with the brigade. May 20, turned over the command to Col. S. D. Atkins.

Respectfully submitted.

M. VAN BUSKIRK,
Captain Co. E, Ninety-second Illinois, Comdg. Regt.

Lieut. J. S. McREA,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., Third Cav. Div.

No. 427.

Reports of Maj. Albert Woodcock, Ninety-second Illinois Mounted Infantry, of operations July 19-September 2.

HDQRS. 92D ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER MOUNTED INFANTRY,
Sandtown, Ga., August 25, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my command in the late cavalry raid around Atlanta:

My regiment had the advance of the column as it moved out from this place in the evening of August 19. Companies D, E, and K, in

charge of Capt. M. Van Buskirk, acted as advance guard. These companies skirmished with and charged the enemy's scouts and pickets during the entire night, driving them steadily before them. One rebel was killed, several wounded, and 5 captured; Company D had 1 man wounded slightly in the foot, and Company K had a horse shot. The next day, August 20, the regiment was employed as flankers, being thrown out on the left flank of the division and covering the same by file. In this manner we moved till we neared Flint River, where the column halted and fed. At this point Companies A, G, H, and I, under charge of Captain Schermerhorn, were ordered, with detachment of Third Kentucky, to proceed three miles below Jonesborough to bridge across Flint River. On the return of these companies Captain Schermerhorn reported having skirmished with the enemy, and that the bridge was unserviceable and the ford blockaded. My regiment moved into Jonesborough in advance of the brigade, and was soon after employed in tearing up and burning railroad track. We were thus employed when the attack was made by the rebels in the southern part of the town. I was then ordered to throw forward my regiment, and hold the enemy from advancing in that direction. This order was obeyed. We held the enemy in check until the rest of the command mounted and formed for the march, when, at 3 a. m. of the 21st, as ordered, we silently withdrew, leaving 1 of our number dead on the field.

During the 21st we were frequently in line of battle, but did not become engaged till the charge upon the enemy was ordered. After the enemy's [lines] were broken, a number of them rallied and charged upon our ambulances, but this charge was repelled by the left wing of my regiment (then near the train), which wheeled into line, charged, and drove back the rebels and rescued the train. During the marches of the night of the 21st my regiment had the advance of the division. Captain Becker, with Companies B, C, and I, acting as advance guard, frequently charged the rebels, and captured 1 prisoner. At McDonough 100 men of my regiment, under command of Captain Van Buskirk, were ordered to proceed, with a like number of men from Third Kentucky, under Captain Cummings, to South River bridge, and hold the same. Captain Van Buskirk with fifty men took the advance. After proceeding a mile the captain ran into a body of rebels, charged them for three miles, driving and scattering them from the road, took possession of the bridge at 9 p. m., and held the same till he was joined by Captain Cummings at 2 a. m. of the 22d instant. No portion of my regiment was engaged after this. With the rest of the command we went into camp within our lines at evening of the 23d instant.

We lost 1 private killed, 1 lieutenant wounded, 4 privates wounded, 1 sergeant and 2 privates missing.

In conclusion I would say that I can but feel proud of the officers and men of my command. Promptly and cheerfully they obeyed every order, and by their valorous and soldierly bearing convinced me they would act well their part in any scene, however trying.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT WOODCOCK,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. J. S. MCREA,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., Third Cav. Div.

CAMP 92D ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER MOUNTED INFANTRY,
Mount Gilead Church, September 10, 1864.

In obedience to orders, I have the honor to submit the following report:

Col. Smith D. Atkins was relieved from command of the Ninety-second Illinois Volunteer Mounted Infantry, by order of Colonel Murray, commanding brigade, on the 19th of July, 1864; I, being the ranking officer present, assumed command of the regiment. The regiment lay in camp at Resaca, Ga., during the 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th of July. At 6 a. m. of the 25th of July we moved out from Resaca and marched to Calhoun, Ga., and went into camp. We lay in camp at Calhoun till the morning of the 2d of August.

At 5 a. m. of the 2d of August we moved out, and marched to Cartersville, reaching this place in the evening, and went into camp for the night, having marched thirty-five miles. On the 3d we resumed the march, and, moving to a creek four miles south of Allatoona, on the Sandtown road, encamped for the night. On the 4th of August we marched to the Chattahoochee River, and went into camp four miles above Sandtown. We lay in camp until the 9th of August, scouting and doing picket duty. At 8 a. m. of the 9th my regiment, with the rest of the brigade, moved to Sandtown, and made demonstrations of crossing the river. Our skirmishers deployed along the river; exchanged shots with the rebels. The section of artillery of the brigade threw into Sandtown a few shells. At night we moved back a mile and went into camp. On the morning of the 10th we marched back to our old encampment. During the 10th and 11th of August we lay in camp. On the 12th we marched to division headquarters, five miles north of our encampment; there joined the rest of the division, and were reviewed by General Kilpatrick, after which we returned to camp. On the 13th, we lay in camp. On the 14th the regiment was inspected by Lieut. G. R. Skinner, brigade inspector. At 4 a. m. of the 15th of August we moved out with the division and assisted in throwing pontoon bridge across the Chattahoochee River; crossed the river at noon, and moved in the direction of Fairburn, on the Atlanta and West Point Railroad. We encamped for the night at Bethel Church. Moved out at 6 a. m. of the 16th of August, and marched to within five miles of Atlanta and Macon Railroad, between Atlanta and East Point, in quest of Jackson's rebel division. Not finding Jackson, we returned to Sandtown, crossed the river, and went into camp. On the 17th of August we lay in camp. On the 18th we moved out on the raid around Atlanta. The part taken by our regiment in this raid I have reported, and have made full report of the movements of the regiment, while I was in command, since the 18th of August, 1864.

ALBERT WOODCOCK,
Major Ninety-Second Illinois Mounted Infantry Vols.

Lieut. J. S. MCREA, *A. A. A. G., 3d Brig., 3d Cav. Div.*

HDQRS. 92D ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER MOUNTED INFANTRY.
Mount Gilead Church, Ga., September 10, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Ninety-second Illinois Volunteer Mounted Infantry in the late movement upon the enemy:

The regiment moved at midnight of August 27, 1864, from Sandtown, with the rest of the division, marching in the direction of the

Atlanta and West Point Railroad; crossed Camp Creek; halted at Bethel Church; threw up rail barricades, and went into camp for the night. On the 28th ultimo we moved out at 7 a. m. We struck Atlanta and West Point Railroad midway between Red Oak and Fairburn. Rebel cavalry was skirmishing with our advance. I was ordered with my regiment to take possession of a certain hill near railroad and hold the same. This was done. While obeying this order Lieutenant Cooling, of Company B, was slightly wounded. We were relieved by the infantry at 11 a. m., when we took position on the right of the infantry, threw up breast-works, and went into camp. The day and night of the 29th ultimo was passed by the regiment in picketing and watching the enemy. On the 30th ultimo, at 7 a. m., the division moved out on road to Jonesborough, the Ninety-second having the advance. We skirmished with the enemy constantly, steadily driving them before us, until within seven miles of Jonesborough, near Bethsaida Church. Here we found the enemy strongly posted behind a heavy rail barricade. I was ordered to charge them with one battalion of my regiment. To do this I had to form the battalion in a dense, almost impenetrable, wood, and then pass over an open field some thirty yards in width. The charge was made by the Second Battalion. Not a man hesitated, but all went in with a yell, and poured into the enemy a deadly volley the moment they reached the barricade. The rebels fled, leaving 12 of their dead upon the ground. In this charge we lost 8 horses killed, 1 private killed, 1 private wounded, and 1 commissioned officer, Lieutenant Dawson, Company H, severely wounded. The regiment then moved in advance of the infantry skirmishers, driving the rebels steadily until we neared Flint River. The enemy held the bridge and east bank of the stream. The regiment dismounted, formed, and we charged the enemy on foot, driving them from the river and taking possession of the bridge. We then mounted, crossed the river, moved two miles in a southern direction, until we were near and southwest of Jonesborough. We found the enemy in line upon a hill; we were ordered to dismount and drive them from the hill. We dismounted and charged up the hill, driving the enemy from the same. They were infantry, and fell back to their breast-works, a short distance beyond. The firing was very heavy. Owing to the darkness we could not determine the strength of the enemy, but knew it to be vastly superior to ours, their fire converging upon us from a line four times the length of ours. We held the hill until our ammunition was expended and were ordered to withdraw. We had 200 men, and were engaged thirty minutes. We lost 2 killed and 21 wounded. Among the wounded was Lieutenant Sammis, of Company D, severely.

The regiment was next engaged at Harris' Bridge, on the 31st ultimo, in which we lost 2 privates and the color corporal wounded.

On the 2d [instant] I was relieved from command of the regiment by Colonel Atkins, who that day joined us.

It is but due the regiment for me to state that both officers and men acted with a cool daring and bravery that cannot be excelled. Every order was promptly and cheerfully obeyed, and not a man flinched beneath the hottest fire we experienced.

ALBERT WOODCOCK,
Major, Commanding.

[Lieut. J. S. McREA,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., Third Cav. Div.]

No. 428.

Report of Lieut. Col. Robert H. King, Third Kentucky Cavalry, of operations August 26–September 8.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD KENTUCKY CAVALRY,
Mount Gilead, Ga., September 9, 1864.

The Third Kentucky Cavalry moved from their camp on the north side of the Chattahoochee River on the night of the 26th of August, and bivouacked near Owl Rock Church until noon of the 27th, at which time the regiment moved in the direction of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, encamping at night in line of battle at Bethel Church.

The day following we moved on to the railroad, one battalion of the regiment, under Major Wolfley, forming the advance of the Third Cavalry Division. Major Wolfley skirmished with the enemy for several miles, driving them from and beyond the railroad. The regiment took position on the road fronting Atlanta, where they remained until the arrival of Major-General Logan with the Fifteenth Army Corps, when the command moved along the railroad in the direction of Fairburn, and took position on the road about two miles from that place, building barricades for protection. Whilst moving to that point, the column was shelled by the enemy from an eminence near by. One man was slightly wounded by being struck by a piece of a shell. The regiment remained on picket duty during the night, being relieved the following morning by the Ninety-second Illinois.

We remained in camp near the railroad until the morning of the 30th, when we marched in the direction of the Atlanta and Macon Railroad, moving on the Fayetteville and Jonesborough road. After marching about six miles, the advance of the division encountered the enemy strongly posted behind barricades. My regiment was ordered forward with the rest of the brigade to support Colonel Jones' brigade, forming line for that purpose on the left of the road, in rear of the Fifth Kentucky Cavalry. In a few moments the enemy fell back about half a mile, and again took shelter behind barricades, but were soon driven from their position by the Ninety-second Illinois. At this point the command was also shelled by the enemy, doing no damage. We moved from this point, in rear of the Ninety-second Illinois, about two miles, when the advance encountered the enemy, who immediately opened fire with their battery, supported by a strong force dismounted. Lieutenant Stetson, with one section of the Tenth Wisconsin Battery, assisted by some guns on his left, soon drove them from the hill where their guns were posted. We then marched in the direction of Jonesborough, crossing Flint River about two miles from that place, taking position behind barricades near the railroad, and supported the Ninety-second Illinois, who were at the time engaged with the enemy in our front. Here we had 2 men wounded—1, a sergeant of Company I, severely. The Ninety-second Illinois having been withdrawn, we remained here until 9 o'clock at night, when we were relieved by a brigade of infantry, and moved back near the river, where we remained during the night.

The next morning we recrossed the river, and during the morning moved in the direction of Anthony's Bridge, or Ford, on Flint River. During this march the regiment was detached from the brigade, one

battalion, under Major Breathitt, being sent to guard a ford on the river, at the crossing of the main Fayetteville and Jonesborough road. This battalion skirmished with the enemy during most of the day, driving them, and preventing them from crossing the river. The other two battalions were sent to guard a ford about one mile below Anthony's. We remained at these points until about 5 o'clock, when the detachments were withdrawn and joined the division, which was then falling back slowly to camp, having been for some time heavily engaged with the enemy's infantry. The next morning the regiment moved to Glass' Bridge, on Flint River, where we remained in line until the night of September 3, when we crossed the river, and moved on the enemy's flank to the right of the Army of the Tennessee. We remained at this point, having built barricades for our protection, until 8 o'clock at night on the 5th, when we withdrew from the enemy's front, marched to Flint River, crossing that stream at Anthony's Bridge; camped near the river until the 7th, when we moved in the direction of Red Oak, on the West Point railroad, which road we reached during the evening, camping near it. During this day's march one battalion of the regiment, under Captain Cummings, forming the rear guard of the brigade, was annoyed slightly by a small party of the enemy. They did no damage. On the morning of the 8th we moved to our present encampment near Mount Gilead Church.

The casualties of the regiment since we left Sandtown are as follows: *

Respectfully submitted.

R. H. KING,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. J. S. McREA,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 429.

Report of Col. Oliver L. Baldwin, Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, of operations August 26–September 8.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH KENTUCKY CAVALRY,
Camp Crooks, September 9, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with instructions from your headquarters, of this date, requiring a report of the operations of my regiment during the last campaign, I have the honor to report that the Fifth Kentucky Cavalry moved, on the night of the 26th [August], from its camp at Sandtown, on the road to Fair Oaks [Red Oak] Station, and accompanied the brigade on its march, until we struck the West Point and Atlanta Railroad, without being engaged. We arrived at the above-named railroad on the morning of the 28th, when a portion of my regiment, Companies A, I, E, and D, under command of Major Cheek, were advanced down the road toward Atlanta to a large hill, which they were ordered to hold. The enemy advanced upon these companies in force, but were driven back, when they commenced an artillery fire, which, from the exposed position of my men, promised to be very destructive, and the

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 2 enlisted men wounded.

command was accordingly withdrawn beneath the brow of the hill. The remaining portion of my command was placed in position to support the section of artillery commanded by Lieutenant [Stetson]. Although my regiment suffered but little from the fire of the enemy, yet the men and horses both endured a great deal of fatigue. On the night of the 28th the regiment encamped near the West Point railroad, covering the Jonesborough road to said railroad. We remained in camp on the 29th. On the 30th brigade advanced on the Jonesborough road to Flint River. Though the regiment was frequently under fire, yet it did not become engaged during the day. That day we crossed the river and picketed the right flank of the army, supported by two regiments of General Osterhaus' command. The morning of the 31st found my men weary and tired, and my horses suffering from having remained saddled for a long period of time, yet, when ordered to march, no complaints were heard, and, in my opinion, nothing proves the soldier more than this single trait of character. During the afternoon of the 31st our brigade was advanced to a bridge southwest of Jonesborough, on Flint River, while my regiment was placed in position near the cross-roads, a mile in rear of the river. The fight which occurred near the river will long be remembered as the most brilliant cavalry fight in the Southwest, and not until our troops were pressed back, and the shell from the enemy's guns began falling thick and fast around us, did I think that we had been driven back. I was ordered to form my regiment in rear, which I did immediately, though the pack trains and led horses created great confusion in the road I was ordered to hold. It is true my regiment was not at any time during the engagement under fire, save from artillery, yet the officers and men realized that they were at the post of honor, and my troops behaved as on dress parade. That night I caused barricades to be built on all the roads leading from the fords and ferry south of Jonesborough to our flanks, and was relieved from picket at a late hour.

The next morning, September 1, my regiment was advanced to the scene of the fight the day before, and picketed the road for a distance of half a mile from the river and within 400 yards of the enemy's breast-works. The history of the regiment from this period to the morning of the 8th is well known to you. We marched and countermarched, sometimes in rear and sometimes on the flanks of the enemy, but at no time succeeding in bringing him to a fight. His cavalry was evidently afraid of us; his infantry was too busy elsewhere. On the morning of the 8th I was ordered to report my command to Major-General Howard, commanding Army of the Tennessee, at Morrow's Mill. On arriving at the designated point I found the army in motion, and, by order of General Osterhaus, I moved my regiment in rear of the entire army until I arrived at General Howard's headquarters, when I received orders to camp on the left flank of his army, on the Rough and Ready road. I arrived at my camp just in time to prevent a flag of truce moving around the left flank of the army to General Howard's headquarters. On the morning of the 9th I was relieved, and reported to the colonel commanding brigade, who ordered me to encamp where I now am.

To the officers and men of my regiment I feel that more than passing praise is due, sharing all the excitement and fatigue and hardship incidental to a great campaign. At all times they were ready, and of them it may be truly said, "They did their duty."

No one more than myself feels the delicacy of mentioning one name above another where all did well, yet I feel constrained to return my heartfelt thanks to Major Cheek and Captain Glore, the battalion commanders of the First and Second Battalions of my regiment, respectively. They were at all times cool, energetic, and anxious to meet the enemy.

The conduct of Lieutenant Griffin, of Company L, who rendered such valuable and efficient services as a guide, skirmisher, and scout, will, of course, be properly remembered by the colonel commanding.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

O. L. BALDWIN,
Colonel Fifth Kentucky, Commanding.

Lieut. JOSHUA S. MCREA,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., Third Cav. Div.

No. 430.

Report of Capt. Yates V. Beebe, Tenth Wisconsin Battery.

HDQRS. TENTH BATTERY WISCONSIN VOL. ARTILLERY,
September 7, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with a communication from you of September 4, 1864, I have the honor to state that the Tenth Wisconsin Battery reported to General Kilpatrick for duty May 7, 1864, Special Field Orders, No. 125, Department of the Cumberland, May 4, 1864. On the 13th day of May, engaged the enemy about one hour at Resaca. On the 14th engaged him all day at Calhoun Ferry. In this action had 1 gun disabled, 1 limber shot to pieces, 3 horses killed and 1 man, Sergeant Catlin, badly wounded in the side, two ribs broken. May 15, one section engaged at intervals all day at ——— Ford, between Calhoun Ferry and Resaca. The company was employed in guarding railroad from Adairsville to Marietta from May 16 to August 18, when they started with General Kilpatrick on a raid. On the 19th struck the Atlanta and West Point Railroad at Red Oak about daylight in the morning. Engaged the enemy, silenced his battery, and drove him off. Struck the Atlanta and Macon Railroad at Jonesborough at 4 p. m. Engaged the enemy and drove him off. On the 20th struck the railroad again at Lovejoy's Station; engaged the enemy about 2 p. m., got surrounded, charged through General Ross' command and marched through McDonough to Cotton Indian Creek. Lost in this action and charge 3 horses killed, 1 set wheel harness for two horses and 1 set of lead harness for two horses, and 1 limber abandoned, 1 man, Michael O'Connor, missing, and 4 men slightly wounded. On the 21st marched to Lithonia Station, on the Atlanta and Augusta Railroad. The company lost on this day's march 1 wagon burned at Cotton Indian River, and 1 man, Thomas Yargan, missing, and 6 horses abandoned, so badly used up that they could not be moved with the battery at the rate the command was moving. On the 22d marched to General Garrard's headquarters, near Atlanta. On the 23d marched to Sandtown. On the 27th marched to Camp Creek. On the 28th engaged the enemy at Red Oak, silenced his battery, and drove him off. Corporal McCarty was

severely wounded in the right arm. On the 30th, at 10 a. m., engaged the enemy about six miles east of Red Oak and drove him two miles; engaged him again and drove him three miles, and engaged him again and drove him into Jonesborough.. On the 31st of August moved to burnt bridge, on Flint River, about one mile and a half southwest of Jonesborough. At 1 p. m. commenced shelling the enemy with one section. At 3 p. m. General Cleburne's division charged us, and the whole battery was brought into action. We held the position until our ammunition was exhausted, when the whole command fell back. In this action 1 piece was disabled and 2 horses killed.

On the 1st of September the battery went back to burnt bridge and shelled the enemy at intervals until 3 p. m. On the 2d day of September moved about six miles to Glass' Bridge. About 2 p. m. engaged the enemy, silenced his battery, and drove him off. On the 3d day of September moved about five miles and went into camp near Lovejoy's Station on the right of the Seventeenth Army Corps. On the 5th day of September fell back to burnt bridge. On the 7th of September the enemy threatened us again at burnt bridge. We sent him eight fuse shells with our compliments, bade him good bye, fell back to Red Oak, and on the 8th day of September we arrived at this place.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Y. V. BEEBE,
Captain Tenth Wisconsin Volunteer Artillery.

Lieut. E. P. STURGES,
A. A. D. C., Hdqrs. Chief of Arty., Dept. of the Cumberland.

No. 431.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau, U. S. Army, of raid from Decatur, Ala., to the West Point and Montgomery Railroad (July 10-22) and the Wheeler raid.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE,
Nashville, Tenn., August 10, 1864.

GENERAL: I respectfully submit the following report of the expedition for the destruction of that part of the West Point and Montgomery Railroad between Opelika and Chehaw Station, Ala.:

On the 30th ultimo [June] I received instructions from Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, copies of which accompany this report, to take 2,500 good cavalry, and go myself or send a good officer in command, and destroy the West Point and Montgomery Railroad from a point opposite Tuskegee to Opelika. On so hazardous an undertaking I greatly desired to have with me officers and men whom I knew to be of tried courage and efficiency to insure the success of the expedition. I selected portions of the Eighth Indiana Cavalry, Colonel Harrison; Second Kentucky, Colonel Watts; Fourth Tennessee, Major Stephens; Ninth Ohio, Colonel Hamilton, and the Fifth Iowa, Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick. Most of these troops, except the Fourth Tennessee, were dismounted, and much difficulty was found in obtaining horses, and I was forced to take horses from other regiments. I also took with me a section of 10-pounder Parrott guns of the First Michigan Artillery, under Lieutenant Wightman. The

command was brigaded; Colonel Harrison assigned to the First Brigade and Colonel Hamilton to the Second, but this organization was changed in a day or two, and Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick assigned to the command of the Second Brigade on account of the very small number of officers in Colonel Hamilton's regiment, which rendered it necessary to give his personal attention to it. Capt. Alfred Matthias, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, was appointed provost-marshal; Lieutenant Frey, of the Ninth Ohio, and Lieutenant Langdon, of the Fifth Iowa, were appointed quartermaster and assistant quartermaster, and Doctor Waterman, of the Eighth Indiana, was appointed surgeon for the expedition. I took with me Capt. T. C. Williams, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, as assistant adjutant-general; Capt. Ed. Ruger, Thirteenth Wisconsin Infantry, as topographical engineer, and Capt. T. A. Elkin, Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, as aide-de-camp. The regiments designated for the expedition did not all reach Decatur until the evening of the 9th of July. Orders were given to be in readiness to start next morning, but owing to difficulty in getting the pack train ready the command was not prepared to move until 1 o'clock on the 10th. Taking the direction indicated in the instructions received from Major-General Sherman, I proceeded to Somerville, seventeen miles from Decatur, and halted for the night. Crossing Sand Mountain on the 11th and passing through Blountsville and over Strait Mountain on the 12th, I halted the main command at night five miles from Ashville, sending Capt. Thomas A. Elkin, of my staff, and Major Stephens, with the Fourth Tennessee Cavalry, forward to that place to secure any supplies the enemy might have stored there. They took possession of the town and found a sufficient supply of corn for the animals of the command; and also a quantity of commissary stores, which were issued to the men next day.

On the evening of the 13th I reached the Coosa River at Greensport, and found a ferry-boat on the opposite side which was secured and brought over by a detail of men who, under the directions of Captain Elkin, swam across for that purpose. I immediately ordered a squad of sharpshooters to be placed in some buildings on the opposite side of the river, and a detachment of 200 men to be thrown across to protect the crossing at the ferry and at the ford at Ten Islands, four miles below, as I had information that a small force of rebels was on that side of the river. A portion of the Eighth Indiana Cavalry, under command of Major Graham, was accordingly sent by Colonel Harrison, and effected a crossing without opposition. Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick was also ordered to cross the artillery forming a part of his brigade, which was accomplished in the night, and the command bivouacked until morning. Before reaching the river, the rear of the column was fired into by a party of guerrillas, and I regret to say that Capt. William Curl, an efficient officer of the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, was killed, and Capt. J. C. Wilcox, of the same regiment, severely, but not dangerously, wounded. I here ordered a thorough inspection of the command to be made, and about 300 horses being reported in unfit condition for the service required, they were sent, together with the ineffective men, to Guntersville, forty miles distant, at which point the detachment crossed the Tennessee River, and reached our lines in safety. The effective force of the command was now reduced to less than 2,300 men.

On the morning of the 14th I proceeded with the main body of the command to cross at a ford at Ten Islands, four miles below

Greensport. At the same time Major Graham, who had crossed with his detachment at the ferry, was ordered to proceed down the east side of the river to the same ford. Immediately after leaving the ferry he met the enemy in considerable force, posted to prevent his advance, and heavy skirmishing ensued. The enemy appearing to have a strong position a re-enforcement of 100 men was sent across the ferry to Major Graham, and afterward Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, of the Eighth Indiana, also crossed with the remaining part of his regiment, half a mile below the ferry, at a ford pointed out by a negro who guided an orderly across with dispatches from Major Graham. Major Graham in the mean time pressed vigorously upon the enemy, and succeeded in routing them before the arrival of the re-enforcements sent to his support. Whilst the skirmishing was going on the main portion of the command marched to the ford, and on attempting to cross the advance was met by a severe fire from the enemy posted on the east bank, sheltered behind rocks and trees. Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick deployed the Fifth Iowa and Fourth Tennessee on two islands, from which they kept up a vigorous fire, and held the positions until Major Graham succeeded in driving the enemy from the road leading from the ferry toward the ford, and causing a precipitate retreat of the force opposing our passage of the ford. The enemy's force consisted of the Sixth and Eighth Alabama Cavalry, with militia, under command of Brigadier-General Clanton. Their loss, as nearly as could be ascertained, was 15 killed, 40 wounded, and 8 taken prisoners. General Clanton's acting adjutant-general, Captain Abercrombie, and a Captain Moore were among the killed, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lary and Major McWhorter, of the Sixth Alabama, were captured. The only casualty in my command was the wounding of 1 man of the Eighth Indiana Cavalry. Major Graham and his command behaved with great gallantry and fought effectively, as the enemy's loss testified. I learned from guides that the ford we crossed was the one by which General Jackson effected the passage of the Coosa on his march to Talladega during his campaign against the Creek Indians in 1813. Five miles beyond the Coosa River an extensive iron furnace, which was furnishing valuable material to the enemy, was destroyed, under the direction of Capt. E. Ruger, of my staff. Owing to the heat of the weather and the character of the roads, the artillery was unable to move with the necessary rapidity, and I accordingly ordered one of the guns to be dismounted, the trunions broken off, and the carriage and caisson destroyed, which was effectually done, and the horses attached to the remaining gun and caisson.

On the 15th I reached Talladega, where about 100,000 rations of sugar and salt, 20,000 rations of flour and bacon, and a quantity of other commissary stores were captured. The command was supplied with what was required, and the remainder destroyed. Two gun factories, several railroad cars, and the railroad depot were also destroyed. The latter contained a large quantity of leather, with grain, sacks, flour, wheat, salt, and cotton. One hundred and forty-three rebel soldiers were found in the hospital at Talladega, and were paroled. The railroad bridge across the Coosa River, twenty miles from Talladega, might have been reached and destroyed during the night, being defended, as I learned, by but a small force, and I was strongly inclined to destroy it, as I had been to destroy several iron furnaces not far from my route, but adhering to a determination, formed before starting, to proceed as rapidly as possible to the accomplishment

of the main object of the expedition, and not deeming it prudent to detach any portion of my small command, I decided to proceed without delay. After first moving about ten miles in a direction to threaten the bridge, and direct the attention of the enemy to that point, I proceeded in the direction of Montgomery, creating the impression that I intended moving on that city.

On the evening of the 16th I reached the Tallapoosa River, at Stowe's Ferry. The pack-mules and artillery were ferried over on a boat, the main portion of the command crossing at an old ford half a mile above. The ford was rough, and so deep as to swim the horses part of the distance. Nearly the entire night was occupied in getting all across, and the men were much exhausted and needed rest, but, being within a day's march of the railroad, I deemed it important to press forward. The route pursued was still toward Montgomery, but, after following it for some time, I diverged to the left, and, marching through Dadeville, proceeded directly to Loachapoka, on the West Point and Montgomery Railroad, twelve miles south of Opelika. The command reached Loachapoka about sunset on the evening of the 17th. A short time was given to the men for rest. After experimenting upon means for destroying the road, working details were made, and, under the efficient command of Col. T. J. Harrison, the track for several miles was completely destroyed. The character of the superstructure of the road and the kind of timber used in its construction greatly facilitated the work. The cross-ties were of pitch pine, and into these were sunken stringers of the same kind of wood, and a light bar of iron spiked on the top through holes in a projection or flange. The wedges by which the string timbers were fastened into the cross-ties were readily driven out, and from 50 to 100 feet of the track raised from the ties at once by the use of fence rails as levers. The rails and timbers from one side of the road were placed upon those on the other, and fence rails and other combustible material piled on them, and fire applied. The dry pine burned so readily and produced such an intense heat that the iron was warped and rendered worthless, and the ties burned off where the track rested on them, making the destruction complete. A large quantity of commissary and quartermaster's stores were found in the railroad depot at Loachapoka, and were destroyed. The depot took fire accidentally from the materials burning on the track and endangered the town, but by great exertions the fire was prevented from spreading beyond the railroad buildings.

On the morning of the 18th I sent Colonel Hamilton with his regiment (the Ninth Ohio Cavalry) to destroy the road toward West Point. He executed the order with energy and perseverance. His command was fired upon by parties of the enemy, but drove them off and continued the work, destroying some six miles of the road, extending three miles north of Auburn, at which station a large amount of lumber and other material and supplies were burned. A locomotive on the way from Opelika toward Auburn was also captured with the engineer and two other railroad employés, and the locomotive destroyed. Colonel Hamilton's services were highly valuable in aiding the main object of the expedition. At the same time Major Baird, of the Fifth Iowa, was sent with a detachment of his regiment and of the Fourth Tennessee Cavalry to Chehaw Station, twelve miles south of Loachapoka, to commence destroying the road there and work back northward whilst Lieutenant-Colonel

Jones, with the Eighth Indiana, proceeded to Notasulga, six miles from Loachapoka, to commence near that station and work forward to form a junction with Major Baird. Lieutenant-Colonel Watts, of the Second Kentucky Cavalry, proceeded along the line of railroad from Loachapoka to Notasulga, destroying that portion of the road (six miles) in a most thorough manner. The alacrity with which Lieutenant-Colonel Watts and the officers and men of his regiment entered upon this duty, and the effectual manner in which they performed it, came under my personal observation and deserves honorable mention. Lieutenant-Colonel Jones performed the duty assigned to him promptly and thoroughly, and had destroyed a considerable portion of the track, when information reached me from Major Baird that he had met a superior force of the enemy near Chehaw Station. Directed Colonel Harrison to send the Eighth Indiana forward to his support, which was promptly done, Colonel Harrison himself proceeding forward with the regiment, and an advance was again made. The enemy stubbornly contested the ground, but were driven back by Major Baird until they gained shelter in a ravine, where they maintained their position until a detachment of the Eighth Indiana, sent by Colonel Harrison, turned their left flank and gained their rear, pouring in a heavy fire from their Spencer rifles, whilst Major Baird assailed them in front, when they fell back in confusion, leaving about 40 dead and a large number of wounded on the field. Official reports of our casualties have not been received, but the loss was small, not exceeding 3 killed and 8 or 10 wounded. This loss was principally sustained by the detachment of the Fifth Iowa, under command of Major Baird, which was directly in front of the enemy, and behaved gallantly. Camp Watts, a camp for convalescents and conscripts on the railroad near Notasulga, having temporary buildings for 2,000 or 3,000 men, was destroyed, except the hospital, in which there were about 100 patients. A number of tents and a quantity of quartermaster's and commissary stores were also burned. I then returned to Loachapoka, and proceeded toward Opelika, overtaking Colonel Hamilton, three miles beyond Auburn, where the command halted until morning, without water or forage; the men were much fatigued with their exhausting labors.

On the morning of the 19th Colonel Harrison was ordered to proceed with the Eighth Indiana and Second Kentucky along the railroad to Opelika; Colonel Hamilton, with the Ninth Ohio, to march to a point on the Columbus railroad two miles from its junction with the West Point and Montgomery Railroad at Opelika, each to destroy the roads to the junction. Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick, with the Fifth Iowa and Fourth Tennessee, was ordered to destroy the railroad and depot at Opelika and the track toward West Point. These orders were all executed promptly. About 20,000 pounds of bacon, 10,000 pounds of sugar, 12,000 pounds of flour, and other commissary stores were obtained and issued to the command or destroyed. Six cars, loaded with leather, nails, shovels, and other articles were burned on the track, and a turn-table and Y destroyed. The whole length of railroad destroyed was over 30 miles, including a number of trestle bridges, a water-tank at Notasulga, the station buildings, &c., at Opelika, Auburn, Loachapoka, Notasulga, and considerable amounts of supplies and materials at each of those points, of which exact details cannot be given. The work of destruction began about 10 o'clock on the evening of the 17th, and

was concluded about 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 19th, the whole time being thirty-six hours, with short intervals of rest. About a mile from Opelika I halted the command for a few hours' rest, which they greatly needed. In the afternoon I started on the return march with the intention of endeavoring to reach Marietta, and marched through La Fayette, halting at midnight about twenty-five miles from Opelika.

On the 20th the command marched thirty-five miles, and on the 21st about the same distance, passing through Carrollton and Villa Rica.

On the 22d I reached Marietta and reported by telegraph to Major-General Sherman. No force of the enemy was encountered on the return march.

About 400 mules were brought in by the command, and several hundred able-bodied negroes accompanied it to Marietta. Besides the prisoners paroled in the hospitals already mentioned, 61 were captured at different places on the route, including 2 lieutenant-colonels, 1 major, 2 captains, and 2 lieutenants. They were released on parole, except 2 captured at Villa Rica, who were brought in.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the officers and men of the command. They exhibited throughout the entire march a high degree of fortitude and endurance, and a constant desire to meet the enemy.

To the brigade commanders, Col. Thomas J. Harrison, of the Eight Indiana Cavalry, and Lieut. Col. M. T. Patrick, of the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, I am greatly indebted for the able and efficient manner in which they discharged the duties devolving upon them, and the cool courage and soldierly bearing exhibited by them at all times, and cheerfully call the attention of my superior officers to the marked efficiency they displayed on the occasion.

I am also much indebted to Capt. T. C. Williams and Capt. T. A. Elkin, Lieutenant Frey, Lieutenant Langdon, Captain Matthias, Captain Ruger, and to Doctor Waterman, for patient endurance of hardships, and for invaluable services cheerfully rendered.

It is no disparagement to others to call especial attention to the efficient services of Captain Ruger, who took and maintained his position at the head of the advance guard, in charge of the guides, and who conducted the column, and whose services were almost indispensable to me.

I wish to make favorable mention also of a Mr. James C. McBurney, of Georgia, a volunteer aide-de-camp, who rendered important service.

Respectfully submitted.

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
A. A. G. and Chief of Staff, Dept. of the Cumberland.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

NEAR KENESAW, *June* 29, 1864—8 p. m.

Maj. Gen. L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Nashville:

I have yours of 27th. Of course go on and make all the preparations, but do not start till we know something definite of A. J. Smith, and until I have pushed Johnston across the Chattahoochee. The

points of importance are Montgomery, Opelika, and Columbus, Ga. Selma is secondary. I have had forage placed at Pensacola in case of the party having to go there. Don't move until I give specific orders.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

NEAR KENESAW, *June* 30, 1864.

Maj. Gen. L. H. ROUSSEAU, *Nashville:*

The movement that I want you to study and be prepared for is contingent on the fact that General A. J. Smith defeats Forrest or holds him well in check, and after I succeed in making Johnston pass the Chattahoochee with his army, when I want you in person, or to send some good officer, with 2,500 good cavalry, well armed, and a sufficient number of pack-mules, loaded with ammunition, salt, sugar, and coffee, and some bread or flour, depending on the country for forage, meat, and corn-meal. The party might take two light Rodman guns, with orders, in case of very rapid movements, to cut the wheels, burn the carriages, taking sledges along to break off the trunnions and wedging them in the muzzle. The expedition should start from Decatur, move slowly to Blountsville and Ashville, and, if the way is clear, to cross the Coosa at the Ten Islands or the railroad bridge, destroying it after their passage, then move rapidly for Talladega or Oxford, and then for the nearest ford or bridge over the Tallapoosa. That passed, the expedition should move with rapidity on the railroad between Tuskegee and Opelika, breaking up the road and twisting the bars of iron. They should work on that road night and day, doing all the damage toward and including Opelika. If no serious opposition offers, they should threaten Columbus, Ga., and then turn up the Chattahoochee to join me between Marietta and Atlanta, doing all the mischief possible. No infantry or position should be attacked, and the party should avoid all fighting possible, bearing in mind, for their own safety, that Pensacola, Rome, the Etowah, and my army, are all in our hands. If compelled to make Pensacola, they should leave their horses, embark for New Orleans, and come round to Nashville again. Study this well, and be prepared to act on order when the time comes. Selma, though important, is more easily defended than the route I have named.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

NEAR CHATTAHOOCHEE, *July* 7, 1864—9 p. m.

Maj. Gen. L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Nashville or Decatur:

I have no new instructions or information to convey to you, but expect you to leave Decatur on the 9th. If Roddey be about Tuscumbia, you might send a small infantry force down to Waterloo to amuse him by threatening to cross [and] to burn the Bear Creek bridge, eight miles back from Eastport and about five miles east of Iuka. You may give out that you are going to Selma, but be sure to go to Opelika, and break up railroad between it and Montgomery. There is but a single road there, which unites the Mississippi road with the Alabama roads. I am convinced General A. J. Smith will

give full employment to Forrest, and I will keep Johnston fully employed, and Major-General Canby will look out for the Mobile garrison. When you reach the road do your work well; burn the ties in piles, heat the iron in the middle, and when red hot let the men pull the ends so as to give a twist to the rails. If simply bent, the rails may be used, but if they are twisted or wrenched they cannot be used again. In returning you should take the back track, and, if pursued, turn for me or for Rome or Kingston or Allatoona. Be sure to take no wagons, but pack some led horses. Travel early and late in the day, but rest at midday and midnight. Spare your horses for the first week, and keep the horses ready for the return trip. I think the only force in your route is Pillow's, about Oxford or Jacksonville or Gadsden. We are down to the Chattahoochee, and will soon be across. All is well with us.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

FRANKLIN, *September* 2, 1864.

We have driven the enemy off from a point two and a half miles below this, after a fight with his whole force. Our cavalry only was engaged, the infantry being unable to come up; it has worn out, and many dropped, in a manner, dead. Colonel Brownlow wounded in a charge; wound in thigh and a flesh wound only. The force of the enemy, as exhibited here to-day, shows 6,000 at the least, perhaps more. We are out of ammunition, and must wait for it. Without the infantry, now worn out, I cannot fight Wheeler successfully without more men. If ammunition be sent on the railroad to this place we can get it, I hope, in time to pursue to-night. After the fight to-day the enemy went down pike to Columbia. He tried desperately to turn our left flank, and was fairly whipped back, when he left and went off. Infantry cannot run after raiders and catch them. With the infantry and artillery I can whale Wheeler out of his boots. Our loss is considerable, though not heavy. I have sent out a force to follow the rebels and make demonstrations on them. General Steedman is at La Vergne with 3,500 infantry, and tenders me assistance. I have directed him to return to Stevenson, and come up on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad to attack Wheeler from that direction. I will inform you what amount and kind of ammunition I require as soon as received from the regiments.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

Brig. Gen. J. D. WEBSTER, *Chief of Staff.*

No. 432.

Reports of Maj. Gen. George Stoneman, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry, Army of the Ohio, of operations May 7, July 13–15, and July 27–August 6.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY COMMAND,
May 8, 1864.

GENERAL: I have to state that yesterday about 9.30 a. m., and soon after I had relieved McCook's pickets and taken up a position

on Newton's left and advance, the enemy's cavalry attacked my line, from Varnell's Station all along south, having previously driven in my outposts on the Dalton and Cleveland pike. My first line, extending from Varnell's Station along the ridge west of the railroad, held their position until 2.30 p. m., when the left was driven in by a large force of infantry, which got possession of the road leading to Lee's and Ringgold. General Newton having refused his left, and taken up a new position about one mile and a half to my rear, and having repulsed the attack of the enemy on my main force, I received information from Generals Howard and Newton, through the signal station, that led to the supposition that the enemy was making for Ringgold. I sent one regiment to that point, three to Tunnel Hill Gap, on the Varnell's Station and Ringgold road, and moved with the other two back to a position on Newton's left, and in this position dark found us. During the night I pushed one of the regiments at Tunnel Hill Gap out to Varnell's Station. At daylight this morning, having received information from General Howard that it was supposed the enemy had evacuated, I started the force with me along the railroad toward Dalton, the force at Tunnel Hill Gap, via Varnell's Station and Red Bluff, to cover the country in the direction of Spring Place and Holly Creek. The force at Ringgold will be ordered to Dalton direct, to act as occasion may require. My pack trains have all been sent to Dalton, so that we act unencumbered. We lost during the day (yesterday) not more, I think, than 30 killed and wounded, and but few prisoners, and those scouts. The wonder to me is that, with the large force of cavalry and infantry, they did not eat up my little 2,000. Another thousand came up yesterday, so that I now have with me all I started with. I had many fears for the safety of my rear regiments, but all got through safe and in good condition, and will try and keep them so.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Major-General.

[Major-General SHERMAN.]

MOORE'S BRIDGE, GA., *July* 13, 1864.

GENERAL: By taking a roundabout way, and by unfrequented roads, our parties succeeded in capturing or cutting off every scout the enemy had out. We surprised the guard at the bridge (the First Tennessee Cavalry), and drove them from the bridge before they had time to set fire to the straw and pine-knots prepared for its conflagration. The Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry had the advance, under Colonel Adams, and did the thing handsomely. The bridge had been partially destroyed by tearing up the sleepers and planks, but we will have it repaired during the night. It is a covered structure, very well built, 480 feet long, on two main spans. One of the couriers we captured came down on this side of the river, bore a message to the commanding officer here that the Yankees were coming in large force, and that he must hold the bridge at all hazards, and that re-enforcements were on the way. This point is twenty-five miles from Campbellton. There is another bridge at Franklin, twenty-five miles lower down. Newnan, on the railroad, is ten miles from here, and I understand the road leads through dense woods. We will try what we can do to-morrow morning as soon as it is light. I can hear

of no railroad bridge in this vicinity. The people, negroes and others, say the road runs on a ridge, but if we do nothing to the road it will create a diversion.

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Major-General.

Major-General SHERMAN.

CAMP NEAR VILLA RICA, *July* 15, 1864.

GENERAL: As I indicated to you in my last note, we completed the bridge (Moore's), and were ready to cross at daybreak yesterday morning, but before we essayed it a report came from Major Buck, in command of a battalion seven miles above, that the enemy had been crossing above him on a boat or a bridge, and that his pickets had been cut off. I, of course, made preparations accordingly, and found that the report originated in the sound made by the enemy crossing a bridge over a creek on the other side of the river, and nearly opposite to Major-Buck. On attempting to cross the bridge, the enemy opened upon it with four pieces of artillery from the edge of the timbers on the opposite side, and made an endeavor to retake their rifle-pits near the water's edge. Deeming it inexpedient to push our endeavors further, and knowing that it was easier to retain the men long enough to burn the bridge than to get them back again after they had been driven off, I ordered the bridge to be burned and the boats that had been collected there for security destroyed. During the day I sent scouts down the river to within thirteen miles of Franklin, where there is another bridge, and found neither ford nor ferry-boats, and in the evening came to this point. We shall remain here and graze during the day, and in the evening move to the vicinity of Sweet Water town, or within eight miles of it. Colonel Biddle, who was left with his brigade at Campbellton, reports the enemy quite strong at that point, with two guns of long range in each of the two redoubts on the opposite bluff, which are opened upon him whenever any of his men show themselves. We get plenty of forage for the horses, beef and blackberries and some bacon for the men, and are getting on finely. We want horseshoes and nails, and a little time where we can avail ourselves of a blacksmith shop to fit the shoes, to complete the cavalry and make it ready for any service. The artillery, however, want better horses and better ammunition, as the horses they have would be unable to make long consecutive marches, and the ammunition is but little better than solid shot. I was very anxious to strike the railroad, from personal as well as other considerations, but I became convinced that to attempt it would incur risks inadequate to the results, and unless we could hold the bridge, as well as penetrate into the country, the risk of capture or dispersion, with loss of animals (as I could hear of no ford) was almost certain. It is impossible to move without every step we take being known, women as well as men acting as scouts and messengers. I have sent to the rear about 40 prisoners, 1 of them the commander of the picket at the bridge on this side, and 16 or 17 of them pickets and scouts in the vicinity of the bridge. I am unable to say how much force is opposite to us, but from what can be seen and I can hear, I am convinced it is no inconsiderable one.

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Major-General, &c.

Major-General SHERMAN.

UNIVERSITY OF

MACON, GA., *August* 6, 1864.

GENERAL: In regard to the operations of my command from the time I left the army up to the time I turned back from near this place, I will only say now that I feel assured, when you know what was done and why it was done, you will be satisfied with reasons and results. All I wish to say now, through the medium of flag of truce, is solely in regard to how I and a small portion of my command became prisoners of war. Before I had completed what I desired to accomplish I learned that a force of the enemy's cavalry was close upon my rear, and the only course for me to pursue to get out was to turn upon and, if possible, whip this force. This I think we might have done had my command fought as it ought to and as I hoped it would have done. Without entering now into particulars, we were whipped, and this principally on account of the bad conduct of the Kentucky brigade in the attack during the morning, and in fact throughout the day. In the afternoon the enemy attacked us, when Capron's brigade gave way at once and was followed by Adams' (Kentucky) brigade, leaving me with Biddle's (Indiana) brigade and the section of artillery to contend against the whole force of the enemy, and cover the retreat of the remainder of my force. A portion of this brigade I sent to hold a cross-road and keep the enemy from getting between me and the main force, pack train, &c. This also gave way and followed the rest, so that near the end of the day I found myself with about 200 of the Fifth Indiana Cavalry and the section of artillery. This regiment had been engaged nearly the whole of the day previous. I insisted on continuing the contest and, if taken prisoners at all, upon being taken fighting, but the officers with me protested that, being without ammunition and surrounded, our escape was next to impossible; that there was no use in fighting longer; that we had accomplished our object in covering the retreat of the rest of the command until it was well under way, and that in justice to all concerned we should surrender. To extricate the section of artillery and the men with it was impossible. My own horse had been shot under me and I was scarcely able to mount the worn-down one and the only one I could find to replace the one I had lost, and our chances of escape were so small that I consented to be taken prisoners of war, and as such our treatment has been everything that could have been expected. Our loss in killed and wounded was quite large.

I understand from captured fugitives that they were informed that I had surrendered the whole command, and that the order was given for every one to save himself. I have not heard from the Kentucky brigade since it left. Capron's brigade I learn was considerably cut up, and several hundred of it captured. I feel better satisfied with myself to be a prisoner of war, much as I hate it, than to be amongst those who owe their escape to considerations of self-preservation.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Maj. Gen., U. S. Army, Prisoner of War.

Major-General SHERMAN.

[Indorsement.]

OCTOBER 25, 1864.

Received and respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army, as General Stoneman's explanation of the result of his movement on Macon.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

No. 433.

Report of Lieut. Col. Robert W. Smith, Assistant Inspector-General, of operations July 27–August 6 (Stoneman's raid).

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Marietta, Ga., August 7, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with the direction of Major-General Schofield, commanding the Army of the Ohio, I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following report, touching the late cavalry expedition to Macon, Ga., under Maj. Gen. George Stoneman:

July 27, left camp at 4 a. m., four miles north of Decatur, Ga.; entered Decatur at sunrise, and there met General Garrard with his command. The force under General Stoneman consisted of three brigades, one composed of the mounted portions of the Fifth and Sixth Indiana Cavalry, commanded by Col. James Biddle, amounting to about 700 men; another, of the First and Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry, commanded by Col. Silas Adams, numbering 550 men; the other brigade was composed of the Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, the Eighth Michigan Cavalry, and a part of the First Ohio Squadron, numbering 800 men, commanded by Col. Horace Capron; a detachment of the Twenty-fourth Indiana Battery, under command of Captain Hardy, with two 3-inch regulation guns and fifty-four men, in all about 2,104 officers and men, the general, and seven members of his staff. At Decatur it was reported the enemy's cavalry were in our front, and a line of battle was at once formed and preparation made for a fight. Upon scouting well to our right and right front, no enemy was found, and thereupon General Stoneman, with his command, went forward, General Garrard remaining with his forces to hold and engage the enemy so as to prevent his pursuit of us if possible. The march was continued all day and most of the night, reaching to within two miles of Covington, Ga., where the command halted at 4 a. m., and rested until about 8. July 28, march resumed at 8 a. m., passing through Covington at 9 a. m. Nothing of interest occurred during march to-day; went to within one mile of Monticello and halted. July 29, arrived at Monticello at sunrise. At this point Colonel Adams' brigade was sent to the right on a diverging road, with directions to scout the country and join main column at or near Clinton. Nothing special occurred to-day. A few prisoners were taken and some 6 rebel pickets captured. The march was continued to within twelve miles of Macon, Ga.

July 30, column moved at 4 a. m. Colonel Adams' brigade was again sent to the right with instructions to strike the river at some point above Macon, sound it for fords or examine for ferries or other means of crossing, and feel the enemy as he advanced down the river and drive him in if found. A detachment of the Fourteenth Illinois, under command of Major Davidson, was sent to the left with instructions to strike the Macon and Milledgeville Railroad as near the latter point as possible and destroy it. When the column was within five miles of Macon, another detachment was sent to the left to strike the same railroad at or near Gordon. Both these parties reached the railroad with but little interruption, and each burnt some small bridges and culverts and tore up the road at these points for a distance of two or three miles. They also destroyed three trains of cars, and three engines that happened to be upon the road

at the time, between the points above named. There were twenty-two box-cars loaded with commissary and quartermaster stores, and some stock and three passenger coaches with citizens and soldiers aboard. All the cars and engines were completely destroyed. The main column advanced in the mean time on the main road toward Macon, and met the enemy's pickets about three miles out. Colonel Adams had moved down the river, and when about one mile above Macon met the enemy in force, and gave him battle, driving him back until he fell in cover of his own battery on the hill near the river, and about half a mile above Fort Hawkins. Colonel Adams was then unable to advance any farther, but continued to engage the enemy at this point, until his withdrawal was ordered at 3 p. m. In the mean time Capron's and Biddle's brigades were engaging the enemy in front, and to the left of Macon, but with little success, the enemy being protected in his works and lines by the battery in Fort Hawkins. Our battery could get no position from which it could operate effectively against that of the enemy in Fort Hawkins. We threw a few shells into the city. At 3 p. m. General Stoneman, finding it impossible to reach the railroad bridge with the force he had, ordered a withdrawal of all the forces, and directed the march to commence southward, sending Colonel Adams' brigade in advance, with a view to cross over the river and railroad south of Macon, some seven or eight miles, and continue on in that direction, as, I suppose, with a view to strike down through this State, and out at Pensacola or other favorable point. When the head of the column, with the pack train, had advanced in this direction some two miles, a scout reported a large column of rebel cavalry coming into Macon, estimated at from 1,000 to 1,500 strong. Fearing that this column would reach the ferry, where it was designed we would cross, and intercept our column, the general ordered a countermarch, and started back on the road we had gone, designing at that time, I know, to strike out in an easterly course, in the direction of Milledgeville, as soon as practicable, for he thus expressed himself to me personally, and I do not yet know why this course was not pursued. We came on in the direction of Clinton, on the same route we had gone down, arriving at Clinton just at dark. Here the advance drove in a picket of the enemy, supposed to be fifty strong, some of them retreating west from Clinton, and the remainder north, along the route we had pursued as we advanced toward Macon. The general ordered the column to advance north along our old route, and about 9 p. m. the advance began to skirmish with the enemy, which was kept up, we advancing very slowly, until about 1 o'clock at night, when the skirmishing became so heavy in our front, as to prevent any farther advance. We had now got some six miles north of Clinton, and a halt was ordered.

July 31, our advance kept up a heavy skirmish with the enemy until daylight, when an advance was ordered. We had gone about one mile and a half, when very general and heavy skirmishing commenced. A line of battle was at once formed, and the enemy strongly felt, which resulted in the development that the enemy was there in force, upon ground of his own selection, with strong works and barricades, on an elevation in the road in our front, with his lines of battle extending out from this point in the shape of a V, completely covering and enfilading our right and left flanks. General Stoneman at once prepared his command for a vigorous attack upon the enemy, advancing himself with the skirmish line. We

were repulsed almost along our whole line. The enemy charged upon our left, and were in turn temporarily checked, but still kept gaining ground upon us, and using his battery with most wonderful effect and accuracy. The fight thus continued, with doubtful results, until about 2 p. m., when it became apparent that the enemy was being re-enforced directly in our rear by the force that we had fought the day before at Macon. The fight then became general all along the line, and from that time until the surrender we lost heavily in killed and wounded, but the enemy suffered none the less. About 4 p. m. General Stoneman, his staff, and most of the brigade commanders held a consultation, and it was thought best to make a desperate effort to cut our way out to our right rear, as this seemed to be the weakest part of the enemy's lines. Just as the general had given his directions for this movement, and the respective officers were starting to their commands, the enemy opened a battery on our right and left flank, and continued their fire from the one in front, followed by a general charge. Our lines gave way, and fell back. I was ordered to a certain point to rally a line. Whilst doing this I became separated from the general. The line soon gave way again, the enemy then being within fifty yards, both in front and on the left flank. I at that moment met Colonel Adams, who had just come from General S[toneman] with permission to cut out if he could, stating, moreover, that the general was about to surrender, but that he desired all to get out who could, and he would remain in person and engage the enemy as long as possible, so as to give those making their escape as much start as possible. This we know he did, for we could still hear cannonading when we were out some two or three miles from the battle-field. I came out with Colonel Adams and his brigade. Colonel Capron had escaped a few minutes before, with a part of the Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, Eighth Michigan Cavalry, and the First Ohio Squadron. Lieutenant-Colonel Matson came out with most of the Sixth Indiana Cavalry, all striking out in a northeasterly direction. There thus escaped about 1,200 or 1,300 men, at least two-thirds, if not three-quarters, of the command that was left at the time the battle closed. Colonel Adams came by way of Eatonton, passing it some five miles before we halted, being then about thirty-five miles from the battle-field. Colonel Capron came farther to the left, but getting out about as far as Colonel Adams.

August 1, to-day Adams' brigade was joined about noon by a detachment of the Eighth Michigan, under command of Major Buck, and the Sixth Indiana, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Matson, came through Madison about 2 p. m., and here destroyed a large amount of commissary and quartermaster stores. Burnt some coffee and 50,000 pounds of bacon. The march was continued until dark, when we were joined by Colonel Capron and his command, and the column then moved on until about midnight, when we stopped twelve miles from the bridge crossing the Oconee River, near Athens, Ga.

August 2, to-day we approached the Oconee River, near Watkinsville, hoping to be able to cross at this point and destroy the armory and other government works at Athens. Adams' brigade was in the advance, and when within five miles of the river captured 6 of the enemy's pickets, and within three miles, captured all the reserve picket, consisting of about 20 men. On his approach to the river at the bridge, he was opened upon by a rifled battery. It was then

thought impracticable to attempt a crossing there, as we were not in a situation to bring on a fight that might last for some time, for we were very nearly out of ammunition. It was then agreed to follow up the Oconee River in the direction of Jefferson, and this intention communicated to Colonel Capron, who was then in reserve some two miles in the rear. For some reason, not yet known, Colonel Capron did not come on the road after us, but got off farther to the left. We came that night to a point about sixteen miles northeast of Lawrenceville, and halted at midnight, the command lying to horse, unsaddled, without going into camp. Our command was very much exhausted and worn out, but few having had any sleep or rest for four days and nights. August 3, started early; had gone about two and a half miles, when a soldier came galloping through the woods shouting "Capron has been attacked and cut all to pieces." Adams went on double-quick to the road on which we learned Capron's command had been attacked, and there soon discovered the evidences of a routed and defeated command. Learning the direction they had gone, Adams, with his advance, charged after the rebels, overtaking the rear of their column half a mile distant. He charged them, driving them in great confusion, and wounding and killing, he thinks, some 40; but knowing his ammunition was nearly expended, and that there was still a rebel brigade pushing on to strike our left and cut us off from the river, we turned at right angles to the left, and came in the direction of the Chattahoochee, knowing that our only hope was to cross it at some point before night. All the information we could in the mean time get from any one was, that General Sherman had fallen back north of the river, and if this was true, our situation was still more perilous. We struck the Chattahoochee about twenty-three miles northeast of Marietta; sun an hour high; found an old but difficult ford, and succeeded in getting the command all over about 9 p. m., and went into camp. August 4, started at daylight, and arrived at Marietta at 11 a. m. Colonel Adams returned with about 490 men, having lost some 40 on the 31st ultimo in killed, wounded, and captured, about 20 during the march here. Most of them were lost at night by getting behind, and falling asleep from exhaustion, and who, no doubt, became lost or were picked up by the enemy.

Great credit is due to Colonel Adams for the energy and management displayed by him in bringing his command out as safely as he has. The same remark would apply to Colonel Capron, had he not met with the misfortune in allowing his command to be separated from Adams, and in addition to this, his command was completely surprised on the morning of the 3d, the first intimation in his camp of the presence of the enemy being their charging over his men, who were asleep, with their horses unsaddled. It is said, however, that he had a strong picket in his rear, and that instead of his giving orders to unsaddle, that he had expressly forbidden it. Here statements seem to vary. I fear but few of his command will find their way into our lines. Not more than 100 have already come in, and I doubt whether as many more will arrive, although small squads are coming in all the time, and there may more get in yet than we had expected.

General Stoneman, Major Keogh, Major Brown (medical director), and Captain Perkins, of the staff, surrendered. Major Tompkins, Captain Lord, Captain Sea, and myself, of the staff, made our escape. Of the latter, all are now here but Major Tompkins, who, I

fear, is either taken prisoner or wounded. Colonel Biddle, Colonel Butler, Major Thompson, and Major Soper were all the field officers who were included in the surrender. It is impossible for me to state the number of officers of the line who were included in the surrender, or how many of those who escaped from the battle-field will get into our lines.

Major Buck and Lieutenant-Colonel Mix, of the Eighth Michigan, escaped from the battle-field, also Colonel Capron, Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkins, Major Davidson, and Major Quigg, of the Fourteenth Illinois, and Lieutenant-Colonel Matson and Major Smith, of the Sixth Indiana. They were all with Colonel Capron, and none have yet come in but Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkins, and they are all, no doubt either taken prisoners, or killed or wounded.

The disaster to the command would have been comparatively small had not the misfortune, already detailed, occurred to Colonel Capron and his command, when we were so near home and so near out of danger.

I am, major, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. SMITH,

Lieut. Col. and Asst. Insp. Gen., Cav. Corps, Dept. of the Ohio.

Maj. J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARIETTA, *August* 8, 1864.

Colonel Capron himself and six men came in this morning, also Captain Bell, of the Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry, who was left on the battle-field on the 31st; both came on foot.

SMITH.

Major CAMPBELL.

No. 434.

Report of Maj. Haviland Tompkins, Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, Provost-Marshal, of operations July 27–August 6 (Stoneman's raid).

MARIETTA, GA., *August* 12, 1864.

At the request of Major-General Schofield I have the honor to make the following report of facts of Major-General Stoneman's late raid on Savannah and Macon Railroad, coming within my own knowledge:

Left camp near Decatur, Ga., 3 p. m. 27th of July, with about 1,800 men; halted two hours, and fed at Covington on morning of 28th. Colonel Adams, with his brigade, was sent to Mechanicsburg, on the Ocmulgee River, to watch movements of enemy, and to communicate with the general at Monticello in the evening. The general, with command, arrived at Monticello in the evening at dark. No communication from Colonel Adams at 12 o'clock; became impatient; sent party to communicate, and order his command to join main column on road to Macon. At Monticello, in the evening, the general received the first information that there were no bridges over the Ocmulgee River. His information, and on which his movements were based, was that there were three bridges north of Macon over this river. His plan was now changed to destroy the Savannah and

Macon Railroad. Moved from Monticello morning 29th. Major Davidson, Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, was sent with five companies (125 men) to strike railroad near Gordon, and destroy it east and beyond Oconee River. Colonel Adams' brigade moved on right hand from Clinton to Macon, Colonel Biddle's brigade on left-hand road, and Colonel Capron's brigade on the left to strike railroad. Met resistance on all the roads about 10 p. m., with a vigorous assault on Colonel Adams' brigade. On morning 30th, at daybreak, each brigade moved rapidly forward, charging whatever was in the front, driving the enemy with loss. They drove the enemy within one mile of Macon. Colonel Capron's brigade reached railroad, tore up track, burned 2 bridges, trapping 3 trains of loaded cars, which they destroyed. The guards fled from trains. Having now given time for Major Davidson to destroy railroad bridges, and scouts reported a large cavalry force moving on west side of river toward Macon, and that all the ferries were destroyed above and below, he withdrew main force, with intention to move in direction of Milledgeville. Information soon came that the demonstration east had drawn the enemy in that direction, and that but a small force was on the Covington road. Hence he desired to press hard on that road and reach Hillsborough if possible, at which point he could take choice of three roads at daylight. But the enemy were too strongly posted, and he could not reach Hillsborough by two miles. The enemy had now concentrated their forces in front, covering the roads. And being now between two rivers, only about twenty miles apart, with an enemy in his front and rear, he decided that he must break their lines in the direction in which he must move out. Desperate efforts were made from sunrise of 31st until 12 o'clock to break through their lines, but at every assault our lines were driven back except the right. We had now lost many valuable officers and men. The men were nearly out of ammunition, and fatigued almost beyond endurance. The proposition was made to move to the right and pass the enemy. He said he could not move the whole command without being discovered; he could make no resistance when pursued: he would have the outside track, with an enemy fresh to pursue; his men would be broken up in detachments and murdered, as some had been on the 29th; he would not refuse any from going, nor order them; if the enemy assaulted and broke our lines, do the best we could, but as for him he saw no other way for the lives of the men to be respected but for him to surrender, which he would do only as a last resort. By this means all the detachments that did leave had five hours the start of any force that could follow in pursuit. The general was much broken down at the thought of a surrender; he seemed to have but little regard for his own personal safety, if he could only save his command; he was not in the whole day scarcely from under the most severe fire of the enemy. Major Davidson returned and joined Colonel Capron when Colonel Capron was making his escape from the enemy in afternoon of 31st. He made to me the following report: Struck railroad seven miles east of Gordon, burned trestle-work and bridge; destroyed everything at Gordon. The agent said that there were 275 flat and box cars, mostly loaded with supplies and the best of refugee goods; 9 engines and 150 passenger and express cars within that point destroyed. Seven of the engines had steam on, which were destroyed by running them in a general smash and burning the whole thing. Destroyed the long

bridge over the Oconee River, also over Buffalo Creek, and all between those points. Caught 4 trains between Gordon and Buffalo Creek; destroyed them entire. The supplies at Gordon and every depot were large, having been removed from the Anniston and Atlantic Railroad after General Garrard's raid on that road. Met no resistance. Returning, passed within two miles of Milledgeville; destroyed bridges on that railroad. This destruction of property was immense, and a severe blow to the enemy at that time. About one-half of command has returned. Major Davidson, with his command, is still out; we fear they are captured. They were with Colonel Capron's command when attacked on the 3d of August.

We regret deeply the loss of the noble men who fell in endeavoring to do their duty before the enemy of our country in the hazardous undertaking from which some of us have escaped, and the severance from and the sacrifice the commanding general made of his own freedom to save his command.

I have the honor to be, major, yours, &c.,

H. TOMPKINS,
Major and Provost-Marshal, Stoneman's Staff.

Major CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 435.

Reports of Col. Israel Garrard, Seventh Ohio Cavalry, commanding Cavalry Division, of operations July 27–September 9.

HDQRS. CAVALRY COMMAND, DEPT. OF THE OHIO,
Before Atlanta, Ga., August 11, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that, under the orders of last night to scout the country south of Utoy Creek, I took about 450 men of the Ninth Michigan Cavalry, Seventh Ohio Cavalry, and Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry, and crossed Utoy Creek at the bridge. Rebel vedettes were found not far from the bridge and again at Sandtown. There was a picket-post near Sandtown, on the Fayetteville road; when driven from it they retreated southward. He showed but a small force, and there appeared to be no re-enforcement of the rebel picket. I concluded that it was a post of observation only. General Kilpatrick had shelled Sandtown day before yesterday, but there were none of his troops in sight from Sandtown. I then took the road from Sandtown to Atlanta, and returned on it two and a half miles to the road that leads to Owl Rock Church. I made a scout out on this to the camp-ground. Many fires of a large camp were still smoking. A respectable citizen, an old man, Mr. McWilliams, who lives near the church, stated that Armstrong's division of three brigades had camped there night before last, and had left there yesterday morning on the road toward Campbellton, saying that they were going on a raid. A small force of about 200 came back over the road this morning, and turned down the road that takes them either to East Point or Atlanta. A number of picket-posts at cross-roads on the Sandtown road were found, but the corn blades were two days or more old. It was evident that the cavalry had been moved out of that part of the country. On reaching the post of the cavalry on the Sandtown road in rear of the infantry position I sent that which I had with me to their old positions

on Utoy Creek and in camp near my quarters, and took the other portion and made a scout through to the vicinity of the right of General Hascall's position, but found no rebels in the rear of it. I do not think it practicable to picket the line of road traveled to-day, and think that the line of Utoy Creek is the best one for the protection of the flank from the right of our line to the river. There are no natural advantages on the line of the Sandtown road.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISRAEL GARRARD,
Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. CAVALRY COMMAND, DEPT. OF THE OHIO,
Before Atlanta, Ga., August 12, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that the scouts ordered this morning to scout from the bridge over Utoy to Sandtown, and from Donahue's Mill to the cross-roads near the Owl Rock Church, met heavy pickets of the enemy, indicating that the country over which I scouted yesterday had been reoccupied. The enemy's pickets made a stubborn resistance, but were driven in, and scouts made as far as Sandtown and to the cross-roads near the Owl Rock Church.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISRAEL GARRARD,
Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
August 16, 1864—11 p. m.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note asking report of to-day's operations, accompanying letter to Brigadier-General Kilpatrick, which will be forwarded as soon as the couriers can get mounted.

This morning, about 8 o'clock, we moved from the camp of last night, which was about four miles from Fairburn, coming back to Dry Pond. At this point my division moved in advance on the Atlanta road until I passed the cross-roads. The right-hand road leads to the vicinity of Mount Gilead Church, and the place where it was stated the rebel cavalry had been in camp. This camp was one mile and a half from the cross-roads. After passing the cross-roads I formed line of battle facing toward Atlanta, and remained in that position until I moved to my present position on this road. There was an occasional exchange of shots between my vedettes and rebel cavalry vedettes, or scouts, during the day. I have no further information of to-day's operations, except from the report of a staff officer of General Kilpatrick's staff, that the force sent down the right-hand road to the cavalry camp found only 50 or 100 there, and that the cavalry and artillery force developed last evening (by the reconnaissance and demonstration of the Ninth Michigan Cavalry) had gone. My impression is, from the courses and distances traveled yesterday and to-day, that the expedition of to-day did not reach the point at which the enemy was found last

evening by some three or four miles; that is, if it did not go beyond the rebel camping-ground near Mount Gilead Church, which is about two miles from the cross-roads.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISRAEL GARRARD,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Division.

Major-General SCHOFIELD.

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SEPTEMBER 3, 1864—5 p. m.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that I went across on to the McDonough and Fayetteville road, striking it between three and four miles from Lovejoy's Station. Citizens report that infantry from Atlanta, said to be Lee's corps, was moving all the morning, and that the stragglers were still passing when we reached the road. A large wagon train was moving on Thursday night and yesterday to Lovejoy's Station. Last night Ross' brigade of cavalry camped just this side of the road, and moved on this morning to Bear Creek Station, below Lovejoy's. The force that moved on the road this morning had artillery. The people speak of there being a great deal of artillery, and of the infantry being very great in quantity, but as near as I could ascertain it took the regular column some three or four hours to pass.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISRAEL GARRARD.

Maj. J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Ohio.

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HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Near Atlanta, September 9, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that the advance regiment of my brigade, marching from the outfitting camp in Kentucky, reached our lines near Atlanta on the 27th of July, too late to move with the expedition under Major-General Stoneman, commanding. On reporting to the major-general commanding Army of the Ohio, I was ordered to picket and scout the country to the left of our lines in the direction of Decatur and Cross Keys.

On the 2d of August I moved with the Twenty-third Corps to the extreme right and picketed the line of Utoy Creek, from the right of our lines to the Chattahoochee. While doing this duty the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry lost 2 men captured, and lost, either killed or captured, Sergeant Davis, Company M, a most valuable man and daring scout. During the siege of Knoxville he four times carried dispatches through the rebel lines from Cumberland Gap to General Burnside. While on the line of Utoy Creek I had under my command a battalion of the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry. I desire to compliment the officers and men upon their good conduct. On the 12th of August I operated on the right of General Cox in making a reconnaissance across the Campbellton road, the position of the enemy on the flank being at Patterson's, with cavalry and two guns. In charging their outpost the Ninth Michigan Cavalry lost Lieutenant Duncan and a sergeant, captured. On the 15th I reported to Brigadier-General Kilpatrick for duty on the expedition to cut the Montgomery railroad near Fairburn. My part of the command found and engaged the enemy, while another

portion of it burnt the depot and cut the road. On the 16th the picket-line was moved forward from Utoy Creek to the Campbellton road, and I picketed from the right of our lines near the Newnan road to Dry Pond, connecting there with General Kilpatrick's posts. On the 27th the country near Mount Gilead Church was scouted in advance of the infantry movement, and the line of Camp Creek held until my command was relieved by the infantry. The Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry lost 1 man killed and 1 severely wounded. The Ninth Michigan Cavalry lost 1 officer, Lieutenant Butler, mortally wounded. On the 28th I occupied the works of the Third Division, Twenty-third Corps, as it moved out, and on the 29th made a scout toward East Point, on the Newnan road, reaching a point at which the movement of the enemy's troops to the southward could be observed. On the 30th I operated on the left flank of our column on the march. The Ninth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry drove the rebel picket from near Ballard's, at the crossing of the railroad, and maintained, during some hours of light skirmishing, a position that protected our movement from observation. It was driven back by a heavy reconnaisance, but, aided by our guns near Ballard's, it again advanced and regained a position which covered our movements. The Ninth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry lost 1 man mortally, and 2 slightly wounded.

On the following day I scouted the country between the left of the Twenty-third Corps and East Point. During the subsequent movements I covered the trains by a position on the right rear of the Twenty-third Corps, and then took position on the left of the corps in front of Lovejoy's Station. I picketed and scouted the country toward McDonough, and the roads traveled by the rebel army on its march from Atlanta, capturing some 70 prisoners, most of them stragglers, who had broken down on the march. In charging into a cavalry camp near McDonough, the First Ohio Squadron lost a sergeant, killed. On the 11th day of August I was placed in command of the cavalry in the field with the Army of the Ohio. The Ninth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry was ordered to report to me. The command was divided into two brigades, one mounted, the other dismounted. The mounted brigade, whose operations I have reported above, has been about 1,000 strong, and has been composed as follows: Ninth Michigan Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Way; Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Miner; Ninth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry (detachment), Captain Bowlus; First Ohio Squadron, Major Rice—Colonel Acker, Ninth Michigan Cavalry, being the brigade commander. A portion of the dismounted brigade was on duty as infantry with the Twenty-third Corps, another portion of it en route to Nashville, to be remounted, and the remainder on guard duty at Turner's Ferry, under Colonel Capron, commanding the brigade.

I have the honor to submit herewith a detailed statement of the casualties * in the mounted brigade during the operations which I have reported.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISRAEL GARRARD,
Colonel, Commanding Division.

Maj. J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Ohio.

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 3 men killed, 1 officer and 8 men wounded, and 1 officer and 16 men captured or missing.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Near Decatur, Ga., September 14, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to forward herewith report of casualties, so far as received, of the cavalry, on the late raid of General Stoneman. The report of casualties, since I assumed command, was forwarded several days since with my report of operations. I find no record of the casualties in General Stoneman's command previous to the raid.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ISRAEL GARRARD.

Maj. J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Ohio.

Recapitulation of losses in Cavalry Command, Army of the Ohio, during the Stoneman raid.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Maj. Gen. George Stoneman and staff	.....	.....	.....	.....	a 3	.....
Company D, 7th Ohio Cavalry (escort to General Stoneman)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	32
14th Illinois Cavalry	.....	2	2	8	19	315
8th Michigan Cavalry	.....	4	.....	12	7	203
5th Indiana Cavalry	.....	1	.....	.....	16	363
6th Indiana Cavalry	1	2	.....	2	8	157
24th Indiana Battery b	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	48
McLaughlin's squadron	.....	.....	.....	2	2	53
1st Kentucky Cavalry c	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11th Kentucky Cavalry c	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1	9	2	24	58	1,171

a General Stoneman, Major Keogh, and Captain Perkins. b Two guns. c No report received.

ISRAEL GARRARD,
Colonel, Commanding Division.

No. 436.

Report of Col. Horace Capron, Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations July 27–August 6 (Stoneman's raid).

HEADQUARTERS COLONEL CAPRON'S BRIGADE,
CAVALRY COMMAND, DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Marietta, Ga., August 10, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of my command, consisting of the Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, Eighth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and McLaughlin's Squadron Ohio Volunteer Veteran Cavalry, on the late raid to Macon, Ga., and return:

On the 26th ultimo I received orders from General Stoneman to prepare my command, with ten days' rations and in light marching order, to be ready to move on the morning of the 27th at 3 a. m. In accordance with the above order, moved out with the cavalry command, following the line of the Georgia Railroad, until 5 a. m. the 28th. Passing through Covington, we left the railroad in our rear,

and crossed the Ulcofauhachee River at 9 a. m., thence, through Stearnesville, to within three miles of Monticello, a portion of my command going into the edge of the town, the whole command remaining in their saddles all night. At Stearnesville Capt. Samuel Wells, acting assistant adjutant-general, on my staff, was detached, by order of General Stoneman, with eighty-eight men of McLaughlin's Squadron Ohio Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, with instructions to destroy the bridge and a large flouring mill at Henderson's Mill, and the bridge and factory at Newton's cotton factory, on the Ulcofauhachee River.

The captain joined the command at 4 a. m., the 29th, after accomplishing the object of the expedition. I immediately took up my line of march, passing through Hillsborough, and halted about 12 m. within four miles of Clinton. At this point I detached Major Davidson, of the Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry (by order of General Stoneman), with 125 picked men from his regiment, with instructions to move to Gordon, the junction of the Eatonton and Georgia Central Railroads, and, using his own discretion, destroy all public property that he could find on either railroad, do all the damage he could, and bring his command out safely. The command then moved forward, passing through Clinton to within ten miles of Macon, where I was ordered to halt and go into camp.

I remained in camp until early dawn, the 30th, when I was ordered to take up line of march with the balance of the command toward Macon. Colonel Biddle's brigade, being in the advance, came upon the enemy's pickets at the forks of the Griswold road, seven miles from Macon, and drove them in. General Stoneman then ordered me to picket the Griswold road, and, with the balance of my command, move to the left and strike the Georgia Central Railroad and follow it up to Macon, and destroy the railroad and all public property and join him in front of the city. I divided my command into detachments, striking the railroad at different points from six and a half to three miles from the city, burned and destroyed 5 miles of track, 2 passenger trains, and 1 stock train loaded with hogs and horses, also destroyed 3 locomotives and burned 1 large machine-shop, within three miles of the city, used for the manufacture of gun carriages. In co-operation with Colonel Biddle's command, we burned a railroad bridge over a creek within one mile and a half of the city, 200 feet in length, and about 300 feet of trestle-work. At 3 p. m. I was ordered to take up line of march with the command and return on the same road we came; moved in the advance on the Clinton road. When near the forks of the Milledgeville road I was ordered to halt and form a line on the first elevated ground and rest one hour. With my brigade in the advance we then moved forward on the Clinton road and came upon the enemy's pickets about one mile from Clinton, charged them and drove them through town, liberating 33 of our men who had been captured by the enemy on our march to Macon, captured the guard, and burned the jail in which they were confined. We then moved forward on the Hillsborough road with orders to charge and drive the enemy whenever we met him. Some three miles from Clinton found a strong advance guard of the enemy: charged and drove them about half a mile, when we met an increased force posted behind barricades. I ordered the Eighth Michigan Cavalry, being in the advance, to charge them, which they did, driving them from their position. Recharg-

ing them, drove them from position to position until they fell back to their main force at a point about eight miles from Clinton, near Hillsborough. Being now attacked in my front and on my left flank, I reported the fact to General Stoneman. Heavy skirmishing was kept up all night.

At daybreak, the 31st, General Stoneman ordered me to advance with my brigade and drive the enemy from their position, which I did for about one mile and a half, when I found them drawn up in line of battle in my front and on my left, with two pieces of artillery in position, with which they opened on us as we advanced. General Stoneman now came up and formed his whole command in line of battle. Colonel Adams' brigade and the Eighth Michigan Cavalry, of my brigade, on the left, and the balance of my brigade on the right, with Colonel Biddle's brigade and one piece of artillery as reserve, the other piece of artillery taking position in the center. Between 9 and 10 a. m., in compliance with orders from General Stoneman, the whole line moved forward and engaged the enemy. They met us in superior numbers, and with a yell charged our lines, causing the left of the Eighth Michigan Cavalry to swing one-fourth way around, the right of the regiment holding its position. A mounted force of the enemy, coming up a road to the right and rear, charged my extreme right, but were repulsed. I then ordered two companies of the Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry to charge them mounted, which they did, driving them two miles and a half, when they took position behind barricades. The enemy now rallied in strong force and drove my men back. I immediately brought up four companies of the same regiment: checked them, charged and drove them a second time to their barricades. During this time the balance of the Fourteenth Illinois and the McLaughlin Ohio Squadron held the enemy in check in my front. I then fell back a short distance from my original position, and held the ground until 12.30 p. m. I was then ordered to strengthen my lines and prepare to make a heavy charge, dismounted. I brought every available man to the front, including my provost guard. At 1 p. m. General Stoneman ordered an advance, he holding one regiment of Colonel Adams' brigade in reserve. As we moved forward the enemy rose up in heavy force, and with a yell charged our lines, cutting off my communication with General Stoneman. When nearly surrounded I was forced to fall back to the horses, which created some confusion among my men, as the enemy followed close upon us. So closely did the enemy press my command many of the men were unable to mount their horses, the enemy capturing and mounting the horses, repeatedly charged my rear as I continued to retreat. I made every effort to communicate with General Stoneman, but my staff officers were cut off and unable to report. I have since learned from one of General Stoneman's staff officers (who escaped) that General Stoneman made a strong effort to communicate with me, but was unable to do so. Lieut. Col. E. Mix, of the Eighth Michigan Cavalry, now came up and reported that General Stoneman had surrendered. I determined to extricate what I could of my command, and, if possible, reach our lines. I moved rapidly on, struck the Eatonton road and moved toward Eatonton, the enemy still pursuing me, harassing my rear, wounding and killing a number of my men. After going some seven or eight miles, several detachments of General Stoneman's command, who had escaped and followed our course, came

up, drove off the enemy, and relieved my rear. As my men in the confusion which took place when our lines were broken on the battle-field lost many of their arms, I now reorganized them, placing those with arms and ammunition in my advance and rear, and moved on. My command now numbered about 300, including the detachments which had just joined me. After fording Murder Creek I moved off toward Madison, leaving Eatonton on my right, marching all night, bearing off to the left of Madison.

The following morning, the 1st instant, Major Davidson, with his detachment, joined my command. I then made a rapid march through Rutledge Station, and joined Colonel Adams' brigade at Pouder's farm, seven miles from Rutledge. At the same time Lieutenant-Colonel Matson, of the Sixth Indiana Cavalry, with a remnant of Colonel Biddle's brigade, came in and joined us. The whole command now moved forward toward Watkinsville, arriving there the morning of the 2d instant, and, after consultation with Colonel Adams, it was thought best to attempt to cross the Oconee River at Athens. Colonel Adams was to make a demonstration on the town, with the understanding that if he could not effect a crossing at the bridge he was to send a courier and guide, and I was to join his command and cross the river at a ford two and a half miles above the town. The courier and guide reported after it was found that we could not cross the bridge, as it was protected with artillery. The guide mistook the road, leading me six miles away from the route agreed upon. After a delay of six hours in trying to open communication with Colonel Adams, and learning that a heavy body of cavalry and infantry was approaching me from the right, I moved forward on the Hog Mountain road to Jug Tavern, eighteen miles, when I halted and fed, and again moved forward on the same road until I passed the Jefferson and Lawrenceville road. Finding my men and animals completely exhausted, having marched fifty-six miles in twenty-four hours, and in their saddles almost constantly since the battle of the 31st ultimo, I concluded to go into camp and rest for two hours. For several hours previous to going into camp I found it necessary to have a rear guard to bring up the men, who were constantly falling out by the roadside fast asleep on their horses, being so worn out for want of rest. I also ascertained that I had passed all the roads from which I was liable to be flanked. Selecting my camping-ground, I placed the Eighth Michigan Cavalry on picket in my advance and Major Davidson's battalion, of the Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, in my rear, they being the only men who had arms and ammunition in the command. A large body of negroes, who had followed the command, and who had been ordered away to prevent confusion if I was attacked, fell in the rear and lay between rear pickets and the main body.

Just before daylight, the morning of the 3d instant, a body of the enemy's cavalry came up in my rear, and, as near as I can ascertain, passed around the main body of the pickets on both flanks, striking the road where the negroes lay. The negroes became panic-stricken and rushed into the camp of my men, who were yet asleep (we having been in camp about one hour and a half), throwing them into confusion. The enemy now charged into my camp, driving and scattering everything before them. Every effort was made by the officers to rally the men and check the enemy's charge, but it was found impossible to keep them in line, as most of them were with-

out arms and ammunition. Partial lines were formed, but, owing to the confusion which ensued in the darkness, they soon gave away. A stampede now took place, a portion of the men rushing for the woods and the balance running down the road and attempting to cross a bridge over the Mulberry River, in our front. The enemy still continued to charge my men, killing, wounding, and capturing a large number. In their rush across the bridge it gave away, precipitating many of them into the river. The men now scattered in every direction. I became separated from my command, and made my escape through the woods, arriving at this place on the morning of the 7th instant.

It is impossible to give the number of killed and wounded, and the fate of many will always be unknown. The men after the surprise were pursued by both Confederate soldiers and citizens, and undoubtedly a large number were murdered by them even after they surrendered.

I would mention that Major Buck, of the Eighth Michigan Cavalry, with seventy men of his regiment, having made his escape from the enemy on the 31st ultimo, passed through Eatonton, burned the depot, which contained a large amount of commissary supplies and clothing and over 1,000 stand of Enfield rifles, and joined me on the 1st instant.

I also give you the following report of Major Davidson, of the Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, who was detached near Clinton, on the 30th ultimo (now missing). Striking the Georgia Central Railroad at Gordon, the junction of the Eatonton and Georgia Central Railroads, he burned a large brick depot filled with army supplies, destroying 11 locomotives, and burned 11 trains of cars consisting of 40 passenger-cars, 80 box-cars filled with commissary and quartermaster stores, and 20 open cars loaded with machinery, also burned a large building stored with tools and machinery belonging to the railroad company, and 1 cotton factory; destroyed the telegraph office, with several instruments, capturing the operator, and tore up half a mile of railroad track; following the Georgia Central Railroad east of Gordon to Emmett Station, sixteen miles, burning all the cattle guards on the road. At Emmett burned a large depot filled with supplies, and tore up a quarter of a mile of track, moved eight miles farther to Toomsborough, burning along the road the cattle guards, half a mile of trestle work, and 4 creek bridges. At Toomsborough burned a large brick depot filled with supplies, a flouring mill and saw-mill, also burned a railroad bridge across the creek, at the edge of town, some 300 feet in length. Bearing off to the left, to avoid a swamp along the railroad, he struck the railroad again four miles farther down. Here he burned several thousand cords of wood, destroyed cattle guards, and burned one mile and a half of trestle-work. He also burned the railroad bridge across the Oconee River, said to be 700 yards in length. After accomplishing his work he commenced a retreat, leaving the railroad to his left. Passing to the right of Milledgeville, he joined my command on the 1st instant.

Too much praise cannot be given to the officers of my brigade for their good conduct. The disaster which finally occurred was not attributable to any inefficiency on their part, but was altogether unavoidable.

I would here mention the valuable assistance which Captain Lord, of the Fourteenth Illinois, and assistant commissary of musters on General Stoneman's staff, rendered me, not only in the engagement of the 31st ultimo, where he exhibited great gallantry and bravery in leading a portion of my command several times in the charges made on the enemy, but also on my retreat in obtaining information in regard to the best route to be taken, and in constantly leading the advance of my command.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORACE CAPRON,

Colonel Fourteenth Illinois Vol. Cavalry, Comdg. Brig.

Major-General SCHOFIELD,

Comdg. Department of the Ohio, near Atlanta, Ga.

ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS

OF

ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.*

Adams' (Silas) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Adams' (Wirt) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops.*
Alexander's (Hugh) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 109th Regiment.*
Allen's (Daniel B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 154th Regiment.*
Anderson's (David) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Andress' (James F.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Arnold's (Henry L.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 136th Regiment.*
Ashby's (Henry M.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Atkins' (Smith D.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 92d Regiment.*
Ausmus' (William) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
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